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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XI.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

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VOL. XI.

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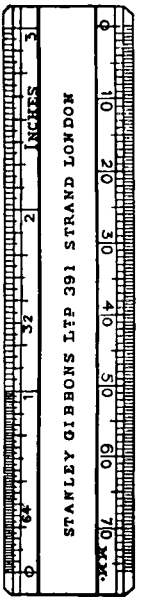

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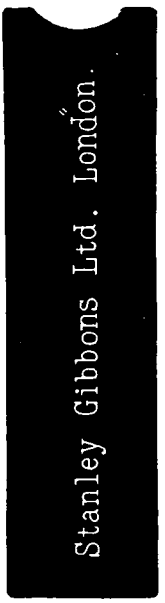

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. JULY 31, 1900. NO. 121.

Editorial.

* * *

THAT is exactly where we are at the time of writing. If we do not give more exact particulars as to our present latitude and longitude, our readers must understand that it is solely because we do not wish the railway companies to advertise our presence as an extra attraction, and run philatelic excursion trains to the watering-place patronised by the editor of the *Monthly Journal*. But do not let us be misunderstood. We should much like to meet a philatelic train, having never yet seen one, and not having even met with a stamp collector for many weeks past; but the fact is that the place is quite sufficiently overcrowded already, and needs no additions either in the way of attractions or incursions. There is everything that most people wish for, immediately under our windows—at least we suppose that people wish for these things, or they would not be so conspicuous by their presence—bands, bathing-machines, Christy minstrels, excursionists, Salvationists, and other attractions too numerous to mention, all endeavouring to make the immediate neighbourhood of "the sad sea waves" as cheerful as possible. And yet, would you believe it, in the midst of all this, we are yearning for our stamps and for someone to talk "stamps" to; even a specialist, with no (philatelic) ideas beyond his own unique collection of Timbuctoo or Patagonia, would do, for we are two or three kinds of specialists ourselves, and can sympathise. We really begin to fear that Philately, as some of its enemies declare, is a kind of incurable disease or mania, and that the "stamp habit" is as difficult to get rid of as the "liquor habit"—although, if our readers will pardon the remark, it is not our "habit" to "lick our" stamps.

By the Sad Sea Waves.

And the moral of it all is, for there is a moral in everything if you only know how to extract it, that under the circumstances of the case, and considering the heat of the weather and the too manifest attractions out of doors, we cannot be expected to commence our Eleventh Volume with an abstruse philatelic article.

* * *

Jammu and Kashmir.

AN exceedingly important and valuable contribution to the history of the most complicated and troublesome of Asiatic stamps has just reached us, in the form of Part I. of the book on *The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir*, which Mr. D. P. Masson has been at work upon for some time past. For several years after the stamps of this State first began to reach Europe, they were regarded by the leading Philatelists of that period as possessing exceptional interest; partly, perhaps, because they were the earliest stamps of their kind, and partly on account of their unusual appearance, and of the great difficulty of obtaining any exact information about them.

The respective values even of the circular stamps were for a long time in dispute; it was not till 1876, if we remember right, that it was really ascertained what they were, and it was ten years later before it was explained how the characters in the centres of the stamps denoted the values. There were, unfortunately, in those days no enthusiastic Philatelists in India to study these stamps on the spot and keep track of their vagaries, and the only influence that Philately seems to have had in this case tended to the addition of some unnecessary varieties of colour to what would otherwise have been a comparatively simple list of shades. And thus, when other Native States commenced to issue stamps and seemed to be running their Post Offices on the same philatelic lines, collectors confounded them altogether as "speculative," refused to attempt to separate the wheat from the chaff, and were glad of an excuse for neglecting stamps which existed in a very troublesome number of varieties, and the inscriptions on which conveyed no meaning to their owners.

It appeared hopeless to expect anything of the nature of official information on the subject of the issues of this State, and Philatelists in Europe had long given up attempting to do more than catalogue the varieties known to exist, without further classification than a very uncertain one under differences of paper, which were not in the early days supposed to denote any chronological order, but merely recognisable variations. Almost from the outset we were led astray by varieties of type of the circular stamps. All these circular stamps were of considerable rarity, and when Dr. Legrand obtained materials for his paper, in which the varieties of type were for the first time fully described and listed, it was already too late to trace these varieties to their source, even if their character had been in any way suspected; and for over twenty years after that time both types of the Half Anna and One Anna were believed to be equally genuine. One type of each was found to be of very much greater rarity than the other, and this was all in the favour of the former; it was undoubtedly an early type, either earlier than the other or in use with it at an early period of the issue, therefore it was held, not unnaturally, that the papers on which these rare types were found were among the earliest varieties of paper employed. Now all this has been swept away. Mr. Masson's researches have proved, as far as a negative can well be proved, that our cherished Types I. are nothing but imitations, and all the theories founded upon them perish with them. That was the first result of research on the spot, by a Philatelist who had opportunities of obtaining materials in the way of stamps on original letters and covers, which would never have reached Europe in the ordinary way, and who was able to make good use of such materials.

But if Mr. Masson has destroyed some of our old theories, he supplies us with some new ones, which we believe to be far better grounded. Neglecting the papers, and this no doubt rightly, for these native papers have been always most irregular in their quality, he has devoted his attention to the colours, and lays before us a scheme, which he admits may be open to some modification, but which is at least an intelligible one, and we have little doubt is approximately correct. In rough outline it is this: The circular stamps came first, and were used in Jammu and Srinagar in 1866–67, all three values in *black*, and the two higher in *blue* also. In 1867, or end of 1866, the rectangulars began to come in; a set of six values for Srinagar, the ½ a. and 1 a. of which alone were printed in more than one distinct colour; and a set of two values printed from one block for Jammu, which were printed first in *black*, next in *blue* (in three or four shades), and in about 1868 settled down to *red*, in which colour only they are common. About 1869 the circulars came into use again, at Jammu only, and were printed in *red*, like the rectangular stamps of that place, and used side by side with them; and it was in Jammu, and Jammu only, that a confusion of colours took place later, about 1876, and both circular and rectangular stamps were printed in *black*, *bright blue*, and *emerald-green*, and the circular in *yellow* (water-colours on native paper), and that equally unnecessary impressions in oil-colours, both on native and on European papers, were printed, and to a limited extent put in circulation.

Not having our own stamps, notes, and books at hand just now, we are unable to say with certainty how far Mr. Masson's theories are borne out by the philatelic history of the stamps in question; but, to the best of our recollection, there is nothing in that history to disprove these theories. At some future time, when the second part of the work has reached us, we hope to make great use of it in connection with our own papers on the Stamps of the Native States, which in this instance will take the form of a sermon on Mr. Masson's text.

We must not omit to add that the part before us contains a most interesting description of the manufacture of "Native" paper, and that specimens of various qualities of this are given at the end of the book. We would also venture to point out that there are some evident misprints of figures in Captain Godfrey's paper, quoted in Appendix II., which it would be well to include in *Errata* in Part II. On page vi. Sambat years "1912" and "1910" are both translated into "A.D. 1856," and on the next page "S. 1914" is given in one place as "1858" and in another as "1848," while on page viii. "S. 1922" is stated to be "1856," which would make the stamps dated "1923" belong to 1857. We had always understood that the rule for transforming the Sambat reckonings into the Christian was to deduct 57 from the former date, and that we thus got A.D. 1866 as corresponding with S. 1923.

We congratulate Mr. Masson most heartily upon the excellent work that he has done, and the Philatelic Society of India upon this Fourth Volume of their publications. We look forward with much interest to the final portion of the work.

* * *

Hints on Stamp Collecting.

WE have received a copy of a second edition, revised and enlarged, of Mr. Hinton's little book,* which contains a large amount of information that should be very useful to beginners, and some of our older brethren may also find it handy for reference. It is full of pictures, rendering it attractive to the younger collector, but those intended to aid in the identification of puzzling stamps appear to us to require some further classification, in order to avoid the necessity for hunting all through them to find the stamp which may be in doubt.

* *Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting, etc.* London: E. Nister, 28, Paternoster Row.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. W. S. Webb, in *The Ph. C. and A.*, mentions the following discoveries in postal stationery:—A 1d. envelope of size A, with all the flaps pointed and the threads across the side flaps instead of parallel to the edges of them; a 1½d. envelope with die number "6 W. W." (the highest number hitherto chronicled is stated to have "5," and this was supposed to have been superseded by a die lettered "S. H."); and a die "3" of the 4d., which has been, however, only found on the Registration Envelopes of British Bechuanaland.

We cut the following from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"Since Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part III. (Local Postage Stamps), was published, the following new Railway Letter Stamps have appeared:—

21a. Great Eastern, engraved, perf. 11.
57b. Neath and Brecon, Type II., perf. 11.
72a. Rhondda and Swansea Bay, perf. 10.
81a. South Eastern and Chatham and Dover, rouletted.
122a. Great Northern of Ireland, Type II, perf. 11.
124a. Great Southern and Western, Type III., perf. 11.
128a. Midland Great Western, Type II., perf. 11.

"In addition there have been new issues differing only in minor details for the following Companies:—Barry; London and North Western; London and South Western; London, Brighton, and South Coast; London, Tilbury, and South End; Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham; Metropolitan; Midland; Neath and Brecon; North Eastern; South Eastern; Chatham and Dover; Glasgow and South Western; Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint; Portpatrick and Wigtownshire; Belfast and Northern

Counties; Belfast and Co. Down; Cork, Bandon, and South Coast; and Waterford, Limerick, and Western."

The same authority also states that there is a second edition of the stamp of the amalgamated south-eastern railways, inscribed "SOUTH-EASTERN AND CHATHAM RAILWAY," omitting the name Dover; and that there is a new Donegal stamp, of special type and printed in Ireland.

We have received the new Shilling stamp, which strikes us as being very pretty; the colour of the frame we should term *carmine*, in other respects it agrees with the description given last month.

British Honduras.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 10 c. stamp of 1895 has been surcharged "REVENUE" in the same manner as some of the other values.

Adhesive. 10 c., mauve and green; black *surcharge.*

Cape of Good Hope.—We find that we were misinformed as to one of the Mafeking stamps chronicled last month, the 4d. of Bechuanaland surcharged "1s." being No. 53 instead of No. 64. We are now, however, able to give a complete list of these interesting stamps, all of which we have ourselves examined, together with the following account of their issue obtained by our publishers:—

We have received a visit from Mr. E. J. Ross, of the firm of Aldred and Ross, general merchants, of Mafeking, who brought with him a complete set of all the stamps made and used during the memorable Siege, the set being on a sheet signed by Lord Edward Cecil, Chief Staff Officer, as a guarantee of their genuineness.

The necessity for overprinting the stamps, which were in the hands of the Postmaster, has been questioned by the incredulous, but after hearing all that Mr. Ross has to say on the matter, which has been confirmed from other sources, all doubts are completely set at rest.

It appears that Mafeking was formerly, for postal purposes, in British Bechuanaland, but some four or five years ago was transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, and at the time of the Siege the Post Office possessed various odd stamps not only of the Cape Colony, but of two or three issues of British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The total face value of the stamps in the Post Office was a very small amount. The desire to communicate with the outside world was not confined to the Military Authorities for their own despatches, but all the inhabitants and civilians were as eager as possible to get letters through to their friends and relations. The only method available was, of course, by means of native runners, who were paid as much as £25 to undertake the risk of running the gauntlet of the ever-alert enemy. Two or three of these runners were despatched South endeavouring to get round Kimberley and so to our forces, but the great bulk of them were sent up North towards Colonel Plumer's Column, and letters that did get through were forwarded *viâ* Salisbury and Beira to their destination. These runners concealed letters written on thin paper not only about their clothing, but also even in the soles of their boots, which were manufactured and made hollow on purpose, no bags being allowed to be carried, as they would have impeded their progress. Unfortunately, as was found out later on, a number of the runners were caught and killed, and in some cases despatches, such as those from Lady Sarah Wilson to the *Daily Mail*, were found by the side of reports, but with the postage stamps removed by the "slim" Boer.

In order to pay for this postal service it was found necessary to practically double the ordinary rates, and the Military Authorities bought up all the stamps in the Post Office, and handed them to the printer of the *Mafeking Mail* to overprint with higher denominations. Letters that were written were then taken to the Post Office, and the Military Postal Officials stamped them with various denominations according to the weight or bulk of the letters. No stamps were sold to the public, and no person was allowed to send more than two or, at the most, three letters by any one runner.

In addition to the ordinary stamps, for the purpose above named, it was found necessary to make stamps for use within the lines, and a Local post was organised with special stamps. These consisted of two kinds:—

First:—A boy on a bicycle, inscribed "V.R. SIEGE OF MAFEKING," in a scroll above, and "LOCAL POST, ONE PENNY," below. The boy on the bicycle is Sergeant-Major Goodyear of the Cadet Corps,

which was created to do duty as Orderlies and Messengers.

Second:—A front-faced portrait of Colonel Baden-Powell, inscribed "MAFEKING, 1900, SIEGE," in a scroll above, and "POSTAGE, THREE PENCE," in a scroll below. Both stamps were produced by a Mr. Taylor by means of photographic ferro-prussiate process, on paper specially made in Mafeking during the Siege. The portrait type consisted of two varieties, differing only in size. The Local stamps were made in blocks of 12, and are blue on blue, differing much in colour, and are perforated 12. Of no single stamp overprinted were there more than 1,000, and of some of them not more than 120 copies, being on old varieties, of which only a few remained in the Mafeking Post Office. It is satisfactory to know that the printer's formes for overprinting have all been broken up, and the negatives and dies of the Local stamps destroyed.

The following is a complete list of the stamps:—

MARCH TO MAY 17th, 1900.

1. "MAFEKING" *and* "BESIEGED" *in fancy type,* 1¾ mm. *high.*

(*a*) *Cape of Good Hope stamps.*
1d. on ½d., green (Type 3).
1d. „ ½d. „ („ 14).
3d. „ 1d., carmine („ 14).
6d. „ 3d., claret („ 3).
1s. „ 4d., pale green (Type 3).

(*b*) *Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps.*
1d. on ½d., vermilion (No. 60).
3d. „ 1d., lilac (No. 61).
6d. „ 2d., green and red (No. 62).
6d. „ 3d., brown on yellow (No. 63).

(*c*) *British Bechuanaland stamps.*
6d. on 3d., lilac (No. 14).
1s. „ 4d., green and brown (No. 53).

2. "MAFEKING" *and* "BESIEGED" *in thin sans-serif type,* 1¼ mm. *high.*

(*a*) *Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps.*
3d. on 1d., lilac (No. 61).
6d. „ 2d., green and red (No. 62).
1s. „ 6d., lilac on red (No. 65).

(*b*) *British Bechuanaland stamps.*
1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 54).
2s. „ 1s., green (No. 55).

In the stamps overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" and "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" the local surcharge is so adjusted as not to overlap the original surcharge.

LOCAL STAMPS.

Produced by photographic process, horizontally laid paper. Perf. 12.

(*a*) 18½ mm. *wide.* (*b*) 21 mm. *wide.*
1d., blue on blue (bicycle).
3d. „ „ (Baden-Powell), *a.*
3d. „ „ („), *b.*

Ceylon.—A correspondent sends us specimens of the current 25 c. in two very distinct shades. One, which we should call *yellow-brown*, is evidently older than the other, as the gum on the back has become much discoloured; the other is a much darker and duller shade. Both are *unused*, and are surcharged "On Service."

Heligoland.—M. Moens has been tearing up his old letters, and come across some that are of considerable philatelic interest. We quoted last month one relating to Trinidad; we now give a list, from a letter of Mr. Pilger (Postmaster of Heligoland), dated December 7th, 1874, giving the quantities of the various values of the early issue which were put on sale at that date, prior to the change of currency. M. Moens was unable to find this letter when he was writing his book on the Heligoland stamps, but these are the numbers that were actually offered to him at the time:—

80,000 of 6 schilling.	10,000 of 1 schilling.
100,000 of 2 „	10,000 of ½ „
15,000 of 1½ „	10,000 of ¼ „

Hong Kong.—A correspondent in this colony tells us that some time in 1892, or earlier, the 2 c. stamp was surcharged "S. D.," and both the 2 c. and the 10 c., No. 50 in the Catalogue, were surcharged "S. O."; that this was done with a view to distinguishing between the stamps to be used as fiscals and those available for postage, in order to keep the accounts separate, but that, as a matter of fact, the surcharge was not of much use, as people put the surcharged stamps on their letters, and the Post Office passed them. The 2 c. stamps are catalogued as Nos. 107*a*, 107*b*, but the date 1894 is not correct.

India.—Native States.—*Bussahir.*—We raised a feeble protest against the vagaries of this State last month, but we have much greater cause for complaint this. Our publishers have found a few more little additions; the 1 a. of the 1896 type pin-perf., and the 12 a. of that issue perforated, but with monogram in *mauve;* the three novelties noted last month should have been described as *pin-perf.*, but we have now received them *imperf.* But in addition to all these, Mr. Stewart-Wilson sends us the ¼ a. and 1 a., of the latest designs, both in *vermilion*, and 2 a. and 4 a. stamps in new designs, similarly adapted from those of 1896.

The ¼ a. stamps are in sheets of twenty-four, as before. The 1 a. is printed from a new stone, and the transfers have been much better done than before, showing a pattern of scroll-work and lines in the parts which previously seemed to be solid; we believe it to be from the same die as the last 1 a. The sheet now consists of twenty-four stamps, four horizontal rows of six.

The design of the 2 a. has been redrawn; the inscriptions are arranged as before, but all are in colour on white, except the word "POSTAGE," which is substituted for the word "STAMP," and which is in white on solid colour. The value at foot, "2 As.," is on a white label, with some shading shown below it on the curved bands. This value appears in two forms, first (probably) in little blocks of four, and secondly in sheets of fifty, ten horizontal rows of five. The small block before us is printed in *orange-yellow*, and there has evidently been some touching up of the types on the stone, the value in English having been separately drawn, we think, for each of the four stamps; one of them is certainly quite different from the others, the figure and letters being smaller and the two letters the same size, "AS," instead of "As." The large sheet is printed in *brown*, and the varieties that are found on the small sheet do not exist in the large; but to every impression on the stone there has been added, apparently by hand, separately, a dash or hyphen before the word "STATE," and the word *do* (= two) to the Arabic inscription in the curved band at the lower left; the value in Arabic therefore now translates as *two* (2) *annas*, instead of (2) *annas* only. The large sheet has also the figures "50" in the centre of the margin, at top, bottom, and sides.

The design of the 4 a. is altered by having "POSTAGE" substituted for "STAMP," and all the inscriptions in colour on white, except "4. As." at foot, which remains in white on colour. The sheet consists of twenty-eight stamps, seven horizontal rows of four. It is printed in a kind of *claret* colour.

The sheets sent us are all imperf., but we have some of these novelties pin-perf. also. The paper is wove.

Mr. W. T. Wilson has since shown us the 8 a. of 1896, with monogram in *bluish green*, or *greenish blue* (we should call it a variety of the *pale blue* surcharge), and *imperforate;* also a set of die proofs, in *black* on *grey* paper, showing new types of the 8 a., 12 a., and 1 rupee, which will all be inflicted upon us no doubt in due course. The dies are evidently engraved in *taille-douce.*

Adhesives.

1 a., vermilion (mauve); Type 3, *pin-perf.*
8 a., brown (blue-green) ,, 6, *imperf.*
12 a., deep green (mauve) ,, 7, *perf.*

Types of 1899-1900.

½ a., violet (mauve); *imperf.* and *pin-perf.*
½ a., blue (varying) (,,) ,, ,,
1 a., dull olive (,,) ,, ,,
¼ a., vermilion (,,) ,, ,,
1 a. ,, (,,) ,, ,,
2 a., orange-yellow (rose) ,, ,,
2 a., brown (mauve) ,,
4 a , claret (rose) ,,
4 a. ,, (mauve) ,,

Cochin.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a copy of a post card of the same type as that issued in 1898, but printed in *carmine* on *buff.* He adds that these are issued in pairs, which can be used as reply-paid cards. *Post Card.* 2 pies, carmine on *buff.*

Duttia.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us a copy of the post card chronicled last month, and we see that it is really a double card, as the second half has the word "REPLY" added below the heading, but it is understood that the halves can also be used as single cards. The formula is now in English only—"DUTTIA STATE POST CARD," in tall *sans-serif* capitals, and "*The Address to be written on this side.*"

Kishengarh.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 1 a., first type, in *blue*, evidently a fresh impression. It is on the same thin paper as the current stamps, and printed, apparently from a single die, in sheets of at least seven horizontal rows of ten or more. He also shows us the ½ a., in the colour which we termed *grey-blue*, but which, perhaps, should rather be called *bluish slate, pin-perf.*

Adhesives. 1 a., blue, *first type, imperf.*
½ a., bluish slate, *pin-perf.*

Las Bela.—A collector in India, Mr. J. M. Minwala, has very kindly sent us a list of the various printings of the stamps of this State. We understood that they had become obsolete more than twelve months ago, but it appears that they were still being printed as late as December last. The following is the list:—

May 27th, 1897.	150 sheets of	20	on *white*	=	3,000
Aug. 29th ,,	248 ,,	20	,,	=	4,960
Nov. 15th ,,	75 ,,	20*	?	=	1,500
April 6th, 1898	100 ,,	20,	on *blue* granite	=	2,000
May 16th ,,	500 ,,	20	,,	=	10,000
Nov. 8th ,,	167 ,,	30	,,	=	5,010
April 2nd, 1899.	400 ,,	25	,,	=	10,000
July 30th ,,	417 ,,	24	,,	=	10,008
Dec. 4th ,,	134 ,,	30,	on *grey* granite	=	4,020
,, ,,	34 ,,	30,	on *white*	=	1,020
					51,518

* Probably *white.*

We have seen sheets of 20, both on *white* and on *blue* granite, also sheets of 25 on the latter paper, but we have not yet met with sheets of 24 or 30. Of the *grey* granite our correspondent sends us a specimen; it has a slightly *greenish* tinge, and resembles, to the best of our recollection, some of the used copies we have seen, which we thought were discoloured specimens of the *blue.*

Sirmoor.—Mr. T. A. Brooks, who resides in this State, and should know its stamps, in a letter to *The Ph. J. of I.* states that the Elephant issue has never been officially surcharged "On S. S. S." We have seen copies thus overprinted, and they are so scarce that we concluded they were a genuine issue, of which only a small supply had been printed, but we are not at all sorry to hear that such is not the case. Knowing that Sirmoor keeps a second set of stamps, for no apparent purpose but that of sale to collectors, it was not unnatural to suppose that both might be surcharged for similar reasons.

Natal.—We are glad to learn, from the following extract from a report of the Colonial Parliament, published in the *Natal Mercury*, that the authorities of that colony take a very proper view of the commemorative stamp idea.

"The Colonial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Baynes, said a letter was received by him from the Agent-General, in which he stated that he had received a communication from a certain gentleman, proposing that a special stamp issue, the proceeds of which should be expended for the relief of necessitous persons in Natal, sufferers by the war, should be issued by the Government. The Agent-General forwarded the letter, but remarked that he hardly expected it would meet with the sanction of the Government. The letter was referred to the Postmaster-General, who in his report said he disapproved of the principle of the Post Office being used as a means of making charitable collections, and that he did not think, if the proposition were acted upon, it would prove of much benefit to sufferers from the war. Stamps could only be used upon letters from Natal to other countries, so that the public here would have to be looked to as the largest purchasers. The Postmaster-General expressed himself sceptical as to the readiness of the Natal public to pay from 5s. to £50 for a special stamp of the description suggested. He agreed with the Postmaster-General. The issuing of commemorative stamps in this way would be beneath the dignity of a Government. It was all very well for South American States, like Guatemala and Ecuador, to issue stamps pretty nearly every year, when they wanted a little ready cash; but it would not be creditable for Natal, which had a higher status, to do this sort of thing. (Hear, hear.) A special issue of stamps was an undesirable way of making money."

New Brunswick.—We are shown a horizontal strip of four of the 1 c. stamps which are imperforate vertically. We do not know whether this variety has

been previously chronicled, but we do not recollect having met with it before.

Adhesive. 1 c., reddish purple; *imperf. vertically.*

New Zealand.—This colony, for some good reason, no doubt, besides that of providing fresh varieties for collectors, has started printing some of the Queen's head types, of 1892-97, on the paper with the new watermark. We have received the ½d. and 2d. with this watermark and perf. 11.

Adhesives. ½d., black. Type 13; *new watermark.*
2d., violet ,, 15 ,,

Wellington has started one of those beautiful Flag postmarks, which are so useful for obliterating a row of stamps at a time. At the upper right is the Union Jack, and among the bars covering the other portion are the letters "N Z" surrounded by Stars.

We copy from the *Otago Witness* the following detailed descriptions of the variations in the types of the pictorial stamps:—

"*Halfpenny.*— In the English-printed ½d. (*a*) there is one line of shading clear and distinct in the ornament between the 'N' of 'New Zealand' and the left-hand corner of the stamp; in the green ½d (*b*) there are two lines, thin and distinct. In (*a*) the bar under 'New Zealand' is neatly rounded at the ends, in (*b*) it is cut off squarely. In (*a*) the two lines above 'New Zealand' are clear and distinct; in (*b*) both lines appear double, possibly owing to imperfect inking and to the surface of the paper being rougher. In (*a*) the 'd' of the '½d.' is further away from the top of the oval than in (*b*), and the fraction line appears to be thinner and longer. In (*a*) the ornament in the centre, under the word 'halfpenny,' has the ends of the ornament separated from the shading underneath the scroll by a white space, and there is a distinct line from the outer edge of the ornament to the corners. In (*b*) the lower line appears to have been removed, and the open space under the centre ornament filled up with shading. In (*b*) the shading of the scroll ornament in the lower right-hand corner is quite altered. The ½d. envelope, in the original colour, is similar to (*b*), only worse, the outside lines having suffered severely in printing.

"*One penny, red.*—This represents the design of the 4d. (Pink Terraces). The stamp is smaller than the 4d. The main difference in the design is that the pointed pendant under the four balls in the ornament at the top of the picture is shaded instead of white as in the 4d. The leaves on each side are quite different, and the lines of the engraving of the Pink Terraces are different. There is a slight list in the ornament to the right of the word 'penny,' probably a slip when ruling the line for the new letters.

"*Twopenny.*—In the London print the end of the 'e' of 'pence' comes well beyond the vertical line of dots on the right-hand side; in the new purple stamp it barely reaches the outside of the dots. The ornaments in the upper spandrels are different in outline, and the shading in the first is in straight lines, and in the purple stamp in curved lines. There is a double line round the oval next the picture in the English print, and a single one in the new stamp. The 2d. envelope has the details in the spandrels between the frame and the oval badly redrawn. The end of the 'e' is as in the purple stamp. The background of the space containing the figure '2' is lined in the English stamp, but solid in the envelope and in the purple stamp; the figure is also larger.

"*Fourpenny.*—The new 4d. is coloured like the bicoloured 1d., but, strange to say, the design differs in many details. Here again the spandrel ornaments have been quite altered. The three strokes forming a band across the ornament in the top left-hand corner are at a different angle. In the 1d. there are four divisions of the ornament between the band and the outside edge; in the 4d. there are only three. In the 4d. four thick lines have appeared in the white space under the main head of the cabbage tree; in many copies of the 1d. there are hardly any visible here. The dotted area of the sky to the left of the cabbage tree is now lined. In the 1d. that portion of the ornament over the 'one' and the 'ny' of 'penny' has four parts; in the 4d. it has only three. In the 1d. there are four lines between the words 'New Zealand' and the top, and in the 4d. there are but two.

"*Sixpenny.*—I can see no difference in the 6d., which differs only in shade of colour."

A correspondent tells us that there are rumours in New Zealand to the effect that the 2½d. "Wakitipu" was reprinted in *bright blue*, the original edition having been in a duller shade. It would be interesting to learn whether a second printing did take place from the first plate after the second plate had been used.

North Borneo *cum* **Labuan.**—We have received information, on very good authority, to the effect that no 4 c. stamps of the "Ourang-utang" type had reached North Borneo up to June 2nd, and we believe that Labuan was equally destitute of these interesting labels, the supply of which appears to have been only sufficient to meet the requirements of the London office of the Company. We gather that the stamps with *carmine* frame only are ever likely to be put in circulation, and that the others are to be considered *errors*. Our readers, at all events, cannot plead ignorance of the nature and object of the *errors*, etc., etc., for which this Company has become notorious, and which will only cease when all demand for them ceases.

Northern Nigeria.—We find that we made a mistake in our chronicle of the set of stamps for this colony, and in the list of addenda founded upon that chronicle. There is no *ten pence* stamp, but there is a *ten shillings* in *green and brown.*

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent has shown us a block of six of the Orange Free State ½d. stamps, each of which has written upon it what appears to be "4—*nil.*" These are not recent sur-

charges of any kind; the stamps were used a couple of years back, but we cannot guess what the meaning of the writing is. Perhaps some of our readers can help us.

We are indebted to Major Agar, R.E., at Bloemfontein, for a copy of the following letter from Major O'Meara, R.E., containing some interesting particulars as to the surcharged stamps (we believe that a few other errors, besides those mentioned, did manage to escape the censor):—

"SURCHARGED STAMPS.

"SIR,—1. In reply to your inquiry, I have the honour to inform you that the Military Governor deputed me to inspect the surcharged O.F.S. stamps before sale to the public. Owing to the great pressure of work it was not possible to make a searching inspection of each sheet of stamps, and in consequence stamps having the following errors were passed and issued for sale, viz.:—

"*Halfpenny Sheets.*—'½' is omitted before the 'd' in the left-hand bottom corner quarter. In the last row of each quarter sheet the stop is omitted between the 'V' and 'R' in the third stamp from the left.

"*Onepenny Sheets.*—The stop is omitted in the last row of each quarter between the 'V' and 'R' in the third stamp from the left. In a few of the original impressions an "I" was omitted after the 'V.R.' on each sheet.

"*Twopenny Sheets.*—The stop is omitted in the last row of each quarter between the 'V' and 'R' in the third stamp from the left.

"*Twopence-halfpenny Sheets.* —The surcharge '2½' was made by the late Government of the Orange Free State. The same error occurs as in the case of the twopenny sheets in the last row of each quarter.

"*Threepenny and Fourpenny Sheets.*—The same errors occur as in the case of the twopenny sheets.

"*Sixpenny Sheets.*—The red stamps were in use when the army entered the Free State. The stock being exhausted, the blue issue, which was found in the Free State Treasury, was brought into issue. In addition to the errors which occur as in the case of the twopenny sheets, a '6' is omitted before the 'd' in the two left-hand quarters of each sheet.

"*One Shilling and Five Shillings Sheets.*—The same errors occur as in the case of the twopenny sheets. In a few of the original issues the '1' and the '5' were omitted before the 's' in the same position on each sheet as the similar error occurs in the halfpenny sheet now forwarded you.

"2. Subsequently it came to my knowledge that a small number of brown penny and yellow shilling stamps, which were in private hands on the entry of the army into Bloemfontein, had been surcharged. As such a step had not been authorised, the matter was brought to the attention of the Military Governor, by whose authority all such brown penny and yellow shilling stamps as could be traced in the hands of stamp dealers, etc., were recalled and confiscated.

"3. Many errors not mentioned above occurred in surcharging the stamps, but fortunately they were all detected, and stamps with them were not placed on sale. This is mentioned, as unscrupulous persons may have fabricated similar errors in order to place an enhanced value on stamps in their possession before the British occupation of the present Orange River Colony.

"4. Complete sheets of surcharged stamps have been supplied to the British Museum. From these stamps the only errors mentioned in Paragraph 1 which are missing are penny stamps with 'V.R.' only, shilling stamps with no '1' before 's,' and five shilling stamps with no '5' before the 's.'

"Yours faithfully,

"W. A. J. O'MEARA, *Major.*

"Major E. AGAR."

From the same source we have received a list of the quantities of the various stamps that were surcharged:—

½d.	1,384,800	4d.	74,400
1d.	3,144,000	6d., carmine	7,200
2d.	1,231,200	6d., blue	672,000
2½d.	19,200	1s.	439,200
3d.	1,024,800	5s.	232,800

Sarawak.—We have received a reply-paid card with the current value engraved on the stamp; we presume that 4 c. single cards are in existence, but the surcharged cards are still in use. The Post Office clerk at Sarawak is evidently unaccustomed at present to double cards, as he carefully postmarked the stamps on both halves of the card addressed to us.

Post Card. 4+4 c., carmine on *buff;* 140 × 90 mm.

Seychelles.—*Morley's Ph. J.* publishes a description, with illustrations, of two minor varieties of type of the design employed for the stamps of this colony. The variations should be of a similar nature to those of the Colonial type with head in an octagon, but they appear to be considerably less definite. In the illustrations we are quite unable to recognise them, but process blocks cannot be relied upon for very minute detail, and a search through our publishers' stock has also failed to reveal specimens showing differences that could not be put down to fair wear and tear, or more or less heavy printing. Still we do not assert that the varieties described do not exist.

Straits Settlements.—According to *Smith's Monthly Circular* the 5 c. stamp was issued last year in *indigo*, before appearing in *plum*. The former is said to be already obsolete; we presume it was not the old 5 c., *blue*, of which a small stock might have been found and put in circulation.

Transvaal.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Pretoria for specimens of a regular issue of stamps of the South African Republic, surcharged with the letters "V.R.I." in thick capitals, in *black*. These were put in circulation, he tells us, on the 18th of June, and consisted of the stock that was found at Johannesburg, President Kruger (who appears to be an omnivorous collector) having taken with him the stamps that were in the post office at Pretoria when he started on his little railway trip. The printers at Pretoria seem to have been more skilful than those at Bloemfontein, for our correspondent had seen no errors of the surcharge. The following are the values sent us, all of the 1896–97 series:—

Adhesives. ½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d, brown.
2½d., blue.
4d., sage-green.
6d., lilac.

Victoria.—We have received specimens of the War Stamps, 1d. and 2d., put on the market by this colony at 1s. and 2s. each. They are of the usual unwieldy dimensions, and the 1d. bears a representation of the Victoria Cross, while the 2d. shows an infantry soldier and two troopers, large and small (heavy and light, perhaps). These labels are watermarked "V" and Crown, and perf. 12½.

Adhesives. 1d., bronze-brown; *sold at* 1s.
2d., emerald-green ,, 2s.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us that he has had the Shahi of the "1294" issue in *green* and in *yellow* on wove. He also sends us some forgeries of the Shahi of Type 8, in *green* and in *purple* on wove, which should not deceive anyone who knows Afghans, but might take in the unwary.

Adhesives. Shahi (Type 9), green on *wove.*
,, ,, yellow ,,

Austria.—*Smith's Monthly Circular* says: "The Financial Department of the Austrian Post Office informs us that the 8 heller Postage Due is unknown in that office, and that its existence is doubtful." But if the first part of the paragraph is correct, the existence of the stamp should surely be more than *doubtful*, or is the Austrian Post Office conducted on similar principles to that of Great Britain?

We understand that the 10 heller envelope exists in two sizes and in *buff* paper, as well as in *white*. We have only chronicled the latter.

Envelope. 10 h., rose on *buff*; 152 × 128 mm.

We find that the Pneumatic Post of Prague has been provided with the same new articles of stationery as those supplied to Vienna.

Pneumatic Post of Prague.
Envelope. 30 h., rose-lilac on *rose.*
Post Cards. 20 h., brown on *grey.*
20 + 20 h. ,, ,,
Letter Card. 30 h., rose-lilac on *rose.*

Hungary.—We have received the 4 filler single card and the 6 filler letter card with inscriptions in two languages, as well as the 10 filler letter card chronicled last month.

Inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.
Post Card. 4 f., brown on *buff.*
Letter Card. 6 f., green on *grey.*

Belgium.—*Le Timbrophile Belge* publishes an article upon *reprints* of the Belgian post cards, the existence of which is not, we think, generally known. It is well to draw the attention of post card collectors to the fact.

Congo State.—We understand that the 50 c. stamp has appeared in a new variety of *green*, to distinguish it from the 5 c. Anything for a change!

Adhesive. 50 c., black and olive-green.

Chili.—We have received an envelope with an embossed stamp of practically the same design as that of the new adhesives. It is not a letter sheet envelope, but one of ordinary form, and the stamp is not in *violet*, so perhaps there is another article of stationery of the same value. At the top of the right side flap is embossed "WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON."

Envelope.
5 c., dull ultramarine on *white laid*; 159 × 96 mm.

Colombia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles some more Cucuta varieties. The 5 c., in *black* on *white*, and this and two other values handstamped "Andés B. Fernandez," this being the name of the revolutionary General, who seems determined to make his mark upon something. C'cuta and 'cuter still!

Adhesives. 5 c., black on *white*; green *surcharge.*
10 c. ,, *pink*; black ,,
20 c. ,, *yellow* ,, ,,

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We learn from the *Monthly Circular* that the new type of 1 c. stamp chronicled last month is perf. 13 × 12½, and that there is believed to be a similar 5 c. value in existence also.

Adhesive. 5 c., blue; *new type, perf.* 13 × 12½.

Ecuador.—*Morley's Ph. J.* chronicles the 4 c., *brown*, fiscal, of 1891–2, surcharged, as in 1896, "CORREOS 10 CTS." in *black.* We presume this is the surcharge with date "1896" at top and a monogram below. It is said to have been found both the right way up and inverted, which is only too likely.

Fiscal Postals. 10 c. on 4 c., brown.
10 c. on 4 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*

France.—We have received the 2 frs. stamp overprinted for use at Alexandria, and for the French offices in the Levant. In the latter case the surcharged value is "8 PIASTRES 8," with the figures "8" very irregularly set; on a block of four before us the figures occur above, below, and on the same level as the letters, no two of the stamps showing it exactly the same. Both overprints are in *black.*

Adhesives. 2 fr., brown on *azure*; "ALEXANDRIE."
8 pias. on 2 fr., brown on *azure.*

German Empire.—We have received the full set of six values of the now obsolete issue surcharged "Marshall-Inseln," in *black.* Whether these have been sent out to the colony or not we do not know, but they appear to be officially supplied to those who want them. *Le T.-P.* states that 2 pf. cards with the new type of stamp have appeared, and the *Monthly Circular* chronicles a 3 pf. card in the same type.

Post Cards. 2 pf., slate-blue on *pale blue*; *new type.*
2 + 2 pf. ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 pf., brown on *white*; *new type.*

Le Timbrophile Belge states that the set of old type cards exists surcharged "Samoa."

Greece.—We have received two new single cards, which were issued early this month, and we understand that there are, or are to be, reply-paid cards corresponding with them. The stamps upon them are of rather artistic design; the principal feature in each case is a full-length figure of Mercury, in a costume which some of us might envy in this weather, standing upon a globe, at each side of which are scrolls bearing the word "ΑΕΙΙΤΑ." The lower value

has "ΕΛΛΑΣ" at the top and figures "5" in the upper corners; the higher has the name, in letters one above the other, at each side, and figures "10" above the scrolls at foot. There are three lines of inscription on the 5 l., which has no frame to the card, and seven (including the name in the centre of the top of the frame) on the 10 l. Impression all in colour.

Post Cards. 5 l., olive-green on *cream;* 132 × 85 mm.
10 l., rose on *bluish grey;* 140 × 89 mm

Guatemala.—We are glad to see that this Republic has at last succeeded in getting some fresh stamps from its printers, so we trust the surcharging epidemic is over for the present. We have the 1 c. and 6 c. of the engraved types in quite new colours.

Adhesives. 1 c., deep green; *perf.* 12.
6 c., light ,, ,,

It was not to be expected that the recent overprinting could be done without a few mistakes; we have so far seen two only, the 1 c. on 10 c., with double surcharge, and the same value with the impression misplaced, so that the date is at the bottom instead of at the top. We fear that the latter involves the existence of another error, with value alone and no date, or with date alone and the value unaltered.

Hayti.—In reference to the theft of Haytian stamps, which we mentioned in May, a correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* writes as follows from Port-au-Prince:—

"Permit me to correct a misstatement, published in your paper of the 3rd instant, relative to the last issue of Haitian stamps, which the writer states has been declared void on account of a case of these stamps being rifled of its contents in transit—that the stolen stamps were placed on the market in Haiti, the Second Director assisting in the sale. The Government has not declared this issue void, neither was the Second Director implicated in the transaction.

"Here are the principal facts of the affair:—On opening the five cases of stamps received from the American Bank Note Co. it was discovered that one of the cases had been opened, the inner tin case cut open, and 287 sheets of 100 stamps each, of the 5 c. value, had been extracted therefrom. Notice of this fact was sent to the American Bank Note Co. A few days before the issue was placed on sale at the post office, the Director-General of Posts learned that some of these stamps had been offered and sold to a commercial house, by a relative of a clerk employed in the steamship company's office, and on inquiry and search being made, some of these stamps were found in the possession of the party accused and were seized. In the meanwhile the steamer, having left here for other ports in the island, reached Jaemel; a letter was given to the Jaemel courier, but as the couriers are forbidden to deliver letters received outside of the office direct, he handed it over to the Director-General. This letter proved to be from the aforementioned clerk and addressed to the purser of the steamer, informing him that the theft had been discovered, and advising him not to return here.

"A preliminary hearing of the case took place before the examining judge (*Juge d'Instruction*), whose function corresponds in a measure with that of the grand jury in the United States, but it seems sufficient proof was wanting to have the parties implicated here held for trial. However, the clerk has been dismissed by the agent of the steamship company, and I am told the agents in New York have done the same for the purser. No one has been flogged or has had their property seized, nor has anyone been obliged to appeal to their American citizenship to have their letters franked with these stamps forwarded."

Holland.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly sent us copies of the two types of the current 1 gulden, to which we alluded last month. We find that the alteration in the letters "NINK" is quite invisible to us; the letters of the word "GULDEN" are slightly thicker in the second type, but the principal difference is in the figures "1," which are distinctly narrower than in the early type, and thus show more space on each side of them.

Japan.—A correspondent sends us the following description of the design of the Wedding Stamps, which we doubt not is more correct than the one we gave last month:—

"At the top of the oval is the Chrysanthemum, the Imperial crest. In each of the upper corners is a sprig of Pawlonia; the lower corners also contain sprigs, but in one is also the Chinese character for *three*, and in the other that for *sen*. The inscriptions read downwards, on one side 'Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin'=*Japanese Imperial Post*, and on the other 'Togu Gokongi Shiku Ten,' meaning *To Commemorate the Prince Imperial's Wedding*. The small box inside the oval is called the 'Yanagi bako' (*Willow Box*). It is covered with very nice *red* paper, and in this the first letter which the bridegroom sent to the bride is kept.

"The larger object, which looks like another box, is really a table, beautifully ornamented with pictures of Cranes and Pine trees. It is said that the Crane lives a thousand years, and that the Pine never dies, so these are emblematic of long life. On the table are placed cakes, termed 'Mikka yo mohi' (*three days and nights' bread*), so called because they are left in the bridal chamber for three days and nights after the wedding, so that the bride and bridegroom may eat them whenever they wish. They are made of rice-flour, and there is a cake for each year of the bride's age."

Mexico.—The following is the latest list we have seen (in *Mekeel's Weekly*) of the current stamps surcharged "OFICIAL" in *black*:—

Official Stamps. 1 c., green.
2 c., vermilion.
3 c., brown.
5 c., deep blue.
10 c., lilac and orange-brown.
15 c., lavender and lilac.
20 c., vermilion and deep blue.

The higher values will follow in due course, no doubt.

Portugal.—*Mozambique Company.*—A correspondent at Beira sends us specimens of two new provisional stamps, issued under the authority of an order by the Governor of the Territory, dated June 8th. The 5 reis stamp of 1894 is surcharged "25 Réis." in large figures and thick type, across the centre, in two lines, with a bar cancelling the figure "5" at foot; and the 20 reis of the same issue is perforated down the centre and each half surcharged "50 RÉIS," in tall, narrow figures and comparatively small letters. According to the Decree, of which we will give a translation next month, with illustrations of the overprints, there was a real dearth of 25 r. and 50 r. stamps at the beginning of June, and 22,000 of the 5 r. and 15,000 of the 20 r. were thus converted into 22,000 25 r. and 30,000 50 r.

Adhesives. 25 r., in *carmine*, on 5 r., orange.
50 r., in *mauve*, on 20 r., grey-lilac.

Russia.—We have received the current 1, 2, and 10 kopecs stamps surcharged with values in "PARA" and "PIASTRE," for use, we presume, in Russian offices within the Turkish Empire.

Adhesives. 4 PARA, in *blue*, on 1 k., orange.
10 ,, in *red*, on 2 k., green.
1 PIASTRE ,, 10 k., blue.

Russian Locals.—*Luga.*—We have received a stamp of quite new design for this district. It is of oblong shape, like the United States Special Delivery stamps, and has the Arms at the left and inscriptions at right and below.

Adhesive. 3 kop., dull blue; *perf.* 11½.

Riasan.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the types of 1877 and 1878 (Type 6 and the same reset) printed in *yellow* (on *white*, we suppose).

Adhesives. 2 k., yellow (1877 type).
2 k. ,, (1878 ,,).

Urzhum.—We have received the stamp alluded to last month, and find that it is of Type 3.

Adhesive. 2 kop., pink; *perf.* 12½.

Zadonsk.—We have received the 1 kopec stamp of Type 11 in a new colour.

Adhesive. 1 kop., grey-green; *perf.* 11½.

Zenkov.—We have received another of the type-set labels for which this district is celebrated; doubtless it exists in several varieties of type, but we have only seen a single copy at present. It is almost square, the design measuring 20×22 mm., "3 k." in centre; inscriptions at top, bottom, and sides; figures "3" in the corners, those at bottom inverted. The word "Марка" at top has an initial capital, but all the letters are the same size.

Adhesive. 3 kop., gold; *perf.* 11½.

Salvador.—We have received the two many-coloured labels of 1897, Type 72 in the Catalogue, surcharged for official use with Type 202; we have them both with the surcharge in *mauve* and also in *black*. We have also seen the 1 c. on 2 c. stamp which we noted correctly last month. These stamps are printed in sheets of 100, and apparently overprinted in blocks of 50, as Nos. 20 and 70 on the entire sheets show the error "eentavo." The word is not in capitals, as described in May, but in small letters, and the whole surcharge is in *black*.

We have received also the 13 c. of 1898 surcharged "1900—2 centavos," and the 26 c. of 1899, with wheel, similarly converted to 5 c. *The A. J. of Ph.* adds the 12 c. of 1899, without the wheel, surcharged in the same way, but "3 centavo." The overprint is in *black* in each case, and the word in the singular.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 13 c., brown-lake.
3 c. on 12 c., grey-green.
5 c. on 26 c., rose; *with Wheel.*

Official stamps. *Surcharged with* Type 202.
1 c., blue, etc. (*a*); mauve *surcharge.*
1 c. ,, (*a*); black ,,
5 c., rose, etc. (*c*); mauve ,,
5 c. ,, (*c*); black ,,

Spain.—*Fernando Poo.*—We have received specimens of the 20 c. stamp of last year disfigured with two of the well-known surcharges of this colony, Types 3 and 6 in the Catalogue. Both are printed in *black*.

Adhesives. 50 c. pta. on 20 c., carmine.
5 cen. on 20 c., carmine.

Switzerland.—Our readers have possibly heard, from other sources, of the treat that was promised them, in the form of an issue to celebrate the so-called Jubilee of the foundation of the Universal Postal Union. For ourselves, we are usually content to wait until affliction comes, instead of going to meet it; but it has come in this case, and so we are bound to deal with it. The 25th Anniversary of the birth of the U.P.U. is as suitable an occasion as may be for a celebration of this kind, though we think it would be better still to wait for the 50th; however, the issue is only a little one, 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. adhesives, and 5 c. and 10 c. post cards, 55 centimes only face value in all, and the edition is a very large one, so there need be no fighting for sets. The adhesives are of the finest and largest size, 21×39 mm., and the design is in the style of the high art posters which adorn some of our hoardings. It reminds us of the poem "Excelsior," and is evidently intended, whilst commemorating the achievements of the past, to lead us to hope for still greater things in the future. In the foreground is an æsthetic lady bearing aloft, at the top of a telegraph post, a banner with the (not altogether) strange device, "JUBILÉ DE L'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE"; that is commonplace enough, but it should be noted that the lady is turning her back upon a terrestrial globe, and showering letters into interplanetary space, appropriately foreshadowing a Postal Union which will include the whole of our solar system, and possibly the entire universe. If the weather were not so hot we could write pages upon so poetic a prospect, but we will spare our readers.

The value is expressed by large numerals in a shield at the lower left, and the date "1875-1900" is placed on a scroll at foot. The adhesives are watermarked with the Swiss Cross, in an oval, which shows twice on each stamp, and perf. about 12×11½.

The post cards bear, at the left side, a copy of the design of the adhesives, but upon a still larger scale, its dimensions being 30 × 54 mm. The formula is the usual one in three languages, all in colour.

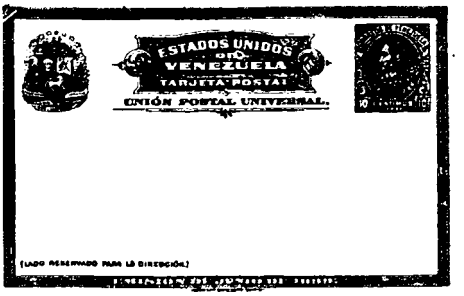
Adhesives. 5 c, green.
10 c., carmine.
25 c., blue.
Post Cards. 5 c., green on *white;* 140 × 90 mm.
10 c., carmine ,, ,,

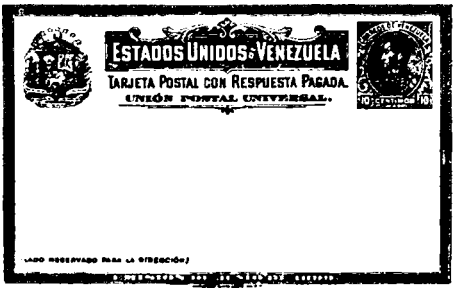
These works of art are to remain in circulation up to the end of the present year and century, unless the supply should be exhausted sooner, which we believe is not likely to take place; the ordinary stamps remain in use, for those who prefer a more business-like article.

United States.—*Porto Rico.*—A correspondent, writing from Porto Rico on June 28th, assures us that the following is a complete list of the overprinted United States stamps, etc., that had been issued there up to that date:

Adhesives. 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 10 c., *with* "PORTO RICO."
Postage Due. 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c., *with* "PORTO RICO."
Envelopes. 2 c. and 5 c. ,, ,,
Wrapper. 1 c. ,, ,,
Post Cards. 1 c. and 2 c. ,, ,,
Adhesives. 1 c. and 2 c., *with* "PUERTO RICO."
Envelopes. 2 c. and 5 c. ,, ,,
Post Card. 1 c. ,, ,,

Venezuela.—We give illustrations of the single and of the first half of the double cards chronicled in May.





The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from "Le Timbre-Poste" by G. B. DUERST.

(*Continued from* vol. x, *page* 272.)

* * *

WE now come to another difficult point, namely, the perforations.

The theory of *La Revista*, according to which the imperforate issue does not belong to the first printing, but to that of October 4th, 1865, is very plausible in one sense.

Perforating the stamps had to be omitted owing to the deterioration of the machine and the bad work it turned out. There was here also an expert workman, receiving two centavos per sheet, who had damaged the machine, after perforating about one million stamps, to such an extent that it could not be used any longer!

La Revista says the fourth printing of the 5 centavos was executed with the two new plates that had arrived from England. This is quite possible, as the 5 centavos stamps with watermark, but imperforate, are, generally speaking, well printed in a shade which resembles that of the first perforated stamps, of which I have spoken before. The 10 and 15 centavos are like the perforated ones.

M. Moens thinks that the perforated and imperforate stamps might well have been issued at one and the same time. This is contrary to the opinion of *La Revista.*

When examining a large quantity of these stamps one can find the same shades with good and with bad perforation, or even with *practically* no perforation at all. This can be easily explained by the arrangement of the perforating machines of that period, in which the needles were not provided with a bed-plate into which they work, but in which the points encountered a more or less hard surface, against which they became very soon blunted. I believe that the machine used perforated the sheet at one operation.

The workman in question, more expert in gaining centavos than in manipulating his machine, tried, I believe, to perforate a large number of sheets at the same time, so that the needles, which fully penetrated the first few sheets, did so less and less in the case of those below them, and this explains why these stamps so often have jagged edges, or had to be cut with scissors, in spite of the perforation. I have found in

all the shades of the three values specimens cut with scissors, in which it takes a magnifying-glass to see the perforation, only the slightest trace of it showing. It is evident that the stamps of the next sheet underneath, if there was one, would not have been perforated at all. It is therefore quite possible that stamps of the first three printings exist imperforate.

In buying such imperforate specimens one has to be extremely careful to closely examine the margins, which are not very large, as the distance between the stamps is only 2 mm.

If, however, the fourth printing—consisting of 300,000 stamps of 5 centavos, 25,000 of 10 centavos, and 16,000 of 15 centavos—was not perforated, how is it that the imperforate stamps are so rare? This printing forms a quarter of the whole issue, but only about 1 per cent. of really imperforate stamps can be found. This is notably the case with the 10 and 15 centavos, which were used from October, 1865, until January, 1868. On this point *La Revista* seems to me to be in error. It is quite possible that a small portion of the fourth printing was not perforated. Besides, the perforating machine seems to have been irregular in its working, as the 5 centavos, *carmine*, of the following year were issued perforated.

The article in *La Revista* does not give any information on later printings than the fourth. There were, however, several. In 1866 appeared the 5 centavos, *carmine*, with watermark and perforated. According to the explanations given above, it was printed from the two new plates, as were also all the subsequent editions. I presume the supply of thirty-nine reams was exhausted, because the paper of this printing, although very similar to the former, seems to me to be of more even make.

Here again we find numerous shades, from *dull carmine* to *carmine-rose*. The plate is always insufficiently cleaned, and frequently produces blotched impressions.

Regarding the perforation, my observations on the former printings hold good. I do not believe sheets were issued imperforate, yet specimens may exist. I have never found one that did not show at least two teeth!

In his Jubilee number M. Moens gives September, 1866, as the date of issue. I have found a copy with an obliteration as early as May 12th, 1866. The stamps were printed on the watermarked paper until it was exhausted in July, 1867.

It must be noted that from the beginning of 1866 the *red* colour was completely abandoned and replaced by *carmine*.

I am also a little surprised to find in the book and in the catalogue published by Moens, and also in a special catalogue of the Argentine stamps published in No. 68 of *El Filatelista Sud Americano*, a 5 centavos stamp, in *pale red-brown*, on thick watermarked paper, imperforate, listed under the date of April 17th, 1867. In his book M. Moens mentions this stamp as "variété accidentelle," and the date was taken from an obliteration. No further information is given, and I have never seen this stamp. I have seen several specimens corresponding fairly well in colour with this variety, but they were perforated. These are the stamps that I have alluded to above as the 5 centavos of 1864, *red-brown*, on thick white paper of a rougher make. This definition of the paper may, however, be considered as arbitrary. On the other hand, the shade of the impression on thick paper is quite distinct. This is perhaps the stamp chronicled by M. Moens. The fact that he catalogues it as imperforate and that I have found it perforated only proves it exists in both states.

Was this a special issue or, at least, a specially ordered printing on thick paper? or only one more variety of the 1864 issue? This is a point yet to be solved.

I also possess a specimen dated 1867. Nevertheless, they must have been printed at the end of 1865 or at the beginning of 1866.

About this time the Postal Department requested authority from the Minister of the Interior to print the 5 centavos stamps on paper without watermark, as the stock of watermarked paper was exhausted. At the same time it was stated that there were enough 10 and 15 centavos stamps on hand.

(*To be continued.*)

Colours and the Prang Standard.

By B. W. WARHURST.

* * *

WHILE waiting to see if anyone would add to Mr. Burton Cooper's remarks in the May *M. J.*, a copy of *The Prang Standard of Colour* (Boston, U.S.A.), kindly sent by Mr. Luff to Mr. C. J. Phillips, has been examined by me, and, as it happens to be a permanent record of colour compounding approximating very closely to results from analysis by tintometer, it comes opportunely for the purpose of a reply.

First to explain it. On its front page is given a series of "pure colours" arranged after the style of the solar spectrum, but evenly divided into twenty-four separated blocks, from *red* at left to a *purple-red* at right, which is equidistant from the *red* in colour measurement, so that by joining, a continuous band of even colour divisions is obtained, starting from any point. Below this band are six others showing the same hues *reduced* by adding white (or a colourless

matter) to produce varying tints, as from deep *reds* through *pinks* to *pale red* or *flesh* tints.

The next page gives all these twenty-four colours and 144 tints *darkened* by adding neutral grey, increasing in depths of shade through six leaves, each of 168 blocks, every one bearing the same relative proportions as on the opening page. By this means 1,176 colours, tints, and shades are obtained from the three primaries—and their secondaries, *orange*, *green*, and *violet*—with *white* and diluted *black* or *grey* added. The mechanical grading seems almost perfect, and the results therefore mathematically correct, and the book should be of the greatest use to students, showing tangibly what shades they may expect to get from combining their blocks of colours in the proportions specified, due allowance being made for the different pigments used and the substance or surface worked upon.

For the practical purposes for which we Philatelists require or desire a colour guide it is useless. Having started theoretically years back from a similar scale of gradations (nearer that of spectrum however), I thoroughly appreciate the results obtained, and recognise the difficulties overcome by Mr. Prang, as also the simplification of describing any of the thousand shades by the initial letters of the colours combined, with figures 1 to 6, prefixed for shades and affixed for tints. Thus RRO means *red*, *red-orange*; but if a small 1 is placed before it, one portion of *grey* has been added; if with a 3 after the O, there will have been three portions of *white* to reduce the tint.

Now, no stamp collector in existence or yet unborn, even after years of training with this standard, will be able to tell right off whether a stamp in his hand is $^{4}RO^{2}$ or ^{3}ORO, and certainly no other person living could guess, but without looking at the sheets, if he had them, he might say, "Why, it's pure *brown*." Yet it would be easy for anyone to carry mentally in his eye a *dull*, *bright*, or *red-brown*, if a standard had been fixed with these names. This book would be excellent for members of a colour committee, as they could choose from a dozen shades each of *olive-greens* and *olive-browns*, *slates*, etc., such a range as might be covered by *one name*, with light, dark, or other prefix, but a *named* sheet or book of colours also is needed to accompany it for ultimate correction.

One point must be noted. The Prang Standard starts from a deep *rosy red* (or *crimson*), a good *yellow* and a *blue* of the *ultramarine* order. There is not a real *carmine*, *scarlet*, or true *vermilion* obtained by any of the combinations. Change the *red* to a *carmine*, and get a deeper *blue*, and you have at once another thousand combinations. Other *reds*, *blues*, and a *yellow* substituted will run into ten thousand shades quickly.

Connecting this now with the tintometer methods, in which the ratio of colours is expressed by figures, we get no nearer a simple or easily understood *naming* of the colours analysed. In the table copied by Mr. Cooper, "*violet-mauve*" is represented by 14 *violet*, 5 *red*, and 6 *neutral tint* in one case, and 10V, 6R, 6N in another. By allowing all shades analysed that come within these figures, we might get a comprehensive yet fairly clear idea of what should be called *violet-mauve* in future; and to this extent tintometer analysis may be useful, but you must first fix your *names* for about 100 colours.

In this sense I agree with Mr. Cooper's scheme. It is not material whether a hundred stamps are chosen for these colours or other printing ink specimens, except that a man might not recognise a *carmine* from a light impression of a finely-engraved stamp, who would not hesitate about it with a solid patch of colour before him as in our halfpenny stamp, even if shaded off to a *light pink*. Another point must not be overlooked. If the tinted glasses of the tintometer representing *red*, *blue*, *violet*, etc., are the same hues as given by Prang, then the instrument is needless for comparison, as this standard gives a more mechanically perfect compounding of shades than the human eyes would detect in the parallel tubes of a tintometer, the right and left eyes of most persons differing in power.

The designs in the *Colour Dictionary* are not ideal; they were hurriedly sketched by me, as the whole book had to be produced in a race against time for the Manchester Exhibition, and some inks chosen were not so permanent as they might have been; the most disappointing being the *scarlet*, which was a trifle light (to separate it well from *carmine*), but is now almost pale. Still to me it *is* a *scarlet*, and cannot become *vermilion*, any more than the deep *reds* of Prang can be reduced to it, or a *crimson* become a *scarlet*. Each to me is as distinct as *greens* and *blues*.

As to *violet*, it with *mauve* was expected to raise most criticism. The *violet* of the spectrum covers all shades from *blue* to *plum* or *purple*; so, to emphasise the *colour name*, that end of the scale nearest the general colour of the flowers was recommended. *Purple* is not used as a spectrum colour name, nor shown by Prang, but it exists as a most beautiful colour called *royal purple*, as distinct from *violet* as *red* is from *yellow*. By an almost imperceptible change in the *red* and *blue* of the standard, and a more extended division of the compounds between them, a better *violet* and a good *mauve* and *purple* could be shown for the "pure colour" standard. Mr. Cooper's enumeration of the shades of each colour is much more proportionate.

If an influential committee can be formed, there is material enough to work from; and if no one would tackle the publication of a book of colours on their decisions, a list of stamps corresponding thereto as closely as possible could easily be published in all philatelic journals.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

No Notes in August.

ABSENCE from town during August will prevent me writing any notes for the *M. J.* next month, which I will endeavour to correct the following month.

* * *

Ready at Last.

YES, the Catalogue of Foreign Countries is at last ready, and I hope that my readers may appreciate the many alterations and improvements that we have tried to make in it.

Particular attention has been given to the production of enlarged illustrations of many minor varieties, which can more easily be distinguished from a large print, but which are difficult to describe, especially to the younger collector—such as the two dies of Argentine 5 c.; the Bulgaria unpaid 5 st.; France, two dies of the 1876 issue; Bremen, three types of the 3 grote; Greece, enlarged heads of the Paris and Athens prints; Portuguese Colonies, the various dies of the Crown issues.

Owing to the continual pressure on space it has been found necessary to exclude entirely all "Official Seals." These are not stamps at all, but merely gummed-labels applied by officials to close packets that have come open or broken while in transit.

Many important countries have been thoroughly revised and rewritten, such as *Belgium*, 1869-81 issues; *Brazil*, 1894-9; *Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Dutch Indies; Japan*, 1876-99; *Liberia; Luxemburg; Portugal and Colonies; Roumania*, etc. etc.

* * *

Orange River Colony (late Orange Free State) and *Transvaal* (late South African Republic) have been rewritten and brought up to date, and removed from the body of this volume and placed at the end as a Supplement to Part I., British Empire, to which volume they will be transferred in the next edition.

* * *

The stamps issued during the siege of Mafeking have also been included in this Supplement, and many varieties that we have in stock will be found priced in accordance with their relative rarity.

This Supplement will be sold separately for the convenience of those collectors who only take the stamps of *The British Empire.*

Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

This separate Supplement will be ready about August 15th.

* * *

New Stock Books.

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal.* In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, and are priced at the new rates. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Orange River Colony	£248
Transvaal (2 vols.)	1,371
Sweden (2 vols.)	473
Holland (2 vols.)	470
Bechuanaland, Zululand, and Griqualand	499
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	583
Niger Coast, Swazieland, Stellaland, St. Helena, and Falkland Isles	654
Annam to Cochin China	268
Diego Suarez to French Congo	121
French Guiana to Guadeloupe	202
Guadeloupe to Mayotte	173
Hongkong	293
United States (vol. 3), 1896-1900 and Periodicals	250
" (vol. 4), Departmentals	417
Barbados	399
Natal (an exceptionally fine lot of this interesting country; the balance of the superb specialised collection of Natals formed by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, and recently acquired by us, having been incorporated in this stock book)	871
St. Vincent	508
British Guiana	1334

* * *

The Century Album.

I HAVE much pleasure in drawing attention to the approaching publication of an entirely new Album, of which a first edition of 10,000 is in the press, and which will be bound and ready for delivery about the middle of August.

The *Century Album* has been produced to meet the wishes of those who desire a thoroughly good spaced album *in one volume*, and will take a place between the well-known *Strand* and *Imperial Albums*.

Full details will be found on inside back page of cover.

* * *

Death of Mr. W. E. Jeff.

IT is with the deepest regret that I have to announce the death of my old friend William Edwin Jeff, of Coleshill, near Birmingham, who passed away, after much suffering, on July 6th, in his fifty-fifth year.

Some six months ago Mr. Jeff found that he had contracted cancer on the tongue, caused by tobacco juice having entered a sore produced by a broken tooth. An operation was performed, and a fair recovery took place; but some weeks later it was found that the cancer had extended to the throat, and nothing further could be done.

The late Mr. Jeff was one of the early Birmingham collectors, the quartette who used to meet at the "Old Castle and Falcon," in Snow Hill, Birmingham, from about 1864, consisting of W. E. Jeff, E. L. Pemberton, Edward Buckley (later on partner with Vindin, in Sydney, N.S.W.), and W. T. Wilson, the latter being now the only survivor.

Mr. Jeff in his time formed many fine collections of stamps, chief amongst which were his English, of which for nearly thirty-five years he was a keen student, contributing many articles upon them to the philatelic Press.

Mr. Jeff's careful and neat handling of stamps will be familiar to many of my readers, as for the past eight years he had arranged a large proportion of our large stock books, his work being always noticeable for its neatness and correctness.

Postal Organisation of the Kingdom of Siam.

* * * *

WE have before us a copy of a book with the above title, which was printed, we believe, some years back, but which contains a large amount of official information that has not, so far as we are aware, been published in any philatelic work, and we think its contents possess sufficient philatelic interest to warrant their publication in full in this magazine. The book, which is in English, is described on the title-page as "Edited by the Siamese Legation at Paris, by order of H.H. Prince Prisdang." It is not dated, but we gather from internal evidence that it was probably brought out in 1886 or 1887.

SIAM (KINGDOM).

Government:—Absolute Monarchy.

King:—Somdetch Phra Paramindr* Chulalonkorn; born 20th September, 1853; son of King Somdetch Phra Paramendr* Maha Mongkout; succeeded to the throne 1st October, 1868.

STATISTICAL NOTES.

Superficial area:—726,850 kil. square.

Population:—5,750,000 inhabitants.

Capital:—Bangkok (lat. 13° 44′ N.; long. 130° E.), with 600,000 inhabitants.

MONETARY SYSTEM.

1 bat(tical) = 4 salungs = 8 fuangs = 16 seeks = 32 seos = 64 atts = 128 solots = 3 francs.

* The name is spelt in these two different ways.

THE SIAMESE POSTAL ORGANISATION.

I.

In the year 1881, under the reign of H.M. Somdetch Phra Paramindr, Maha Chulalonkorn, Phra Chula Chom Klao, the Siamese Government first decided to establish a local letter-post for the city of Bangkok, as an introductory step towards an extension of the same throughout the country.

The preliminary arrangements having been completed under the direction and supervision of H.R.H. Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse, etc., youngest brother of the king, the service was opened for the public in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the following proclamation:—

"Somdetch Phra Chao Nong Ya Tho Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanuphanduwongse Wordej, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, hereby begs to notify to all whom these presents may concern, and who may desire to avail themselves of the Postal Service for the collection and delivery of letters:

"That a Post Office will be opened at Bangkok, and the service conducted according to the following regulations:—

"I. From Saturday the 1st day of the waxing moon of the 9th month of the year Goat, fifth of the decade, of the year 1245 of the civil era corresponding to the 4th August 1883 of the Christian era, letters can be transmitted by post within the following limits, viz.:—

Samsen on the North;
Bangkolem on the South;
Talad Plu on the West;
and Sä Pratum on the East.

"II. There will be three deliveries daily, at 9 A.M., 11 A.M., and at 4 P.M.

"III. All letters must be enclosed in a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the addressee written on the same side.

"Letters to be transmitted by post must be deposited in one of the letter-boxes, which have been placed for that purpose at several localities throughout the town, whence they will be collected, at stated intervals, by the postmen, who will convey them to the General Post Office for ultimate delivery to their destination.

"IV. Four classes of articles may be transmitted by post, viz. :—

1. Written letters in an open or closed envelope ;
2. Post cards ;
3. Newspapers printed in Bangkok, and
4. Other printed publications in the form of newspapers, books, etc.

"V. For the transmission by post every article must have affixed thereto a stamp.

"These stamps may be purchased at the General Post Office on the mouth of the Ong Ang Canal, or at any other place where there is a letter-box.

"VI. The rate of postage for articles of the first class (written letters in envelopes) will be computed according to the weight of the letter in the following manner :—

For a letter weighing less than 1 tical, 2 atts ;

For a letter weighing more than 1 and less than 2 ticals, 3 atts ;

For a letter weighing more than 2 and less than 3 ticals, 4 atts ; and 1 att for every additional weight of 1 tical or fraction thereof.

"VII. Post cards having a printed stamp do not require an adhesive one.

"The name and address of the addressee to be written on the side bearing the stamp, the communication to be written on the blank side only.

"The price of these post cards will be :—

1 post card . . .	1½ att.
3 post cards . . .	4 „
6 „ . . .	8 „

"VIII. The rate of postage for articles falling under the third class will be 1 att per sheet.

"Newspapers may only be transmitted in wrappers open at the ends, so that the characters within may be seen, otherwise the packet will be charged for at the rate for letters.

"IX. Articles of the fourth class, in the form of newspapers or books, must be wrapped in such a manner as to show the characters and binding, and will be charged for at the rate of 1 att for every tical weight or fraction thereof.

"X. It is forbidden to deposit in the letter-boxes any article liable to break or to cause damage to other articles, such as glass, moist or acid substances, dead or living animals, plants, fruits, or vegetables ; gunpowder or explosive substances, such as matches, etc.

"Any contravention of the foregoing provisions will be punished according to the laws of the country.

"XI. Articles intended for transmission by post must be deposited in the letter-boxes, and may not be given to the postmen.

"Any postman accepting such articles or letters from any person, including such persons as are placed in charge of the letter-boxes, will be punished.

"XII. For any letter on which the postage is not fully prepaid the Superintendent will charge to the addressee double the amount of the deficiency. In case the addressee refuse to pay the letter will not be delivered, and the sender of the same will be charged with double the amount of the deficiency.

"XIII. The Post Office will not be responsible for any letter that may be lost, torn, or damaged.

"Any person finding that a letter has miscarried is requested to inform the Post Office, so that measures may be taken for its recovery.

"XIV. Persons placed in charge of letter-boxes are forbidden to return articles which have been deposited in the box, as the same are considered to belong to the addressees. Such letters shall neither be kept nor returned to the senders, but must be delivered to the General Post Office with the other letters in the box.

"XV. It is requested that the name of the addressee be legibly written, and if his specific address be unknown to the sender, the name of some well-known place must be given as an indication to find the addressee's house, otherwise the letter will be detained till the right person be found.

"XVI. When the addressee of a letter cannot be found by the postmen, such letter shall be kept at the General Post Office during six months. A list of such undelivered letters will be exhibited at the principal entrance for public inspection. If not claimed within the above-mentioned term, those letters will be opened and returned to the senders ; if the senders cannot be ascertained, the same will be destroyed.

"XVII. Any person can obtain delivery of his letters at the General Post Office. In order to facilitate the delivery to the addressees, lists will be published of all letters which have been received in the course of the day, at the General Post Office, and at the office of Phra Visutr Sa Koradit, the harbour-master.

"All further information regarding the Postal Service may be obtained at the General Post Office on the Ong Ang Canal, or at any place where there is a letter-box."

(To be continued.)

Collectanea.

By G. B. DUERST.

* * * *

BISECTED FRENCH STAMPS.

MONSIEUR MARCONNET states, in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, that stamps cut in two and even in four parts were officially allowed to pass for postage in France in 1870 and 1871, during the invasion of the German troops and after the Commune. It appears there exists an official notification, issued in December, 1870, and recommending all postmasters and postmistresses, in order to economise their supply, to use the obliterating die P.P. on letters, or to use cut stamps.

In this manner the following stamps exist:—

1863 (laureated head).—40 centimes, orange, cut vertically or diagonally and used as 20 c. stamps.

1870 (Bordeaux lithographed).—80 centimes, rose, cut vertically and horizontally into quarters and used as 20 c. stamps.

1863 (laureated head).—10 centimes, bistre, cut diagonally or vertically, each part being used as a 5 c. stamp

1870 (Paris issue, head of Liberty).—10 centimes, bistre, cut and used as last.

1870 (Bordeaux issue).—10 centimes, bistre, cut and used in the same manner.

Apart from their philatelic value, these bisected stamps are of great historical interest, as they were issued during one of the gravest periods France has ever passed through. It is quite possible that stamps of other values were also bisected, and I should feel grateful if readers of this journal would inform me of such stamps in their possession, to enable me to draw up a full list.

THE POSTAL SERVICE ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

In the December number of this journal I had a short article on the postal service on the Lake of Constance (Bodensee in German), and my readers will recollect that stamps of all the five States (Switzerland, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Germany) bordering the lake could be used on one and the same letter to prepay postage, provided the total face value of the stamps was in accordance with the postal regulations. The changes that can be rung on the lower values of these five countries to pay the postage and the registration fee are endless, and must have led to a considerable amount of bother and work to the postal officials, and may perhaps also have been a tax on the ingenuity of curiosity hunters desirous of obtaining the largest possible collection of such freaks.

But all this is changed since the first of May, and the paradise of the philatelic curio hunter is closed. The Postal Administrations of the five States have agreed to put a stop to the abuse hitherto allowed by the ingenious reading of a badly-drawn regulation. That it was never intended to allow stamps of several States to be used for franking one letter is quite evident, and the new regulations settle this point in no doubtful manner. All correspondence can in future be posted on board the steamers plying on the lake as before, but the stamps for franking must be those of only one of the five States. It is no longer permitted to use stamps of more than one State on one letter, and all letters, etc., found in the letter-boxes stamped in such a manner will be treated as unpaid, and the stamps will not be cancelled.

I trust that this decree will not leave all the hotels on the shores of the beautiful Lake of Constance empty this summer and the charming villas unlet.

* * *

Of the new German 2 pfennig post card with the old type of stamp twenty-four millions were printed last year. As soon as these are used up, the same value in the new type will appear.

* * *

Spain is going to issue a special 10 centimos stamp, inscribed "España—Correos de Marruecos," which is to be used for the franking of all correspondence between Spain and the post offices on the west coast of Africa.

* * *

Siam will in future be a highly dangerous place for stamp forgers to live in. A new law just promulgated contains a paragraph by which manufacturers of forged stamps will be punished with penal servitude up to seven years, and a fine up to £1,000. Even possessors of instruments that could be used for such a purpose may be punished with penal servitude and heavy fines. Unfortunately, this law only applies to forgers of Siamese stamps, and it is a great pity the law was not extended to forgers of other stamps.

* * *

The 2 schilling, *grey-lilac*, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been known for some time to exist with a badly-drawn "2" in the right upper corner. The 2 schilling, *red-violet*, of the same issue has now been found with the same defect.

* * *

The Italian Postal Administration intends issuing a new set for Eritrea. The designs are to be altered. Instead of the coat of arms and the head of the King, allegorical pictures and views are to be depicted. Our albums will soon look like geographical picture books.

* * *

Germany has post offices in Morocco at the following seven places: Baba, Casablanca, Laraiche, Mazagan, Mogador, Saffi, and Tangier.

Germany has now got the two "Post Office" Mauritius in the official collection, but only as facsimiles. No doubt Reunion and other rarities will follow.

* * *

The German Postal Administration has notified the stamp trade that the use of blocks in original size in magazines to illustrate stamps will not be allowed in future, as such blocks could be used to print German as well as foreign stamps in their respective colours. More than this, an order has been sent out to deliver all blocks in the hands of the trade to the General Post Office. It is very curious that the authorities should send out such an order after making facsimiles of Bernichon's two "Post Office" stamps, or have they found out how easy it is to make such *forgerics?*

* * *

Time is money with the Americans. Some fifteen months ago a large Eastern firm notified the Post Office that they proposed sending by post several million circulars. This would, of course, involve a great amount of work for the Post Office, and it was suggested, in order to lighten this work, that the necessary stamps should be supplied in sheets ready cancelled. The firm could thus frank the circulars with the cancelled stamps, and deliver them in sacks, ready for delivery in various towns, to the proper trains without troubling the Post Office. The suggestion was acted upon, and has worked admirably.

* * *

Thieves have been visiting the U.S. Post Office exhibit at the Paris show, and carried away three entire sheets of cardboard proofs, the 36 cent and 48 dollars periodicals, and the 10 cents special delivery stamp.

* * *

The post office at Obock has ceased to exist, but the one at Djibouti is unfortunately still in full swing. But worse is to follow. Correspondence from Djibouti can now be franked with stamps of Djibouti or Obock. Letters have lately come to hand with both sorts used on the same envelope to prepay postage.

Could not the French Postal Administration exert itself a little, and throw a few more colonies in with Djibouti? Would not a letter franked with twenty-five 1 centime stamps, one from each colony, look well in a special glass case at the Paris Exhibition?

We do love these freaks!

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

* * * *

The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited.

THE first general meeting of the Association was held on 25th June, 1900, at 331, Strand, London, at six o'clock.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. W. Hadlow, gave a brief address, in the course of which he said that the Association, although only a short time in existence, had already proved its utility by obtaining information useful to the members, and also by collecting debts. New members continued to come in, but not so quickly as he would like. He did not see any reason why the Association, if loyally supported, should not become a great success. To be so, however, it was necessary that every member should make the matter a personal one, to induce others to join, and generally to make the existence and objects of the Association known. He hoped they would all do so.

This being the statutory meeting, held in accordance with the Companies Act, there was no special business to bring forward, so the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Answers to Correspondents.

* * * *

B. H. R. S.—The 2½d. on 3d. was part of the stock previously surcharged, to which the "V.R.I." has now been added, and if the figures are rather high up on the stamp the letters may partly cover them, as in the copy you describe.

J. I. H.—We do not know how the Puttialla Service 1 a., with error "AUTTIALLA," came to be omitted. We have made a note of it for the next edition.

H. C. M.—We are much obliged for your letter, and we shall be very glad to know the date at which the Hongkong stamps mentioned were surcharged.

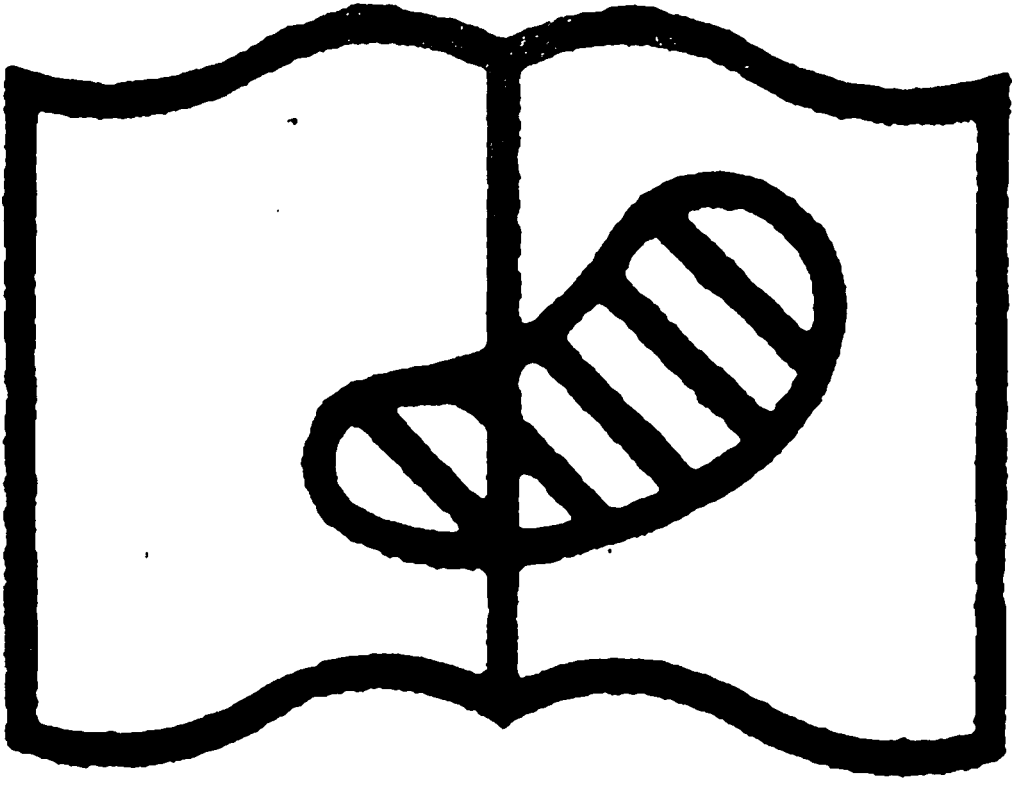
T. F. G.—If you will look at page 12 of Part I. you will see that the list of sets can be obtained by anyone who asks for it.

C. J. S.—We are greatly obliged for the set of Swiss stamps and cards.

ST. J. W.—Bisected stamps without a surcharge have been in almost all cases omitted from the Catalogue.

H. C. F.—We should suppose from your sketch that what you term a *surcharge* is really an *obliteration*, and that the stamps have been used upon a telegram. When stamps of the same nature are employed both upon letters and upon telegrams, we do not consider that it matters very much which form of obliteration they bear.

T. D.—We do not know the O. F. S. 1d., *violet*, or 6d., *blue*, surcharged "T. F." and postally used. A supplementary list is announced in "Notes and News."



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10 p., deep green	27	0
20 p., carmine	52	6

BELGIAN CONGO.

1900. *Central design in black.*

5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
25 c., blue	0	4
50 c., ochre	0	8

CUBA.

1900. *Postage Due stamps of the United States surcharged for use in Cuba.*

1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c., black on carmine; set of 4	4	0

FERNANDO POO.

1899. *Reduced prices.*

4 c., orange	0	9
5 c., rosine	0	8
15 c., olive-slate	1	3
20 c., marone	1	9

1900. *Surcharged in black.*

50 c. on 20 c., marone	2	0
5 c. on 20 c. ,,	1	0

FRENCH OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

1900. *French stamp surcharged.*

2 fr., brown on bluish	2	6

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GOLD COAST.

1899–1900. *Types 3 and 4.*

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10s., green and brown	12	6

GUATEMALA.

1900. *New colours.*

1 c., deep green	0	1
6 c., yellow-green	0	3

HUNGARY.

1900. *New types.*

4 f., brown on buff, *post card*	0	1
6 f., slate-green, *letter card*	0	2
10 f., orange ,,	0	2

JAPAN.

1899. *Types 26–29.*

15 sen, mauve *used*	0	2
25 ,, green ,,	0	6
50 ,, brown ,,	0	8
1 yen, scarlet ,,	1	0

1900. *Prince's Wedding Celebration.*

3 sen, carmine *used*	0	2

1900. *Envelopes (2 sizes).*

3 sen, mauve *each*	0	3

MAURITIUS.

1900. *Type 36.*

6 c., green and rose-red	0	2

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *Picture set. No wmk.*

	s.	d.
4d., brown and blue	2	6

1900. *Old types reissued on paper wmkd. double-lined Star and* NZ. *Perf. 11.*

½d., black	0	3
2d., purple	0	6

1900. *Picture set. Wmkd. double-lined Star and* NZ.

½d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
1d. ,, *used*	0	1
2d., lilac	0	3
2d. ,, *used*	0	1

PORTO RICO.

1899. *U.S. Postage Due stamps surcharged "Porto Rico."*

1 c.	1	0
2 c.	1	0
10 c.	2	0

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1900. *Current Russian stamps surcharged with new value.*

4 para on 1 k., blue on orange	0	2
10 ,, 2 k., red on green	0	3
1 piastre on 10 k., red on indigo	0	11

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

1900. *New issues.*

KHERSON.

5 kop., green	0	6

LUGA.

3 kop., blue	0	4

URZHUM.

2 kop., rosine	0	3

ZADONSK.

1 kop., sage-green	0	2

ZENKOV.

3 kop., bronze	0	4

SWITZERLAND.

1900. *Postal Union Jubilee stamps.*

5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
25 c., indigo	0	4

1900. *Postal Union Jubilee post cards.*

5 c., green	0	2
10 c., carmine	0	3

TASMANIA.

1900. *Pictorial issue.*

1d., carmine *used*	0	1
2d., purple ,,	0	1

VICTORIA.

1900. *War celebration.*

	s.	d.
1d., bronze-brown (Victoria Cross)	1	3
2d., green (Australian Troops)	2	6

ZANZIBAR.

1900. *Watermarks closer together, showing parts of several on each stamp.*

½ a., green	0	1	4 a., green	0	5
1 a., indigo	0	2	4½ a., orange	0	6
2 a., red-brown	0	3	5 a., bistre	0	7
2½ a., ultramarine	0	4	7½ a., mauve	0	10
3 a., grey	0	4	8 a., grey-green	0	11

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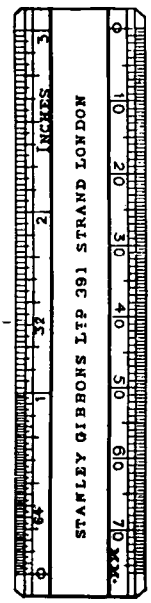

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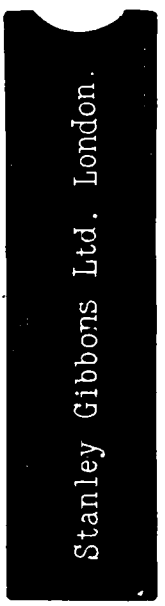

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. AUGUST 31, 1900. NO. 122.

Editorial.

* * *

JUST a month has elapsed since the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., etc., took place, and our readers have already seen in the daily papers the announcement of that sad event, and have doubtless perused some of the accounts that have been published of the career of the Prince whose untimely decease is mourned by every subject of our Queen. We, however, take the earliest opportunity that is afforded to us of adding the humble expression of our sympathy to all that has been written by far abler pens, and before giving a summary of the accounts that have appeared elsewhere we would make particular mention of that personal association with Philately which caused the late Duke to be regarded with especial affection and esteem by all followers of our pursuit. It was at the Philatelic Exhibition of 1890, in Celebration of the Jubilee of Penny Postage, that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (to use the title by which he was then known) first, we believe, publicly proclaimed his interest in Stamp-collecting. It had previously been known that His Royal Highness possessed a collection of stamps, to which it was believed that he had at one time devoted a good deal of attention, and it was for that reason that he was asked to accord his patronage to the Exhibition and to honour Philatelists in general, and the Philatelic Society of London in particular, by presiding at the opening ceremony. It was not generally known among collectors until that time that the Duke was an ardent Philatelist, taking a keen interest in the pursuit, and possessed of a knowledge of stamps which made all who met him on that occasion regret that more important duties prevented him from giving more time to our hobby. It was shortly after this that the members of the Philatelic Society had the satisfaction of placing the Duke of Edinburgh's name at the head of their list, His Royal Highness having consented to become Honorary President of the Society, a position which he held to the day of his death.

The Late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

A few years later, on the occasion of one of the semi-private exhibitions held at the Society's rooms, at Effingham House, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (as he had then become), accompanied by the Duke of York, paid an early visit to the rooms before the time at which they were open to other visitors, and their Royal Highnesses spent an evidently agreeable hour studying the various exhibits and discussing Philately with some of the members of the Council. This was, we think, the last philatelic function at which the late Duke was

present, but we believe that he had by no means lost interest in Philately, and it was understood that His Royal Highness fully intended visiting the Exhibition of 1897 had he been able to be in London at the time. The Philatelic Society of London owes a great debt of gratitude to the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, for the encouragement given to Philately by His Royal Highness's acceptance of the position of Honorary President of that Society ten years ago; and his genuine interest in our hobby and genial kindliness to those who were brought in contact with him through it will long be remembered by its members.

The following memoir is extracted from *The Times* and *The Standard* of the 1st inst.

His Royal Highness Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Juliers, of Cleves and of Berg, of Engern and Westphalia, Landgrave in Thuringia, Margrave of Meissen, Princely Count of Henneberg, Count of the Mark and of Ravensberg, Lord of Ravenstein and of Tonna, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent, was the second son of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, and was born at Windsor Castle on the 6th of August, 1844. It is probable that from his earliest childhood the young Prince had been intended for the Navy; and, by a happy chance, it soon became clear that salt water possessed genuine attractions for him. His education was accordingly shaped in the desired direction. All accounts agree that he was a very bright, amiable boy, very capable, and thoroughly interested in the profession he was about to adopt. The Queen records in her diary on August 31st, 1858, the pleasure with which she received "the delightful news that Affie had passed an excellent examination and received his appointment." He met Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Osborne "in his middy's jacket, cap, and dirk, half-blushing and looking very happy." It appears that Prince Alfred gave eighty "clear and complete answers" to his examination papers when fifty "would have been considered very good."

Less than two months after passing this ordeal with flying colours the Prince, having become a naval cadet, sailed on board the screw steam frigate *Euryalus*, under the command of Captain John Walter Tarleton, C.B. In her he cruised about in the Mediterranean, and returned to England in the spring of 1860. Shortly afterwards Prince Alfred started on a long voyage to the Cape by way of Rio Janeiro. He was now a midshipman, and only when actually away from the ship was he treated in any other character. Indeed, when the *Euryalus* reached Simon's Bay, the harbour-master was exceedingly surprised to find the Prince dressed as an ordinary midshipman, and performing that officer's duty at the gangway as the port boat came alongside. He remained at Capetown for a week, and then departed for Algoa Bay and Port Elizabeth. Throughout Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State the young Prince was received with the warmest popular demonstrations. To the causes of this popularity Sir George Grey testified in a letter to a friend, a copy of which the Prince Consort preserved among his papers.

"Nothing," he wrote, "can be more gratifying than everything connected with Prince Alfred's journeys here. He is a noble young fellow, full of life and fun. He is received everywhere with transports of delight. He rides as far and as fast as I can myself, delights in every style of life, wins the hearts of all the native chiefs, gladdens the Europeans by the interest he takes in their prosperity and by the good influence he exercises over the natives, as also by turning out in dress and even minute articles of equipment a thorough South African sportsman." It is clear that the Prince was at this time a typical "middy," taking an exuberant interest in the novel sights by which he was surrounded.

Prince Alfred's next long voyage was to the West Indies, from which he returned in 1861. The following year, when he had become a lieutenant, occurred the most picturesque incident of his life.

King Otho of Greece had to fly from Athens before a revolutionary movement brought on quite as much by his own misgovernment and incompetence as by the natural unruliness of his subjects, and Prince Alfred was spontaneously and enthusiastically elected to the vacant throne, "the whole Greek nation," to quote Finlay, "having simultaneously and in the most distant quarters of the East proclaimed his candidature before either politicians or diplomatists had time to act. . . . When after the revolution a strong desire was felt to

possess free institutions it was natural for the Greeks to seek in a son of Queen Victoria a king who could both govern constitutionally and make the law respected." Prince Alfred was, moreover, already personally known in Greece, where his ship had only a short while before visited the Piræus. But it had been agreed by Great Britain, France, and Russia, in a convention concluded in February, 1832, that no member of the royal families of any of those powers should be eligible, and the election of Prince Alfred was consequently invalid.

Early in 1867 the Duke of Edinburgh received the command of the frigate *Galatea*, and visited many foreign countries. In Australia the Duke met with a particularly loyal reception, which was redoubled when an Irishman named O'Farrell made a dastardly attempt to assassinate him at a picnic held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12th, 1868. The criminal attempted to shoot the Duke with a pistol, but only succeeded in wounding him slightly in the back. O'Farrell was put on his trial, convicted, and executed in the following month.

The Duke's engagement to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Tsar Alexander II., took place on July 11th, 1873. In her letters to the Queen the late Princess Alice gives some charming glimpses of the happiness which this event brought to the family circle.

The wedding was celebrated with great pomp in St. Petersburg on January 23rd, 1874. By special request of the Queen, Dean Stanley went to perform the English ceremony, accompanied at the Queen's special request by Lady Augusta Stanley. The Duke and Duchess, in company with the Queen, made a public entry into London on March 12th, and were received with the most loyal acclamations.

The Duke and Duchess had five children. The eldest, Prince Alfred, the only son, was born at Buckingham Palace on October 15th, 1874, and died at Meran on February 6th, 1899. His sisters are Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, born at Eastwell Park on October 29th, 1875, and married in 1893 to Ferdinand, Prince of Roumania; Princess Victoria Melita, born at Malta on November 25th, 1876, and married in 1894 to the Grand Duke of Hesse; Princess Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria, born at Coburg on September 1st, 1878, and married in 1896 to the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, now the Regent of the Duchy during the Duke of Albany's minority; and Princess Beatrice Leopoldine Victoria, born at Eastwell Park on April 20th, 1884.

On the death of his uncle, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on August 22nd, 1893, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the Duchy. The anomalous position of the Duke as an English Prince, a peer of the United Kingdom, and a German Sovereign Prince raised some interesting constitutional questions. He surrendered the greater part of his income from this country, retaining, however, his marriage grant of £10,000 a year with which to keep up Clarence House, where he resided for a portion of each year. It was understood that the Duke's acceptance of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha involved no slight pecuniary sacrifice. As a foreign sovereign he ceased to be a Privy Councillor, and it was at any rate doubtful whether he retained the right of sitting and voting in the House of Lords, but he remained an Admiral of the Fleet, being retained on the list under the special provisions of an Order in Council dated November 23rd, 1893.

It was not altogether with a light heart that the Duke thus saw himself compelled to sever many of the ties which bound him so closely to the land of his birth. But having once made up his mind that it was a duty he owed above all to his son, he devoted himself loyally to his new task. His position was in many respects difficult. Even at that period a strong anti-English feeling prevailed amongst considerable sections of the German public, who affected to resent the intrusion of a "foreigner" among the princes of the German Empire. Count von Caprivi, who was then Chancellor, had, in fact, on one occasion to protest in the Reichstag against the unworthy insinuations which had found utterance not only in the German Press, but in the Imperial Parliament. The Duke, however, within the limits of his immediate dominions, speedily overcame any prejudices that may have existed amongst his subjects. He showed himself a sagacious and diligent ruler, and took a special interest in all that concerned the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the duchies. Both as a landlord in the administration of the Crown domains, which were heavily encumbered when he inherited them, and as a father in the pains

which he bestowed upon the education of his son, he displayed sterling qualities which appealed to the better side of the German character, and earned for him the respect of his people. At the same time his relations with the English community at Berlin remained always specially cordial, and they are indebted to his munificence for the Anglican church in which they now worship.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was perhaps of a more reserved disposition than his royal brothers, and he never attained to quite the same degree of universal popularity as they have done. This was unquestionably largely due to certain popular misconceptions of his character, which was always most warmly admired by those who, owing to their official position or private friendship, were best able to judge. A very keen sportsman, he was also a man of refined tastes, and his love of music amounted to a passion. He had been well trained, and attained no small degree of excellence as a violinist.

By his death the dukedom of Edinburgh, with its minor English titles, becomes extinct. It is a melancholy coincidence that he should have died at Schloss Rosenau, where his father was born, and where his earlier years were spent. Thus one more is added to the many tender memories which have so long bound the Queen and her family to that simple and unpretending country house of the Coburg dukes.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced last month in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—We regret to state that we have two corrections to make to our note of last month: (1) The 1d. envelope, with all the flaps pointed, discovered by Mr. Webb, should not have been described as "Size A," but as "Size A1"; (2) Mr. Webb wishes us to state that the discovery of the 4d., die 3, was not made by himself, but by Mr. Oliver Firth.

British Honduras.—Our publishers tell us that the surcharged 10 c. stamp, which we chronicled last mouth, exists with the error "REVENUE," like the 5 c. and 25 c., but that they have not seen this error on the 50 c.

British South Africa Company.—*The S. C. F.* chronicles a 4d. stamp, to be added to the issue commenced in 1898; the colour is given as *bistre*, we presume a different tint from that of the 2d.

Adhesive. 4d., bistre; *new type.*

Cape of Good Hope.—We give illustrations of two of the stamps overprinted for use at Mafeking, and also of the larger size of the Baden-Powell threepence.

We have also to add the following to the list given last month:—

Variety 1 *of the surcharge.*

(*b*) *Bechuanaland Protectorate stamp.*

1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 65).

(*c*) *British Bechuanaland stamp.*

1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 54).

We regret to learn that forgeries of the Mafeking surcharges on the Cape ½d. (both designs), 1d., 3d., and 4d. have already been met with. They are stated to come from Cape Town, and we recommend our readers to examine very carefully any stamps of this nature that may be offered them for sale.

We are shown a Postal Notice, dated "Pretoria, 29 November, 1899," and signed by Mr. Isaac van Alphen, one paragraph of which is of interest to

collectors, as it shows that the surcharged stamps employed at Vrijburg, Cape Colony, during its occupation by the Boers, were a more regular issue than we had supposed. The translation is as follows:—

"5. *Postage stamps for the Post Office at Vrijburg.*

"On account of the want of our own postage stamps the Cape Colony postage stamps at Vrijburg were overprinted with the letters 'Z. A. R.' Only the following small quantity of them was used: Of the ½d., £5 worth; of the 1d., £10 worth; of the 2½d., £5 worth; and of the 6d. (altered to 2d.), £12 worth. Postage stamps of this State have been sent thither, and the use of the provisional stamps must be discontinued."

These would appear to have been similar to the stamps of which we published an illustration in June; we understand that those stamps bore forged surcharges, and that the genuine differ from them in type.

Ceylon.—We are shown two very distinct shades of the stamp upon the new 6 c. envelopes, but we are inclined to think the difference is due to more or less heavy inking.

A correspondent in this colony assures us that the 5 c., *blue*, No. 209 in the Catalogue, does not exist, and that there was never any intention of issuing a 5 c. adhesive in that colour. Probably it was originally chronicled in mistake for the 15 c., *blue*, which has since made its appearance.

Hong Kong.—The *I. B. J.* announces the following novelties, which we gather have only been issued from Berne at present:—

Adhesives.	2 c., green.	
	10 c., blue.	
Post Cards.	2 c., green on	*white.*
	4 c., carmine	,,
	5 c., lilac	,,
	10 c., blue	,,

India.—We regret to learn, from *The Ph. J. of I.*, that the Field Post Offices attached to the China Expeditionary Force are to be supplied with Indian stamps surcharged "C. E. F." Difficulties of currency have rendered this necessary, the dollar being reckoned at 1s. 11d., while it has been decided to sell the stamps at 4 cents to the anna (=1d.). The ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee stamps are to be overprinted.

Native States.—*Cochin.*—The correspondent to whom we were indebted for the post card chronicled last month also sent us some curious information as to the adhesives. It appears that the object at the top of the central oval on the first issue is intended to represent a Palanquin, this and the Umbrella being signs of Royalty, while the other objects, a Conch and a Chuckram (we do not know the meaning of this) are sacred symbols. He adds that it has been decided that the Umbrella, which is shown in the watermark of the current stamps, is too much an emblem of Royalty for low caste persons to be allowed to lick it, consequently the stamps are now issued ungummed, and the "glutinous wash" must be applied with a brush, at the time of use! It was, we believe, suggested in 1840 that it was unseemly that the general public should be encouraged to put out its tongue at the Queen's head, but so obvious a method as this of preventing that conduct does not seem to have occurred to our Post Office authorities.

Dhar.—Mr. W. Bradbury informs us that the ½ a. and 1 a. stamps of 1898 appear to be obsolete, as only the type-set stamps were obtainable a short time back. We much regret to hear this, as type-setting leads to all kinds of undesirable varieties, errors, etc.

Orcha.—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps chronicled in June. We have since received

the 4 a., *imperforate*, also a ½ a. envelope. The design of the stamp on the latter consists of the Arms within two concentric circular bands, containing English inscriptions, "ORCHA POSTAGE"—"HALF ANNA," above, and native inscriptions below.

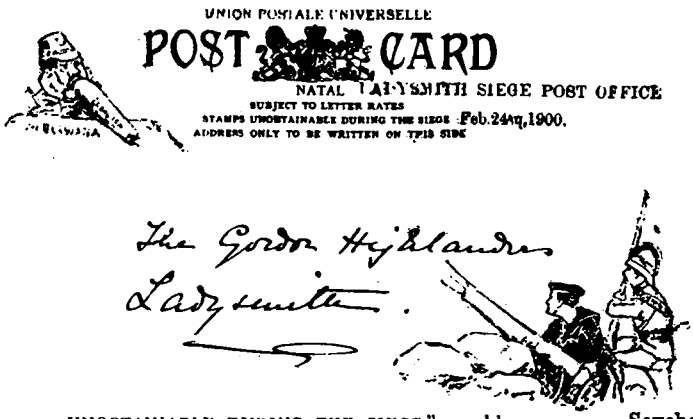
Adhesive. 4 a., dark green; *imperf.*

Envelope. ½ a., bright green on *white laid*; 137 × 80 mm.

Jamaica.—We give an illustration of the pictorial stamp which we chronicled in May.

Mauritius.—Our next illustration shows the surcharged stamp, chronicled in June, which we believe was prepared a couple of years ago when the wrappers were overprinted, but was kept back from circulation for some reason not fully explained!

Natal.—We give an illustration of one of the pictorial post cards used in Ladysmith during the siege. The inscription "STAMPS



UNOBTAINABLE DURING THE SIEGE" would appear to indicate that this card possessed some franking powers, though no value is expressed upon it. The words "LADYSMITH SIEGE POST OFFICE" and the date are in *blue*, and constitute a postmark, the rest of the impression being in *red*. The size of the card is 144 × 89 mm

A correspondent has shown us a vertical pair, with a piece of the top margin of a sheet attached to it, of No. 125 in the Catalogue, "HALF" on 1d., *rose*, the lower stamp of which bears a letter "H" with the first limb long, like some of the fancy letters in preceding surcharges, but of course larger. The variety does not appear to have been noted; possibly there has been a fresh printing of this provisional.

New South Wales.—Mr. L. E. Bradbury shows us the following varieties of perforation, which do not appear to have been noted:—

Adhesives. 2½d., purple (Die I); *perf.* 11.
10d. ,, (Cr. and N S W); *perf.* 11 × 11½.

The 11½ here seems to us to be very nearly 12, quite 11¾.

Our publishers have shown us the 10d., *red-brown*, without the surcharge "NINEPENCE." It seems evident that two sheets must have been put into the press at the same time, for the specimen before us, which is unused, shows the overprint in relief at the back. It is perf. 12 × 11½.

New Zealand.—We give an illustration of the design now in use for the 1d. stamp of this colony.

Orange River Colony.—Our publishers have met with a specimen of the ½d. stamp showing the surcharge doubly printed. We have seen the surcharged ½d., *rose*, and 1d., *orange*, post cards, and find that the overprint is in *sans-serif* type, with large square periods after all the letters.

The L. P. chronicles two varieties of the 2d. on 3d. of 1888 and the 2½d. on 3d. of 1892; in the former there is stated to be one stamp in each pane of sixty showing a figure "2" with a curly foot, on the latter a pair of stamps on each sheet of 240 showing a figure "2" with longer foot than the normal.

Adhesives. 2d. on 3d., blue; *figure with* curly *foot.*
2½d. on 3d. ,, ,, long ,,

There appears to be no end to the varieties in the "V. R. I." surcharges, of which there must have been several settings. *The Ph. R.* tells us that the thick letter "V," which we have not noted here, but which is catalogued in our publishers' supplement to vol. i., occurs in two settings, in each case six times in a pane of 60:—*a.* On Nos. 5, 17, 23, 39, 44, 48, of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s. *b.* On Nos. 2, 14, 20, 40, 43, 46 of another setting of the 1d. And in the last-named setting the fifth stamp has a short figure "1," with the letter "d" below the proper level. *The Ph. R.* also states that the 4d. exists with the small stops set too high.

Seychelles.—We have received the stamps chronicled in April, and also a new 15 c. The three lower values are in Type 1 and the others in Type 4. The name and value, when not in the same colour as the rest of the design, are in the second colour given below.

Adhesives. 2 c., orange-brown and green.
6 c., carmine.
15 c., ultramarine.
75 c., yellow and violet.
1 r. 50 c., grey-black and carmine.
2 r. 25 c., rose-lilac and green.

South Australia.—Mr. L. E. Bradbury shows us the 9d. with the large-hole perforation, like that of the 1s. and 2s., Nos. 184, 185.

Adhesive. 9d., red-lilac; *perf.* 11½, *and* 11½ × 12½.

The stamps showing the two varieties are in one strip!

Transvaal.—To the list of surcharged stamps chronicled last month we are able to add the following:—

Adhesives. 3d., reddish purple.
1s., ochre.
2s. 6d., purple.
5s., slate.
10s., pale brown.

We have also received the following Official Notice, taken from the *Government Gazette* of June 25, 1900:—

"No. 16.

"NOTICE.

"POSTAL STAMPS.

"Notice is hereby given, that a large quantity of postal stamps is on hand and being surcharged, and will be available for issue shortly. No person will be allowed to purchase stamps for a larger amount than ten shillings (10s.) at a time.

"J. G. MAXWELL,
"Major-General,
"Military Governor."

Western Australia.—Mr. L. E. Bradbury shows us the 3s. fiscal stamp watermarked with the Crown and WA.

Fiscal Postal. 3s., lilac; *new wmk.*

PART II.

Austria.—*Smith's Monthly Circular* states that the 2 h. and 5 h. Unpaid Letter stamps, and the 2 piastres for the Austrian Levant, exist perf. 10½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 h., brown; *perf.* 10½.
5 h. ,, ,,
Levant Issue. 2 pias. on 50 h., pale blue; *perf.* 10½.

The Unpaid stamps are stated to be on plain wove paper, with the watermark "ZEITUNGSMARKEN" across the sheet; probably they will be printed on the *granite* paper later.

Bosnia.—Mr. Lohmeyer tells *The Weekly Ph. Era* that some of the new post cards have the inscription "B. u H." (Bosnia and Herzegovina), which formerly appeared only on the letter cards. He has found the 5 h., 5 + 5 h., and 10 h. without these letters, and the 10 h. and 10 + 10 h. with them.

The *Monthly Circular* reports that the 2, 6, 25, and 30 (heller) stamps are perf. 10½ and the other values perf. 12½. The 1 (h.) was originally chronicled perf. 10½; possibly all the values exist in both varieties. The paper is said to be the same as that used for the Austrian Unpaid Letter labels.

Brazil.—The 50 reis on 10 reis stamp, which we chronicled in February last on the authority of a contemporary, is now stated to be a fraud, and to have no official existence.

Chili.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamp embossed upon the new envelope chronicled last month.

China.—According to the *Monthly Circular* the colour of the 10 c. is reported to have been changed to *lilac*, and a reply-paid post card was issued April 19th.

Adhesive. 10 c., lilac (?).
Post Card. 1 + 1 c., carmine on *straw.*

Colombia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles another of the Cucuta provisionals, we presume in the same type as the rest.

Adhesive. 1 c., black on *blue-green; perf.*

Corea.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 25 poon of the last issue, with the inscription altered to *Empire of Corea* as described in March, and also with a figure "1," in *black*, over the figure "2" of "25." From the same source we learn that the 1 cheun of the new issue has made its appearance.

Le C. de T.-P. says that the provisional stamp is of the value of 1 poon only, and adds that there is a 1 cheun post card of upright rectangular shape, with round stamp at left and an inscribed frame.

Adhesives. 1 (15?) on 25 p., violet-brown.
1 cheun, green.
Post Card. 1 ,, blue on *white.*

Counani.—*Le T.-P.* lists, on the authority of M. Roussin and with considerable reserve, a long series of stamps, of the accompanying design, for this Republic, where they are supposed to have been issued in 1893! If we remember right an attempt was made, some years back, to press the products of the Cow-nanny upon the attention of Philatelists, but the latter took no interest in this curious animal.

Crete.—A correspondent sends us specimens of what is stated to be a third edition of the *provisional* surcharge upon the 1, 2, and 5 drachmas. It is in *black*, like the second, but our correspondent says that it was printed locally and differs from the earlier overprint, which he tells us was printed in London. The difference, if any, is however so slight that we are quite unable to describe it, and we should suppose that both were printed with the same type.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We give an illustration of the design of the new 1 c. and 5 c. stamps chronicled in June and July.

Dominican Republic.—*The L. P.* reports that all the values of the new issue (the pictorial set?) are being supplied *imperforate*, in sheets of 25. Are not the contributions for the Mausoleum coming in fast enough?

Ecuador.—We have received what we presume is one of the surcharged fiscal stamps noted in June. It is a 4 c. of Type F 5 in the Catalogue, dated "1899-1900" at top, and overprinted "CINCO CENTAVOS," in two lines of block capitals, vertically, in *black*.

Fiscal Postal. 5 c. on 4 c., orange.

France.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles the 2 francs stamp with the "PORT-SAÏD" overprint in *black*, and adds that the dots over the letter "I" are somewhat erratic, there being sometimes two, sometimes one, and sometimes no dots at all.

Adhesive. 2 fr., brown on *azure*; "PORT-SAID."

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—The *D. B. Z.* reports that 10 pf. cards with stamp of similar type to that upon the lower values have been issued, and that the formula upon these and upon the 5 pf. cards is now all in colour.

Post Cards. 5 pf., green, *formula* green.
5 + 5 pf. ,, ,, ,,
10 pf., rose ,, rose.
10 + 10 pf. ,, ,, ,,

The 3 pf. cards impressed with a 2 pf. stamp are, we understand, intended to pass as 5 pf. cards.

German Empire.—The *Monthly Circular* states that the 2 pf. stamp in the new type has come into use, and that there is a small-sized 2 pf. card in the same type (as well as the large-sized?). The same journal reports that the 10 pf. stamp overprinted "China" was further surcharged "5 Pfg." at Kiao-chow in May last, the supply of the lower value having run out.

Le C. de T.-P. chronicles the 5 + 5 pf. and 10 + 10 pf. cards with new type of stamp.

Adhesive. 2 pf., slate-grey; *new type.*
Post Cards. 2 pf., slate-blue on *pale blue; small size.*
5 + 5 pf., green on *buff; new type.*
10 + 10 pf., carmine ,, ,,
For Post Offices in China.
Adhesive. 5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine.

Greece.—We have received the reply-paid cards corresponding with the single cards described last month. The 5+5 l. has an additional line to the heading on each half, the 10+10 l. has additions to the fourth and fifth lines. The impression is on the first and fourth pages in each case.

Post Cards. 5+5 l., olive-green on *cream.*
10+10 l., rose on *bluish grey.*

Guatemala.—We have received the following values of the issue in new colours, of which we chronicled two items last month:—

Adhesives. 2 c., rose-red.
5 c., blue.
10 c., pale brown.
20 c., purple.
25 c., yellow.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We are told by *Le T.-P.* that the surcharged 1 gl. and 1½ gl. stamps chronicled for this colony do not exist. On the other hand the rumours relating to the 12½ c., 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. envelopes, with their values altered to 10 c., which have been vaguely floating about for the last two years, are confirmed, and the surcharge is stated to consist of the figures "10," printed in *black* upon the original value.

Surinam.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the remaining stock of the 2½ c. stamps, with head of the late King, have been surcharged "1 cent," in *black*, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 2½ c., carmine.

Italy.—A correspondent has kindly sent us a copy of the 25 c. surcharged for use in Crete, to which we referred in May. The overprint is "1 PIASTRA 1," in *sans-serif* type, and is in *red*, across the lower part of the stamp.

Adhesive.
1 pias. on 25 c., blue.

Japan.—We give an illustration of the design of the Wedding stamp, which we understand has been surcharged for use both in China and in Corea.

Portugal.—*Mozambique Company.*—The following is a translation of the decree authorising the manufacture and issue of the provisional stamps chronicled last month:—

"1900. Friday, June 8.

"BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY,

"GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF MANICA AND SOFALA.

"SUPPLEMENT TO No. 163.

"*Order of the Governor of the Territory.*

"No. 1,647.

"Seeing that the stamps of 25 reis are exhausted, and that the supply of 50 reis stamps is insufficient to last until those arrive which have been ordered from the authorities in Lisbon;

"Under the advice of the Postmaster-General and of the Inspector-General of the Treasury;

"It has been found necessary to order that the following shall be printed in the offices of the company:—

"1. 22,000 stamps of 5 reis to be overprinted with the surcharge 25 reis, in carmine.

"2. 15,000 stamps of 20 reis, every stamp being divided perpendicularly through the middle by perforation into two parts, which shall form two stamps, each to be overprinted with the surcharge 50 reis, in violet.

"3. The said stamps are put into circulation from this date.

"The authorities and persons concerned are to carry these orders into effect in due course.

"Secretariat of the Government of the Territory of Manica and Sofala, at Beira, 8th June, 1900.

"The Governor.

"*F. Meyrelles do Canto.*

"PRICE OF THIS SUPPLEMENT, 50 REIS.

"PRINTED BY THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY."

Portuguese India.—A correspondent in this colony has kindly sent us a specimen of a provisional 1½ r. stamp, formed by printing "1½—Réis," in two lines, in *black*, upon the 2 tangas of 1898. He also sends us copies of two decrees, under the first of which, dated May 28th, 1900, owing to the exhaustion of the stock of 1½ r. stamps of the current issue, remainders of that value of the 1895 series were put in circulation; whilst the second, dated 18th June, the 1895 stamps having run out also, ordered that 20,000 of the 2 tangas should be converted into 1½ reis, and issued for that value. These, we understand, were very soon bought up, and no doubt enthusiastic Philatelists succeeded in getting a share.

Adhesive. 1½ r. on 2 tangas, blue.

Roumania.—We have received the 1 bani and 5 bani stamps on thin paper without a watermark, and with pale *pink* gum, which may have some mysterious qualities. We trust it is not poisonous, but we have not experimented with it personally. The perforation is 11½. We hear that the 15 bani exists on the same paper.

Adhesives. 1 b., pale brown; *no wmk.*, pink *gum.*
5 b., emerald ,, ,,
15 b., black ,, ,,

We give an illustration of the letter card, with additional 5 bani stamp.

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* adds two post cards and a letter card to the overprinted stamps chronicled last month; in the case of the reply-paid card the surcharge is stated to be printed on the first half only, and there appears to be a considerable advantage in purchasing

two cards joined together instead of two single cards; but why not make it 4 *paras* to the *kopec* throughout?

Post Cards. 20 p., in *blue*, on 4 kop., carmine.
32 p. ,, 4+4 k. ,,
Letter Card. 1 pias., in *red*, on 10 kop., blue.

We gather that these stamps, etc., supersede the special issues of the Russian Levant Company, which, however, had their values expressed in *kopecs* alone.

Russian Locals.—*Kherson.*—*Le T.-P.* reports that the design of 1895 (Type 8) has been redrawn, the most noticeable point of distinction being that the value below the Arms is now in smaller type than before (it is 5 kopecs, we believe, not 15 kopecs).

Adhesive. 5 k., blue-green, *type redrawn; perf.* 11½.

Luga.—We give an illustration of the new stamp chronicled last month.

Urzhum.—*Le T.-P.* says that the type was redrawn for the new stamp, which measures 26 × 19 mm. instead of 25 × 21 mm.

Tikhvin.—We have received the annual issue for this district; the design remains unchanged, but the Sun and Crown are in *silver*, the network in *brown*, and the date is "19 $\frac{00}{01}$." Perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 3 k., black, brown, silver, and blue.

Zenkov.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamp which we described in our last.

We have since received rather a neat little stamp, with Arms in the centre in *gold*, inscriptions and frame in *black*, on a plaid ground in pale *blue*. Badly perforated about 11½.

Adhesive. 3 k, gold, black, and blue.

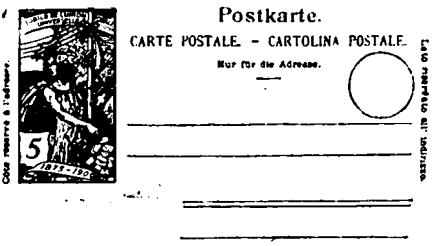
Salvador.—Our illustrations show two of the surcharged stamps recently chronicled.

We have also the 5 c. of 1898 surcharged "Transito Territorial" in *mauve*, and the 13 c. of 1899 surcharged "1900" and value altered to 1 c. and 2 c.

Adhesives. 5 c., blue-green; *with* Type 75 *in* mauve.
1 c., in *black*, on 13 c., carmine.
2 c. ,, 13 c. ,,

Samoa.—We have received the 2½d. on 2s. 6d. which we chronicled in March, and find that it has the earlier overprint only, and is not further obliterated with the words "PROVISIONAL GOVT." Let us hope the stock will soon be worked off.

Switzerland.—We give illustrations of the interesting design which we endeavoured to describe last month, also of one of the post cards on which it is impressed. It is reported that the Swiss authorities are not quite satisfied with the execution, and that some re-engraving is to be done, with a view to adding to the charms of the lady who is about to climb a telegraph pole in somewhat scanty attire—for that is the interpretation given by *Le T.-P.*



Venezuela.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 3, 10, and 20 bolivares stamps have appeared in new colours, and surcharged "1900," in *black*.

Adhesives. 3 b., red-brown.
10 b., red-orange.
20 b., blue-violet.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 271, vol. x.)

* * * *

BUSSAHIR.

I REPRODUCE from *The Ph. J. of I.* some interesting items of information, which were obtained in the State for the editor of that journal :—

"The first stamps were ordered on 12th September, 1895, and were ready in December of that year. They were not, however, used till 6th May, 1896, on which date the present three post offices were opened." I believe the stamps were ready earlier than December, 1895; if I recollect right they were seen in England before that, but it is not a matter of much consequence.

"Stamps of the first type that were produced in the lifetime of the late Tikka Ragho Nath Singh were not sold imperf. A few sheets did escape perforation, but that was owing to accident. Stamps of the second type are issued both perf. and imperf., and with or without gum, to supply philatelic wants." I fancy that this means that during Ragho Nath Singh's lifetime the stamps were not issued imperf.; they were probably perforated as they were wanted, which would account for the varieties of gauge, and after his death were sold either perf. or imperf. as asked for, and some were perforated in the same way as the new stamps. All of them are much more convenient for philatelic purposes without gum, as the gummed sheets are apt to stick together.

"The second type of the ¼ anna was introduced on 9th February, 1900. The colour had to be changed owing to the stock of *rose* colour having run out. The second type of the ½ anna was issued on 4th, and of the 1 anna on 18th February, 1900. The stamps of the State have *always* been lithographed, and no impressions from steel plates have ever been used postally." The information here is evidently defective. I saw copies of the ½ a. second type in June, 1899; they were in a kind of *slate-grey* colour, and printed, I believe, from an engraved plate. I tried in vain to obtain a sheet or block of these stamps, and I have never seen any but single copies (so I am unable to say whether they were printed singly or not); one of them, however, was a used specimen, sent me by Mr. Stewart-Wilson, and all were pin-perf. close to the design. The ½ a., *ultramarine*, no doubt came out some time in February last.

"The perforation has all along been done by a sewing-machine, and the gum is laid on with a sponge." The present perforation does not appear to me to be done by a sewing-machine, as the stamps do not show the little punctures by the side of the perforation at the back, which I believe to be characteristic of sewing-machine work. I fancy it is a true roulette, done with a tracing-wheel.

"The date stamps of the State are perfectly unreliable. The officials appear to put in any year type that comes handy. This explains the curious 'facts' previously noted in this journal." This is most important; the date previously given for the first issue must be altered, and future students of Bussahir stamps must remember this little eccentricity!

(*To be continued.*)

Postal Organisation of the Kingdom of Siam.

(*Continued from page* 17.)

* * * *

II.

IN the year 1885, after the local post had been established for upwards of two years, and had given the most satisfactory results, the time seemed to have arrived for Siam to enter into the Universal Postal Union with other countries. Consequently, at the International Postal Congress held at Lisbon in 1885, Siam, represented by her Minister in Paris, declared her adhesion to the Postal Convention of the 1st of June, 1878, and to the Additional Acts of Lisbon, as recorded in the Conventions of the 21st March, 1885.

According to a notification of the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs of the 23rd May, 1885 (Appendix I.), it was originally intended to open the International Service on the 1st of June next, but later intelligence received from the head office at Bern caused the date to be fixed on the 1st of July, 1885.

On that day the International Service came into operation, and has since been conducted in accordance with the new Postal Act of Siam, which reads as follows :—

On Friday the 14th of the 8th waning moon, in the year of the Cock, seventh of the decade, civil era 1247, by Royal appointment, His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, King of Siam, 5th Sovereign of the present dynasty, having entered the Audience Hall at the East end of the Royal Palace, Chakree Maha Prasat, and the members of the Royal Family and the military and civil officers of the State being present in audience, His Majesty was graciously pleased to signify his pleasure to His Royal Highness Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanupandhuwongse Wordej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, that the Department should be open on and after Wednesday the 5th of the 8th waning moon, in the year of the Cock, seventh of the decade, civil era 1247. But there were no established regulations regarding the Postal Service, and it pleased His Majesty to cause the following rules and regulations to be enacted containing many provisions, and that they be printed in the Siamese and English languages.

PAR. I.

PRIVILEGE IN THE CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS.

Wheresoever, within Siam, posts or postal communications are or shall be established by the Government of Siam, the said Government reserves to itself the exclusive privilege of conveying by post from one place to another all letters except in the following cases :—

1. Letters sent by a private person, so long as such letters are delivered by this person to the addressee without hire, reward, or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying, or delivering the same.

2. Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose. Such a messenger is not allowed to receive letters from or to carry back such for other persons.

3. Letters solely concerning goods or other property sent either by sea or land to be delivered with the goods or property, to which such letters relate (consignee's letters), without hire, reward, or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying, or delivering such letters.

Unclosed letters, which are conveyed in closed packets, are to be treated as closed letters.

PAR. II.

Wheresoever, within Siam, posts or postal communications are or shall be established by the Government of Siam, the owners and commanders of ships, steamboats, or other vessels passing on any river or canal, or to or from any port in Siam, are expressly forbidden, as well as their servants or agents, to collect, carry, tender, or deliver any letter or letters, with the exception, however, of letters solely concerning goods on board (consignee's letters bills of lading).

PAR. III.

Every shipmaster is bound to take mails and sign a receipt for them, and to deliver mails or correspondence, which may be on board, to the Post Office without delay after his arrival.

Any shipmaster about to start with a vessel to any place out of the kingdom must send the first notice to the Post Office. With regard to sailing vessels, the rule practically is that if notice be not specially asked for, it is not required.

PAR. IV.

WARRANTY.

In case of the loss of a registered article, on whatever territory or maritime service it may occur, except in the case of *force majeure*, an indemnity of twenty ticals shall be paid to the sender, or at his request to the addressee.

Payment of this indemnity shall be made with the least possible delay, and at the latest within a year from the date of application. Every claim for an indemnity is excluded if it is not made within one year from the date on which the registered article was posted.

No indemnification shall be paid in the case of a registered article or an ordinary article being damaged, or in case of delayed despatch, conveyance, or delivery.

For the loss or damage of a parcel, indemnification shall be paid according to the real value of the lost or damaged contents, but not more than one tical per pound or part of that weight.

When an incomplete or damaged parcel is presented for delivery it should be refused, and a notification of the ground of refusal made on the declaration which accompanies it. A claim can then be made, but, the parcel once received, the warranty, *ipso facto*, ceases.

The Post Office is not responsible for any injury which books or other articles may sustain. No person employed in the Post Office is responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the mis-sending, mis-delivery, loss, etc., of ordinary letters or other articles of correspondence, unless that person shall have caused such delay, loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

The Government shall not be responsible for the right delivery of the correspondence, if the addressee has declared that he will send for it. The post officers are not obliged to prove the signature of the addressee under the form of receipt, or the right of the person to request the registered or ordinary correspondence by presenting the signed receipt or the window-delivery ticket.

In case of war the Government has the right, after due notification, to decline every responsibility for registered articles or the conveyance of letters.

In such a case every other occasion of conveyance can be made use of without regard to Paragraph I. of this Act.

PAR. V.

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF THE POST.

1. No post-carriage, post-boat, post-runner, or postman, unless by express order of the Government, can be detained except for a criminal offence.

It shall not be lawful for any person to open a packet or mail-bag or box in transit from one post office to another, and every person who shall be guilty of any of the offences mentioned in this paragraph shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred ticals, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months.

2. Private carriages, boats, or vessels are obliged to give way to post-carriages, post-boats, or post-vessels.

Contraventions will be punished with a fine not exceeding twenty ticals, or with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twenty days.

3. Post-carriages, post-riders, post-boats, post-runners, or postmen are and shall be free from all transit charges which may at any time be fixed for private carriages, private riders, or boats or messengers.

4. If any accident should happen to any post-carriage, post-rider, post-boat, or postman, the residents in the neighbourhood, when such accident occurs, are bound to give every assistance they may be called upon to render, it being understood that the Government on the other hand binds itself to full compensation for such assistance.

5. Where there are or shall be stationed ferry-boats, these boats must without any delay ferry over the post-carriers, and where there are or shall be established drawbridges, post-carriers must be allowed to pass them without delay.

Contraventions will be punished with a fine not exceeding twenty ticals, or with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twenty days.

6. The post offices are entitled to attach property for the recovery of unpaid post fines and post fees.

7. All money or other valuables contained in a letter or other article of correspondence, which cannot be delivered to the addressee or returned to the sender, belongs to the Postal Department.

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of New South Wales.

SOME MORE INTERESTING RECORDS ABOUT THE "SYDNEY VIEWS."

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

(From *The London Philatelist.*)

* * * *

WHEN Dr. Andrew Houison compiled his *History of the Post Office and of the Issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales*, he had very little time at his disposal in which to search for and arrange the available official records relating to the early issues of the colony. On the 24th of February, 1890, he obtained the necessary permission to prepare the work, and before the end of the following month it was printed! It is not a matter for surprise, therefore, that the records published are not as complete as could be wished; nevertheless, the work is a most remarkable evidence of Dr. Houison's energy and ability to achieve much in a very short space of time.

A little while ago I was fortunate enough to find several old letter-books in the Postal Department which had evaded discovery in Dr. Houison's necessarily hurried search. These contain copies of the letters written from the Department, and supply

several of the missing links in the chain of evidence regarding not only the Sydney Views, but also the later issues.

On the 17th April, 1849, the Postmaster-General (Mr. James Raymond) wrote to the Colonial Secretary respecting an Act of Council for establishing an uniform rate of postage in the Colony. Several paragraphs are sufficiently related to the subsequent issue of stamps to justify quotation. He wrote :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December last, forwarding one from the Honourable the Attorney-General, and directing me to furnish the details of a measure for establishing an uniform rate of postage in the Colony.

"2. In obedience to your instructions, I have accordingly copied from the Imperial Acts of Parliament the clauses which I think might be made applicable to this Colony.

"3. With regard to the rates of postage to be adopted, it appears to me that, referring to the alteration proposed in the weight from a quarter to half an ounce to assimilate to the English scale, an uniform rate of 4d. would be a very great reduction (the average rate at present being 8d.); but considering the number of unclaimed and undelivered letters, it may be a question whether a 3d. rate to be prepaid, otherwise to be liable to double postage, would not be more beneficial to the public, and yield an equal revenue.

"4. In proposing this rate I have assumed that, as in England, the privilege of franking will be abolished, and although I cannot but anticipate some failing off in the revenue, yet looking to the extent of this privilege, and the evasion of postage to which the present high rates tend, I have every reason to hope that it will be only temporary.

"5. It will be observed that I have copied the clauses respecting stamps, considering that if they can be adopted it will be advantageous to the public, as I am aware of many instances where servants have destroyed letters entrusted to them for posting in order to retain the postage.

"11. In conclusion, I have only to observe that, although I have not proposed any charge for newspapers, yet referring to the fact that in the United Kingdom they are subjected to a stamp duty as well as postage in some instances, and that in the United States, and, I believe, in most other nations, they are liable to postage, I cannot but consider some small rate should be imposed to defray the expense to which the Treasury is subjected, for it must be obvious that besides the additional labour occasioned by their sorting and delivery, the contracts for the conveyance of the inland mails would be much lower, as they would in many instances be sent on horseback but for the number and weight of the newspapers."

It is interesting to note that the proposed Postage Act was under consideration as early as December, 1848. The Postmaster-General's recommendations were subsequently embodied in a Bill which, upon motion for second reading in the Legislative Council, was referred to a Select Committee (9th August, 1849). The Report of the Committee was tabled on the 12th September following, and most of the points of interest regarding postage stamps contained therein are included in Dr. Houison's book.

The Act was passed at the latter end of 1849, and active preparations were entered into for producing the necessary postage stamps.

One of the principal engravers then resident in Sydney was Mr. Robert Clayton, of Castlereagh Street. This gentleman had given evidence before the Select Committee on the Postage Bill, and had also tendered for a printing-press, dies, and plates for stamps for the sum of £36. He averred that he could produce any number of impressions on a plate, identical in detail, from one die. Unfortunately, however, the results of his system did not meet with the approval of the Postmaster-General, as will be seen later on.

On the 12th October, 1849, Mr. Raymond submitted for the approval of the Colonial Secretary certain forms required under the new Postage Act, observing that it was proposed to omit the columns for free letters and to substitute columns for stamps and for newspapers. With respect to the distribution of stamps, he proposed to forward them, as in England, to every country office for sale, debiting them with the amount, and allowing credit in the monthly account for any remaining on hand at the termination of the month.

With reference to the proposed arrangements for payment of postage on official correspondence, the Auditor-General in conjunction with the Postmaster-General wrote to the Colonial Secretary on the 15th November, 1849 :—

"SIR,—In attention to your instructions that we should propose some arrangement in respect of the payment of postage on Official correspondence under the new Postage Act, we do ourselves the honor to report that the most desirable method appears to us to be for all Public Departments to adopt Postage Stamps which might be supplied by the Post Office upon requisition, and charged for in a monthly or quarterly account, a form of which we beg to submit.

"2. By the adoption of this system, all letters from the several Public Officers in the Interior who should procure stamps in like manner from the country Postmasters would be prepaid, and the general adoption of stamps by the Government would tend in a great measure to induce private individuals to resort to these stamps in corresponding on their own affairs with Public Departments.

"3. Should any letters be posted unpaid the postage can of course be included in the same account with the stamps, but parties being aware of the penalty for non-prepayment, we think the letters so posted will not be very numerous.

"4. The adoption of stamps will facilitate the business of the Post Office, and moreover relieve Public Officers from the necessity of attaching their signatures to the letters as an authority for the postage being charged against their Departments.

"5. The stamps would be entrusted to an officer in each Department, who would be responsible that they were used only for Official letters, and it may be considered necessary that they should be accounted for by a quarterly account in a form similar to the enclosed marked No. 2, or by any more eligible form which in practice may suggest itself."

On the following day Mr. Raymond submitted to the Colonial Secretary a draft of the proposed Regulations for guidance of the Post Office Department under the Postage Act, 13 Vict., No. 38, and stated that "the preparation of the dies and other arrangements for providing Postage Stamps are in progress, and having conferred with the Auditor-General and Colonial Storekeeper as directed in your communication, the mode of sale and the poundage to be allowed thereon has been agreed upon, and is inserted in the Regulations for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council."

In anticipation of the stamps being soon ready, a requisition for an iron safe "for the custody of the dies and stamps" was forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper on the 15th November.

In the meantime Mr. Clayton seems to have been at work producing stamps by his own method, when a proposal from Mr. Ham,* of Port Phillip, to provide the stamps was submitted to Mr. Raymond. There appears to have been a previous communication from Mr. Ham on the subject, but I cannot trace it. In returning the letter from His Honour the Superintendent of Port Phillip, forwarding "a further proposal from Mr. Ham to supply the stamps required under the new Postage Act," Mr. Raymond wrote to the Colonial Secretary (29th November, 1849):—

"2. I do myself the honor to report that finding the stamps prepared by Mr. Clayton were of so inferior a description it was determined to get three copper plates engraved, and the work being in progress I fear it is now too late to make any alteration as it is considered necessary that the Stamps should be struck off and a supply be at the several country Post Offices before the commencement of the new year.

"3. As to the Stamps being forged I think the best security will be their little value and the number of persons who should be entrusted with their sale, but in England the paper used is, I understand, the great safeguard against forgery.

"4. From the specimen of Mr. Ham's engraving which I have seen I regret that circumstances do not admit of his offer being accepted, as the work would, I have no doubt, be more satisfactorily executed, but referring to the instructions contained in your letter of the 20th October as to the early distribution of the Stamps, I see no other course now left but to carry out the arrangements in progress."

Writing to the Colonial Secretary on the 13th December, 1849, *little more than a fortnight before the stamps were to come into use*, Mr. Raymond again refers to the failure of Clayton's undertaking, and gives further interesting particulars. He says:—

"SIR,—I do myself the honor to report that the sample of Postage Stamps submitted by Mr. Clayton having been disapproved of by the Board appointed under your letter of 20th October last, it was considered that as he had failed in his undertaking, the arrangements entered into with him for providing the Postage Stamps were at an end.

"2. Under these circumstances, it was determined to get three copper plates engraved, and as the same are now nearly completed, it is necessary to make arrangements for printing the Stamps.

"A printing-press has accordingly been purchased under the inspection of the Colonial Storekeeper, and several Printers having offered their services, I desired them to send in written Tenders which would be submitted.

"I therefore do myself the honor to enclose a schedule of those received, and from the enquiries I have made, I am led to believe that the individual named in the margin [Charles Kay], whose offer is the lowest, is an eligible party to perform the work."

On the same day Mr. Raymond wrote to the Colonial Secretary, reporting on a letter from a Mr. Harris soliciting tender for printing stamps, that "arrangements have been made for engraving the plates, but a tender for the printing has been received from Mr. Harris and submitted with others this day."

* The engraver of the first Victorian stamps.

It was necessary to expedite matters, and on the following day the Postmaster-General wrote to Mr. Charles Kay, Union Street, Sydney, "I have received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor to accept your tender for printing and gumming the Postage Stamps required for this Department at the rate of three pounds fifteen shillings for every one thousand sheets containing 100 stamps on each."

The tenders of the following printers were declined:—

Mr. Alonzo Grocott, Elizabeth Street.
Mr. Robert Clayton, Castlereagh Street.
Mr. William Harris, at Mr. Blunt's, Bridge Street.
Mr. Hugh Carruthers, Engraver.
Mr. H. C. Jervis, Pitt Street.

Dr. Houison illustrates some of Clayton's essays, of which two appear to be printed direct from copper plates, and the others from lithographic transfers. It would seem, therefore, that his method of reproduction was simply that of lithography. Doubtless the inferior appearance of the lithographed stamps as compared with impressions taken direct from the plate caused the Postmaster-General to reject the whole plan, and adopt the one of procuring the separate engraved plates referred to in his letter of the 13th December.

It is curious, however, to note that in accepting Kay's tender for printing, Mr. Raymond should have mentioned one hundred stamps as the number to each sheet. Perhaps that number was originally intended (more particularly as Clayton could produce one hundred lithographic transfers almost as easily as twenty-five), and the short time at the engravers' disposal compelled them to restrict their plates to a smaller number of impressions. At any rate, we can be thankful that there were not one hundred impressions on each plate of the "Views." Separately engraved, retouched, and on all the kinds of paper then in ordinary use, the number of minor varieties would have run into thousands!

The arrangements made for printing the stamps under the direct supervision of the Postmaster-General, the Auditor-General, and the Colonial Storekeeper, as might have been anticipated, had very soon to be altered, and authority obtained for deputing the supervision to subordinate officers. On the 19th December, 1849, Mr. Raymond wrote to the Colonial Secretary:—

"SIR,—Having reference to the arrangement proposed in your letter of 20th October for forming a Board consisting of the Auditor-General, the Colonial Storekeeper, with myself to superintend the printing of the Post Office Stamps, I do myself the honor to report that Mr. Lithgow states the duties of his own Department will not admit of giving his personal attendance, but proposes to send a representative in the person of Mr. Ferguson, one of his clerks, under whose inspection I am proceeding with the work, as nothing but the most prompt exertion will enable me to have a supply ready by the 1st January. Mr. Buchanan proposes to adopt the same course unless some other arrangement should be considered more advisable."

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste* by G. B. DUERST.

(*Continued from page* 13.)

* * *

A DECREE dated July 25th, 1867, is translated as authorising the printing of 200,000 stamps.

Some of the sheets, most likely those first printed, were perforated; but the machine, *very defective before*, broke down entirely, so that the majority of the stamps are not perforated.

The paper is white and well finished.

The *carmine-rose* colour varies very little.

The impression is nearly always very good. This I cannot explain, as the preceding printings in the *carmine* shade on watermarked paper are usually bad.

The stamps of the July, 1867, issue are pretty rare, especially the perforated ones. As they may be easily mistaken for those of 1872, I will try to make the difference between these two issues clear.

The paper of the 1872 issue is nearly identical with that of the 1867 issue. Both are machine-made, without watermark. It is very extraordinary that it was possible to find the very same paper after a lapse of five years.

The impression is heavier in 1872; in fact, it is more or less visible on the back (especially the lapels of the coat) in nearly all the stamps—about 80 per cent.

In the 1867 issue the impression never appears on the back. M. Moens says that the 1867 issue is clear, and does not show so much wearing of the plate as the 1872 issue. This is not sufficient to separate them, because I possess a stamp, obliterated 1867, that is very badly printed.

The shades prove nothing. *Carmine-rose* specimens exist in the 1872 issue, although they are generally *carmine*, *red-carmine*, and *dark carmine*; in all about thirty shades. The impression is very often only a daub of colour, owing to the worn state of the plate.

To separate these two issues one has to take those well printed in *carmine-rose* as belonging to the 1867 issue, and those showing the impression on the back as belonging to the 1872 issue. Then there exist others in which the impression is bad, but does not show on the back. These also belong to the 1872 issue. After taking all these out, there will probably remain a few specimens the classification of which is very doubtful.

I have examined 370 stamps, and have found

10	stamps,	1867, 5 c.,	perforated.
50	„	„ „	imperforate.
280	„	1872 „	„
30	„	classification doubtful.	

As I had a large quantity at my disposal I was enabled, by means of little peculiarities, to classify twenty of these doubtful ones, but as far as the remaining ten are concerned I defy anyone to classify them upon any reasonable grounds.

The 1872 issue consisted of 400,000 stamps. These were printed because the stock of 5 c. stamps was exhausted, and the new supply of the 5 c., *vermilion*, had not arrived from New York.

Chronologically, the 5 c. of 1872 appeared only after several other printings, but I have taken it first to draw the attention of specialists to the difficulty of separating the 5 c. of 1867 and 1872.

As soon as the supply of watermarked paper was exhausted a decree was issued authorising the use of any other paper. We have seen that the report said that enough 10 c. and 15 c. existed. This means, of course, that the 10 c. and 15 c. catalogued by Moens, on unwatermarked paper and imperforate, are essays. A view also taken by Scott.

Under date of April, 1867, the work by Moens contains, as accidental varieties, a 5 c., *red-carmine*, and a 15 c., *blue*, no watermark, on thick white paper and imperforate; and the catalogue even includes a 10 c., *green*.

The large Scott only mentions the 5 c. and 15 c., without any nearer date.

La Revista mentions the three stamps, without any explanation, under date of July, 1867.

El Filatelista S. A., No. 68, cites these three stamps after the 1864 issue without any exact date. The paper of the 5 c. is said to be thick and rough, that of the 10 c. and 15 c. white. A note is added that these imperforate stamps on unwatermarked paper must not be mistaken for the essays sold in Europe as stamps.

The 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., without watermark and imperforate, exist therefore; but their history is not known.

M. Moens wrote me only lately on this subject: "They were sent me in December, 1867, by M. de Posadas, who wrote me as follows:—'I send you herewith some of the stamps just printed. There is no more watermarked paper on hand.' I sold these three stamps to M. Legrand in January, 1868. It is probable that one sheet was submitted to the authorities to judge the effect, and that then the order was given to print the 10 c. and 15 c."

It must not be forgotten that the decree authorising the printing on unwatermarked paper only refers to

the 5 centavos, and these are much rarer than even the rare 5 c. on watermarked paper.

M. Moens alters the date of April in his work to December, 1867, and this seems to me to be correct, at least for the 10 c. and 15 c. July, 1867, is not correct, as at that time these values were still in stock.

I presume that, the 10 c. and 15 c. being exhausted, a few sheets were printed at the end of 1867 on some kind of paper while waiting for the new supply ordered from New York, which was put into circulation on the 1st of January, 1868. This is a very plausible explanation.

It is more difficult to find an explanation for the 5 c., which ought to be different from the 5 c. of July, 1867, in *carmine-rose* on thin paper, because the 5 c., *vermilion*, came into circulation on the 1st September, 1868, and there would be no reason for a printing of the 5 c. three months later. If there does exist a 5 c. without watermark and imperforate, different from the one of July, 1867, it must have been printed in August, 1867.* I have found a specimen, in *dark carmine*, on a paper a little thicker than that of July, 1867, and of a different texture. *El Filatelista* also mentions a thicker paper for the 5 c. than for the 10 c. and 15 c. My stamp does not appear to belong to the 1872 issue, which is on a paper of very even texture.

I possess a 10 c. without margin and without watermark, the paper of which is different from that of the 5 c. above mentioned. Both are obliterated. I have also seen a 15 c. on white paper.

There are therefore in the 1864 issue several points to clear up.

Failing any further information, this issue must be classified as follows :—

17 April, 1864.

Watermark "R A," perf. 11½ (Rivadavia), paper varying in thickness, various degrees of clearness of impression and of perforation.

5 centavos, brown-red, brick-red, dark red.

Numerous shades, numerous defects in the printing. Watermark inverted and reversed.

10 centavos, green (shades).

Watermark inverted.

15 centavos, blue (shades).

October, 1865.

The same, not perforated.

5 centavos, bright red.
10 „ green.
15 „ blue.

* Surely it is not difficult to understand that slightly different qualities of paper may have been used at the same time.—ED. *M. J.*

(?) 1866 ?

Said to be issued in April, 1867, on thick white rough paper, imperforate.

5 centavos, pale brown-red.

The same, perf. 11½.

5 centavos, red, rose-red.

(These two stamps are perhaps only varieties of the 1864 issue.)

May (?), 1866.

Paper similar to that of the 1864 issue, varying in thickness, bad perforation.

5 centavos, carmine (numerous shades).

1 July, 1867.

Thin white paper, machine-made, no watermark.

5 centavos, carmine-rose ; perf. 11½.
5 „ „ imperf.

July or August, 1867 (?).

Similar, but on thicker paper, no watermark, imperforate.

5 centavos, carmine.

December, 1867 (?).

White paper, but different from last, no watermark and imperforate

10 centavos, green.
15 „ blue.

Four copper plates, each containing one hundred stamps with the portrait of Rivadavia, were destroyed by the Postage Stamp Committee alluded to under the issue of 1862. These consisted of two plates of 5 centavos, and one plate each of 10 and 15 centavos. *La Revista* states that four plates of 5 centavos and two each of 10 and 15 centavos were destroyed.

Forgeries of this issue I have never seen, but the essays may easily be mistaken for stamps. The essays made in London are exceedingly well executed, and are better than the best obliterated stamps. They are printed on India paper or on thickish white wove. There exist also locally-printed essays on thick paper, but the impression is bad. These essays are also on paper of a different texture from that of the stamps.

Moens' book also mentions proof impressions, sent out from England before the first printing took place, on white wove paper—the 5 c. in *red, carmine-red*, and *vermilion*, the 10 c. in *deep green*, and the 15 c. in *greenish blue*. To these I can add the 15 c. in *deep blue*. These impressions may be mistaken for the 10 c. and 15 c. of the end of 1867, by an inexperienced collector at any rate. Proofs on cardboard of the three values exist in *green*. Of local essays I have only seen the 5 c, *dull red*.

Issue of September, 1867.

5 centavos,	vermilion	. .	Rivadavia.
10 „	green	. .	Belgrano.
15 „	blue.	. .	San Martin.

Printed in New York by the American Bank Note Company. The 5 and 15 centavos are known with background of horizontal lines, and with background of crossed lines. The 10 centavos shows no differences in the engraving, but exists on wove and on laid paper.

M. Moens refers to a letter sent on May 17, 1872, by the Administration of the Post to the Minister of the Interior, in which authority is asked for printing 5 centavos stamps from the best of the English plates (which proves there must have been more than one), because the plate used for this value by the American Bank Note Company was so worn that it could not be used any more, and the manufacture of a new one would take two or three months. It would be necessary, therefore, to make a provisional printing of this value, etc. (The authority was granted as requested, and the result was the 1872 issue in the type of 1864, with which I have already dealt.)

M. Moens seems to have deduced from the fact that the plate of the 5 c. of the American Bank Note Company was worn out in 1872, that the 5 c. and 15 c., with horizontally-lined background, were printed from the worn plates, and that the normal type is the one with crossed lines.

M. Soutomayor, in No. 3 of the *Revista*, says that the plate of 5 c., being very much worn, was repaired by the addition of oblique lines.*

Here we have two contradictory opinions.

Personally, I think that the first type is the one with horizontally-lined background. The obliterations of such stamps are often the same as those seen on the 1864 issue. They are ten times as rare as those with cross-lined background, which were in use until 1877. Why the oblique lines were added is a mystery. It is possible that it was done to make these two values more uniform with the 10 c., which has always had a background of crossed lines.

M. Moens thinks that the retouch took place in 1872, when the company said that the plate was worn out. This is not possible, because I possess several specimens with cross-lined background obliterated in 1870.

M. Soutomayor, Sobrino, Scott, and *La Revista* give February, 1869, as the date. The oldest obliteration known is June 10, 1870. According to M. Moens a second printing of two millions was ordered in September, 1868. Was this printing in the type with horizontally-lined or cross-lined background? If the former, there would exist three and a half millions with horizontally-lined background. How is it that so few can be found? As it was, however, more than four months before the second printing was received I believe that this printing was the first from the retouched plate.

* This is plainly wrong. The lines must have been added to the *original die*, not to each impression on the plate. Possibly the first plates of the 5 c. and 15 c. had the horizontal lines only. A second plate of each may then have at once been made from fresh dies, and the second plate of the 5 c. might be worn out by 1872.—ED. *M. J.*

(*To be continued.*)

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

EXHIBITION.

* * * *

THE above Society held an Exhibition on Saturday, 26th May, at the Old Court Studio, Town Hall Building, Swanston Street, Melbourne, to celebrate the Jubilee of the Issue of Stamps in Victoria, and it proved a great success. The attendance at the Exhibition numbered over 1,000 in the one afternoon and evening. This is the second Exhibition held in Victoria and by this Society, the first being on 15th September, 1894, and as on the former occasion it was open for the one afternoon and evening only. Appended is a list of exhibits, from which it will be seen that a philatelic treat was given to the public.

Assistance was given to the Exhibition by the Hon. Postmaster-General, who granted his patronage, and also allowed five frames from the Department to be exhibited. They contained statistics and photos of the Post Offices of Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, and other cities and towns in the colonies, and also present and obsolete stamps, unused, to the face value of £2,971.

The Government Printer exhibited a frame of stamps in a large cedar case, size 7 ft. × 5 ft., containing unused stamps to the value of £1,750. He also exhibited the plates of the 1d., rose, 6d., blue, and 1s. 6d., orange, in copper, brass, and nickel respectively, and a sheet of each value along with them. These exhibits of the Government Printer and four from the Post Office were prepared for the Greater Britain Exhibition and returned to this colony.

The Trustees of the Public Library also sent a frame containing unused Victorian stamps before 1862, some of which are in good condition, while others have been spoilt by the sun and by damp.

During the afternoon and evening a promenade

concert was given, and it greatly added to the success of the affair.

The members of the Society were pleased with the success, and at the last meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. D. S. Abraham, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, for the able manner in which he had carried out the details of the Exhibition, and also to Messrs. J. Davis, F. A. Jackson, and H. Weeden for the assistance they had given to bring about the result achieved.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS.

ABRAHAM, D. S.—Collection of Western Australia contained in thirteen sheets. Amongst them were included 1d., black, pair and single, unused; 2d., chocolate (five copies); 4d., blue (five copies, used, and block of twelve, unused); 6d., bronze (eight copies, including two pairs); 1s., oval (eight copies, including pairs and shades); also 1d., black; 2d., vermilion; 4d., blue; 6d., bronze, and 1s., oval, rouletted. A page of original envelopes contained 1d., black, rouletted; 2d., chocolate (printed both sides), and pair of 6d., blue (second issue). All later issues were well represented, the unused copies being prominent throughout. Amongst the latter issues were included a block of four and a strip of three ½d., surcharged in red and green, on 3d., watermark Cr. and CC.

ABRAHAM, I. S.—Proof-sheet of Victoria 4d., Emblems, wove paper, imperforate.

COHEN, C.—Twelve sheets of unused early issues of Victoria, including half-lengths in various shades, Queen on Throne, Emblems, 5s., blue on yellow; 10d., slate; beaded oval 6d., orange, 3d., lake; 8d. on 9d., etc.

DAVIS, J.—Two frames of early Australians; one fine frame contained only rare stamps in pairs, including Sydney Views; 1d., Van Diemen's Land; 1d., imperf., South Australia, etc.

DERRICK, A. J.—Specimen leaves from his album, which included Victoria, 6d., orange, beaded oval (three copies); 5s., blue on yellow (two copies); 4d., beaded oval (pair imperf., and two copies rouletted, on original paper); 1d. and 4d., Emblems, Star watermark, rouletted; a page of registered New South Wales, used and unused, perf. and imperf.; a fine page of 4d., octagonal Tasmania, used and unused; a plate of Victoria, 2d., Queen on Throne, engraved; copy of *Hobart Town Gazette* of 1829, with the Duty stamp attached, and sixty-seven sheets of post cards, envelopes, and wrappers of Australian colonies.

DONNE, C. B.—Sydney Views, Laureated and Diadem Issue of New South Wales, early Victorians in blocks and strips, used and unused; unused Ceylon and British Colonials, early Australians on original covers, and an engraving of Melbourne Post Office of 1850 by Thomas Ham.

HILL, D. H.—Specimens of Victorian Postage stamps, used; Victorian Duty stamps, ½d. to £1, unused, ½d. to £100, used; obsolete Victorian stamps, in blocks and strips of four, used; Postage Due stamps, unused; Fee stamps, unused; obsolete issues of New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, and Western Australia, unused, and sheets of the Fiji, 2 cents and 6 cents, 1872 issue; South Australia, ½d. on 1d., green, 1882 issue; Labuan, 2 cents, rose, and Gambia, ½d., green; Indian Native States (six sheets), New South Wales, 2d. (1886), on Stamp Duty paper, and Tasmania (1889), ½d. on 1d., rose; also early envelopes of Great Britain, Mauritius, and Ceylon, all unused, and three plates (one engraved and two lithographed) of 2d., Victoria, 1852. These exhibits were contained in twenty frames, and included 2,500 stamps.

MCDONALD, A.—A fine collection of rare Australian stamps, including Victoria, 6d., orange (two copies); 5s., blue on yellow; 5s., blue and red (unused); Emblems, 1d., green, perf., watermark Star; 3d., beaded oval, laid paper, unused; Sydney Views (four unused); Mauritius "Post Paid," 2d., blue; United States, 1869, 90 cents, unused. This collection included only fine copies, and was full of rarities.

RUNDELL, W. R.—Varied collection of Victorian stamps on original covers, including the first issues, 1d. and 2d., in early and rare shades of colour; also the 4d. of 1885, printed in the colour of the 2d. of the same date, a genuine error; also three plates (one engraved) of the 2d., Queen on Throne.

New South Wales, forty-eight Sydney Views on original covers, including the variety of 2d. with "CREVIT" omitted; Laureated 3d., watermark "2"; used and unused Western Australia, New Zealand, and South Australia stamps.

WHELEN, A. S. A.—Spain, a very fine collection, including 1850 issue, complete; 1851 issue, 5, 6, and 10 reales; Madrid, 1 cuarto, bronze; 1854 issue, 2 cuartos, on greenish paper; 1860, 1862, 1864, and 1865 issues, almost complete, including all the 19 cuartos; 1868, Habilitado, 25 mils., blue, 50 mils., lilac, and 50 mils., brown; 1873, 1874, Carlist stamps, used; 1889, 1 peseta, imperf., on original entire cover; Fernando Po and Philippine Isles.

* South African First Republic, thirty-four copies, mostly used, and many fine; British Occupation, "V.R." surcharge, twenty-six copies, including many errors; Queen's Head series, complete, used and unused. Second Republic, twenty-four copies, old type; 1887, high values, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s.

* Orange Free State, 1868 and 1877 sets, complete; 1881-2 issue, including inverted surcharges, 1d. on 5s., and varieties of 3d. on 4d. Later issues almost complete.

Natal, 1857, 1d., rose; 1d., blue; 3d., rose; 1862-3, 1d. and 3d., clean-cut perfs.; 1869, "POSTAGE" in tall capitals, 1d. and 6d., and various surcharges; 1874, two copies of 5s., marone, and two of 5s., rose.

Also rare stamps of Mexico, Brunswick, Prussia, Geneva, and Ionian Isles.

The exhibit of this gentleman was very fine, and included 932 stamps, all fine copies.

* Owing to the Exhibition being held the same week as the Rejoicings upon the Relief of Mafeking, these exhibits were greatly admired by all.

Correspondence.

* * * *

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Now that renewed interest is being taken in the stamps of the Orange Free State, the following remarks on the surcharged "1d." on "DRIE PENCE," of which I happen to have a broken sheet, may be useful to some of your readers.

The stamp itself is printed in four panes of sixty stamps to the pane; these are disposed in ten rows, six in each row. The surcharged "1d." is fairly uniform in type, but there is one variety of the figure "1" which is thinner than the others, and which has a smaller foot. It is therefore possible, by noting the position of this variety, to determine in what manner the sheet was surcharged, and whether the setting contained 60, 120, or 240 surcharges. My sheet is unfortunately broken, but sufficient remains to answer the above question. Pane No. 1 and pane No. 3 are almost intact; there are only four stamps missing from No. 1 and one from No. 3. I find that not only do the thin figures "1" occupy the same positions in both these panes, but that in several other places, where it is possible to identify a particular type by the shape of its serif, the same differences appear in the same places on both panes. On the other hand, pane No. 4 (which in my sheet is rather fragmentary) is for similar reasons clearly a different setting. Pane No. 2 is absent entirely, but there can be no doubt that the surcharges are in a setting of 120 which is repeated twice in the sheet. As regards panes Nos. 1 and 3, the stamp missing from No. 1 is present in No. 3, and it is therefore possible to assert confidently: first, that the thin figure "1" occurs five times in each of the left-hand panes, Nos. 1 and 3, and that their positions in the pane are Nos. 6, 17, 22, 36, and 60; second, that the Roman figure "I," which is found on the "VIER PENCE," if it exists at all on the "DRIE PENCE," must be in the right-hand panes, that is assuming that the same setting was used for surcharging both values. The part of pane No. 4 remaining in my sheet consists of the four lower rows intact, and of the four rows immediately above these, all but their left-hand stamps. The two upper rows are altogether missing. What further thin figures "1" there may be among the missing stamps I cannot say, but the positions of the four that are present in my fragment are Nos. 18, 33, 48, and 55 in the pane. It will be seen that none of these places coincide with those in which the thin figure is found in panes 1 and 3. The question now remains, Does the Roman figure "1" exist on this value? All the evidence I have is negative. I have not seen it myself, and I have met no one who has. It is absent from two very fine and otherwise complete special collections of this country that I have recently been shown. I have seen a specimen of this Roman "1" on the "VIER PENCE," *se tenant* with other stamps, and a piece of the *left-hand margin*, which determined its place in the setting to be the second stamp from the left. If, therefore, the same setting was used for both the "DRIE PENCE" and "VIER PENCE," the Roman figure "1" must be either No. 2 or No. 8 in the right-hand panes, since I have in my broken sheet all the other stamps that occupy the position of second stamp from the left. I am not certain of the date or dates of issue of these two provisionals. It was certainly not 1888, as given in your publishers' Catalogue. The "1d." on the "VIER PENCE" was chronicled in the *Record* of January, 1891; the Roman figure "1" on the same stamp February, 1891; and finally the "1d." on the "DRIE PENCE" in March of the same year. As to the Roman "1" on this last value the *Record* is silent. Does it exist?

Yours faithfully,

F. H. NAPIER.

Answers to Correspondents.

* * * *

G. E. V. A.—Almost all the values of the new Austrian Unpaid Letter stamps exist imperforate as well as perforated. They were chronicled in February and March.

J. C. G.—When it is stated that the ferro-prussiate paper was "specially made in Mafeking during the siege," we should take it to mean that ordinary paper was converted into *ferro-prussiate* paper on the spot; not that the paper itself was manufactured at Mafeking, which was probably sufficiently supplied with paper.

A. de S.—The various values of the "unappropriated dies" all differ slightly from one another. We have never seen the "ARMY OFFICIAL" ½d. with the thick type of surcharge that you mention.

W. R. W.—1. We do not know of any recent work on "the World's stamps," except *The Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, in course of publication by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York. 2. There is no *overprint* on the Japanese imitations, but there are some inconspicuous additions to the inscriptions engraved upon them, not in the same position, we believe, on the different values. 3. If you look at the Catalogue of Tongan stamps, you will see that the prices for *used* copies are, as a rule, higher than those for the corresponding *unused*.

J. C. M.—1. Porto Rico, we note the correction. 2. Russia: we will inquire about the perforations. 3. New York, 5c. The Catalogue does not say that the stamps were "overprinted"; the initials were written in *red* ink, and the letters on your stamp are probably part of a postmark.

C. J. (Utrecht).—We fear that your views and ours are not capable of being reconciled at present, but we do not "applaude" the numerous varieties, we only chronicle them.

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BUSSAHIR.

1899–1900. *Inscribed* "POSTAGE." *Imperf.*

½ a., blue, surcharged in mauve	0	4
¼ a., red ,, ,, ,,	0	4
1 a. ,, ,, ,, ,,	0	6
2 a., yellow ,, ,, rose	1	0
2 a., brown ,, ,, mauve	2	6
4 a., claret ,, ,, rose	2	0

1899-1900. *Inscribed* "POSTAGE." *Pin-perf.*

¼ a., violet, surcharged in mauve	1	0
½ a., blue ,, ,,	0	6
¼ a., red ,, ,,	0	4
1 a. ,, ,, ,,	0	9
2 a., yellow ,, ,,	1	6
4 a., claret ,, ,,	2	0

CEYLON.

1900. *Change of colour.*

15 c., bright blue	0	4

NOTE.—*No.* 209 *does not exist.*

ECUADOR.

1900. *Fiscal stamp surcharged for postage.*

5 c. on 4 c., orange	0	4

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Negri Sembilan stamp, surcharged.*

20 c., green and ochre	0	8

GUATEMALA.

1900. *New colours.*

2 c., carmine-rose	0	1
5 c., blue	0	2
10 c., brown	0	3
20 c., mauve	0	5
25 c., orange	0	6

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *Colonial print. Perf. 11.*

6d., rosine	1	0

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Orange Free State stamps, surcharged "V.R.I."

½d., orange	0	3
1d., purple	0	4
2d., bright lilac	1	6
3d., blue	2	0
4d. ,,	2	6
6d. ,,	2	0
1s., brown	5	0
5s., green	25	0

PERAK.

1900. *New value.*

	s.	d.
4 c., lilac and carmine	0	2

PORTUGAL.

1899. *Rifle Club stamp.*

Carmine and blue-green	0	2

ROUMANIA.

1900. *On pink paper.*

1 bani, brown	0	1
5 ,, green	0	1
15 ,, black	0	3

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

1900. *Tikhvin.*

3 k., brown and blue	0	4

Zenkov.

3 k., blue and gold	0	4

SALVADOR.

1900. *Provisionals.*

1 c. on 13 c. of 1899, carmine	0	6
2 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	0	6
2 c. ,, ,, ,, 1898 ,,	2	6
3 c. ,, 12 c. ,, 1899, green	0	6
5 c. ,, 26 c. ,, ,, pink, with wheel	1	6
3 c. ,, 12 c. ,, ,, (inverted surcharge)	10	0

SAMOA.

1900. *Old type. Provisional.*

2½d. on 2s. 6d., violet	0	8

SEYCHELLES.

1900. *New values or colours.*

2 c., Venetian red and green	0	1
6 c., carmine	0	2
15 c., ultramarine	0	4
75 c., yellow and mauve	1	4
R1·50, black and carmine	2	6
R2·25, lilac and green	3	9

TRANSVAAL.

1900. *Surcharged* "V.R.I." *by Lord Roberts.*

½d., green	0	3
1d., carmine and green	0	4
2d., brown and green	0	6
2½d., ultramarine and green	0	9
3d., violet and green	0	9
4d., sage-green and green	1	0
6d., lilac and green	1	6
1s., ochre and green	3	0
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L' ABONNEMENT

À ce Journal est = fcs. **2.50** cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complèt.

DAS ABONNEMENT

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M **2.**—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

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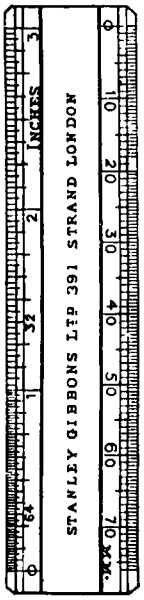

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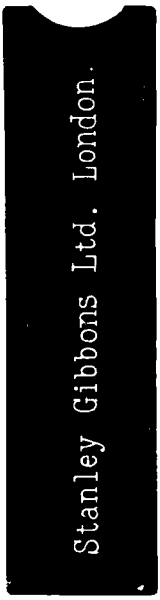

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AT the request of many clients we have prepared a **New Cheap Mount**, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. **three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.**

ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

PART I.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1900. Types 71, 82. *Colours changed.*
½d., blue-green 0 1 0 1
1s., green and lake.. .. 1 1

ARMY OFFICIAL.
1900. *Surcharged in* black.
½d., blue-green .. ..

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.
1900. No. M. 38 *surcharged in* blue.
1s. on 5s., green and mauve

BARBADOS.

1898. Type 7. *Paper* blued. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
½d., grey and carmine ..
½d., dull green .. ..
1d., rose 0 6 0 6
2½d., ultramarine .. ..
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange

The discolouration of the paper is no doubt due to the action of the climate upon the ink employed for the impression, but it is quite as marked as in the case of some of the early Colonial stamps.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. Type 7. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
10s., black and olive-green.. 12 6

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900. Type 28.
Name and value in carmine.
2 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 2

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1899-1900.
Surcharged "REVENUE," *in* black.
10 c., mauve and green ..
Errors. Surcharged "BEVENUE."
5 c., ultramarine .. ..
10 c., mauve and green ..
25 c., red-brown and green .

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14½.
4d., bistre 0 6

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1899-1900. *Stamps surcharged by the Boers, during the occupation of parts of the Cape Colony. Surcharged* "½" (1, 2, or 2½) "PENCE —Z. A. R."
½ on ½d., green (Type 3).
1 on 1d., carmine (,, 14). — 30 0
2 on 6d., mauve (,, 3).
2½ on 2½d., ultram.(,, 12).

Surcharged "Z. A. R.—1D.—1900."
1d. on 1d., carm. (Type 14)

1900. *Various stamps employed at Mafeking during the siege.*
Variety 1 of the surcharge.
(b) Bechuanaland Protectorate stamp.
1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 65) .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

(c) British Bechuanaland stamp.
1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 54) .. ..

CEYLON.

1900. Type 26. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
15 c., blue 0 4
No. 209 does not exist.

OFFICIAL STAMP.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 53, *in* black.
2 c., pale red-brown ..

FIJI ISLANDS.

1900. Type 18. *Perf.* 11×12.
½d., greenish black .. 0 1 0 1

GOLD COAST.

1900. Type 3. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
5s., green and lilac ..
10s. ,, brown ..

HONG KONG.

1900. *Colours changed.*
2 c., green 0 1 0 1
10 c., blue .. .. ..

INDIA.

1900. *Wmk. Star. Perf.* 14. (April, 1900.)
6 a., bistre .. .. ..

FOR USE WITH THE CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1900. *Surcharged* "C. E. F.," *in* black.
½ a., green .. .. ..
1 a., plum .. ..
2 a., ultramarine .. ..
2½ a., green .. .. ..
3 a., orange .. .. ..
4 a., slate-green .. ..
8 a., mauve .. .. ..
12 a., brown on red .. ..
1 r., carmine and green ..

STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN NATIVE STATES.

JHIND.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 3, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine .. ..

NABHA.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 2, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 4

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

BUSSAHIR.
1900. *Types of* 1896. *(a) Perf. as before.*
12 a., green (brown-lake) ..
12 a. ,, (mauve) ..
1 r., ultramarine (mauve)..

(b) Pin-perf.
1 a., vermilion (mauve) ..
2 a., yellow (brown-lake) ..
4 a., violet (,,) ..
12 a., green (rose) .. ..

Varieties. Imperf.
2 a., yellow (lake) .. ..
4 a., violet (,,) 1 6
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..
8 a., brown (,,) ..
8 a. ,, (blue-green) ..
12 a., green (lake) 5 0
1 r., ultramarine (lake) ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Types of 1899-1900. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., violet (rose) 0 3
½ a. ,, (lake) .. ..
½ a. ,, (mauve) ..
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (lake) ..
½ a. ,, (mauve).. 0 6
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 6
1 a. ,, (lake) ..
1 a. ,, (mauve)..

Varieties. Imperf.
½ a., violet (rose) 0 6
½ a. ,, (mauve) ..
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (mauve).. 0 4
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 0
1 a. ,, (lake) ..
1 a. ,, (mauve)..

Same types, and new ones for 2 a. *and* 4 a. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 9
2 a., orange-yellow (rose).. 1 6
2 a., brown (mauve) (?) ..
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) .. 2 0

Imperf.
½ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 6
2 a., orange-yellow (rose).. 1 0
2 a., brown (mauve) .. 2 6
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..

DHAR.
1900. Type 1. *Imperf. With oval seal.*
½ a., black on orange .. 0 1

DUTTIA.
1900. Type 4, *as before.*
½ a., rose on white .. ..
½ a., black on yellow-green
2 a. ,, buff-yellow..

KISHENGARH.
1899. *Square type. Imperf.* (June, 1900.)*
1 a., green 0 4
1 a., blue .. .. ..
1 a., green (pin-perf.) ..

1899-1900.
Rectangular types. Imperf. (Feb.)*
½ a., green 2 0
½ a., carmine 0 2
½ a., green .. .. ..
½ a., carmine .. ..
½ a., blue 0 2
½ a., lilac 1 6
½ a., grey-blue 1 0
1 a., lilac 0 6
1 a., mauve 0 3
1 a., pink 1 0
1 r., green 4 0

Tête-bêche, pairs.
½ a., carmine 2 0
1 a., mauve 3 0

The same. Pin-perf.
½ a., green 0 6
½ a., bright rose 0 1
½ a., pink 1 0
½ a., green 0 2
½ a., sage-green 1 0
½ a., blue 0 2 0 1
½ a., bluish slate .. ..
1 a., lilac 0 3
1 r., green 2 6

Tête-bêche, pairs.
½ a., carmine 2 0
½ a., green 2 0

Varieties. Imperf. vertically.
½ a., green .. .. ..
½ a. ,, (pair) 2 0

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

ORCHA.

1900. *Wove paper. Perf.* 13.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½ a., red		
1 a., mauve		
2 a., orange-yellow		
4 a., dark green		

Set of 4, used, 1/3.

Variety. Imperf.

4 a., dark green

TRAVANCORE.

1899. Type 1. *Wmk.* Type 2. *Perf.*

½ ch., bright mauve	o	1
2 ch., pale pink	o	4

JAMAICA.

1900. *Pictorial label.* (Aug.)*

Wmk. Crown CC. *Perf.* 14.

1d., red	o	2	o	1

LABUAN.

1900. *North Borneo stamps surcharged. Centre in* black.

2 c., green (Type 26)	o	2
4 c., yellow-brown (Jan.)*	o	2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)*	o	2
5 c., blue (Type 28)	o	3

MAURITIUS.

No. 131*b* should be "15 c.," not "5 c."

1900. Black *surcharge.* (Aug.)*

4 c. on 16 c., chestnut	o	4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Date ? Types 31, 32; *wmks.* 33, 34. *Perf.* 10×11.

5s., purple		
20s., ultramarine		

1900. Type 23, *surcharged in* blue. *Perf.* 12×11.

10s., violet and carmine		

Wmk. Crown and N S W.

2½d., purple (Die I.), p. 11		
10d. ,, p. 11×11½		

Error. Without surcharge.

10d., red-brown (p. 12×11½)		

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *Wmk.* NZ *and Star. Perf.* 11.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½d., yellow-green (Type 23)	o 1	o 1
½d., black (,, 13)	o 3	o 3
1d., carmine (,, 29)	o 2	o 1
2d., purple (,, 25)	o 3	o 1
2d., violet (,, 15)	o 6	o 6

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3d., orange-brown (28)	o 5	
4d., brown and blue (24)	2 o	
6d., carmine-rose (31)	1 o	
1s., brown-red (34)	2 o	

POSTAL FISCALS.

Additions to list under Type 24.

£3 10s., rose		
£4 10s., olive-brown		

There are also higher values up to £100, available for postage, if required.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Dec., 1899. *Additions to list.* (March.)*

3d., green and red	
5d. ,,	
8d. ,,	
10d. ,,	
1s. ,,	
2s. ,,	

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1900. Type 22. *Wmk. Crown* CA.

1s., black	1	6	2	o

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. *Centre in* black.

2 c., green (Type 35)		
4 c. ,, (Jan.)*	o	2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)*	o	2
5 c., blue (Type 37)		

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., lilac and green	
1d. ,, red	
2d. ,, yellow	
2½d. ,, blue	
5d. ,, brown	
6d. ,, violet	
1s., green and black	
2s. 6d. ,, blue	
10s. ,, brown	

SARAWAK.

1899. No. 41, *with surcharge inverted.*

2 c., in black, on 12 c.	

1900. Type 5. *No wmk. Perf.* 14.

20 c., bistre and mauve	o	8

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c., orange-brown & green	o 1	
6 c., carmine	o 2	
15 c., ultramarine	o 4	
75 c., yellow and violet	1 4	
1 r. 50 c., grey and carmine	2 6	
2 r. 25 c., lilac and green	3 9	

SEYCHELLES.

1900. Types 1, 4.

Wmk. and perf. as before.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1900. Type 4. *Perf.* 11½, 12½, *or compound, large holes.*

9d., red-lilac	

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1900. Type 9, *surcharged with* Type 52.

1d., rose	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Stamps surcharged with new name, in* black. *Stamps of Negri Sembilan.* (March.)*

1 c., lilac and green				
2 c. ,, brown				
3 c. ,, black				
5 c. ,, olive				
10 c. ,, orange	o	4		
20 c., green and olive	o	8		
25 c., lilac and carmine				
50 c., green and ?				

Stamps of Perak. (April.)*

$1, green and pale green	
$2 ,, carmine	
$5 ,, ultramarine	
$10 ,, ochre	

TASMANIA.

1900. *New types and wmk. Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., deep green	o	1		
2½d., deep blue	o	4		
3d., brown	o	5		
4d., orange-brown	o	6		
5d., ultramarine	o	7		
6d., carmine	o	8		

Complete set of 8 values, 2/6, unused.

TONGA.

Type 16. *Centre inverted.*

7½d., black and green	

TRINIDAD.

1900. Type 11. *Colour changed.*

5s., lilac and mauve	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

POSTAL FISCALS.

1899. Type 51. *Wmk.* Type 18.

2s. 6d., lilac	
3s., lilac	

PART II.

AFGHANISTAN.

1876-77. Types 27 *to* 31. Wove *paper.*

Shahi, green	
Sunar ,,	
Abasi ,,	
½ rupee ,,	
1 ,, ,,	
Shahi, yellow	

AUSTRIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 10½.

2 h., brown	
5 h. ,,	

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 12½, 13.

5 pi. on 1 kr., rose	

Perf. 10½.

2 pi. on 50 h., pale blue	

BOSNIA.

Some of the values of the new issue exist perf. 10½, as well as 12½.

BELGIUM.

1900. Type 32. *White paper. Perf.* 14.

1 fr., orange	1	2		
2 fr., lilac	2	3		

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 14.

10 c., carmine	
50 c., grey	
1 fr., ochre	

CONGO STATE.

1900. *Centres in* black. *Perf.* 15.

5 c., green	o	1		
10 c., carmine	o	2		
25 c., blue	o	4		
50 c, olive-green	o	8		

BRAZIL.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 72. *Perf.* (?)

10 r., green (?)	
20 r. ,,	

BULGARIA.

1900.

Type 7. *Thin, greyish paper. Perf.* (?)

1 st., dull lilac	
5 st., yellow-green	
10 st., salmon	
15 st., yellow	
25 st., dull blue	

CHINA.

1900. Type 28. *Colour changed.*

10 c., lilac	

COLOMBIA.

CUCUTA.

1900. Black *on various papers.* (June.)*

Imperf.

1 c. on yellow	
2 c. on rose	
5 c. on green	

Perf.

1 c. on blue-green	
5 c. on pink	
10 c. on ,,	
20 c. on yellow	

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used
s. d. s. d.

Surcharged "Andez B. Fernandez."
(*a*) *In* green. (*b*) *In* black.
5 c. on white (*a*) .. ..
10 c. on pink (*b*) .. ..
20 c. on yellow (*b*) .. ..

COREA.

1900. No. 13 *surcharged in* black.
1 on 25 p., lake .. ..

New type.
1 cheun, green .. ..

DENMARK.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1900. *Perf.* 13×12½. (Aug.)*
1 c., green .. .. ..
5 c., blue .. .. ..

ECUADOR.

POSTAL FISCALS.

1900. Type P 5, *dated* "1899–1900," *surcharged vertically, in* black.
5 c. on 1 c., green .. ..
5 c. on 2 c., brown .. ..
5 c. on 4 c., orange 0 4
10 c. on 5 c. on 50 c., lilac ..

FRANCE.

FOR OFFICES ABROAD.

EGYPT.

Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," *in* black.
2 fr., brown on azure .. 2 6

Surcharged "PORT-SAID," *in* black.
2 fr., brown on azure .. 2 6

TURKISH EMPIRE.

Surcharged in black.
8 pi. on 2 fr., brn. on azure 2 6

FRENCH COLONIES.

OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS.

1900. Type 1. *Perf.* 14×13½.
5 c., yellow-green .. ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 14.
2 pf., slate-grey .. ..

POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

1900. *Provisional Issue.*
5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine ..

GERMAN COLONIES.

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

1900. Types 9 *and* 10 *surcharged* "Marianen," *in* black.
3 pf., brown .. .. ..
5 ,, green .. .. ..
10 ,, carmine .. ..
20 ,, ultramarine .. ..
25 ,, orange .. ..
50 ,, red-brown .. ..

GUATEMALA.

1898. Type 22 *surcharged with* Type 23 *and with a large figure* "1" *at each side.*
1 c. on 12 c., carmine ..

1900. Type 16*a surcharged* "1900" *and value, in* red.
1 c. on 5 c., purple .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Same type. New colours. Perf. 12.
1 c., deep green .. ..
2 c., rose-red 0 1
5 c., blue 0 2
6 c., light green 0 3
10 c., pale brown 0 3
20 c., purple 0 5
25 c., yellow 0 6

POSTAL FISCALS.

Various fiscal stamps are stated to have been surcharged "1900" and used for postage. We await further information before cataloguing them.

HOLLAND.

SURINAM.

Nos. 78 *and* 79 *should be* "50 c.," *instead of* "25 c."

ITALY.

FOR USE IN CRETE.

1900. Type 22 *surcharged* "1 PIASTRA 1," *in* red.
1 pi. on 25 c., blue .. ..

MEXICO.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1900. *Stamps of* 1899 *surcharged in* blk.
1 c., green .. .. .
2 c., vermilion .. ..
3 c., brown .. .. ..
5 c., deep blue .. ..
10 c., lilac and yellow-brown
15 c., lavender and lilac ..
20 c., vermilion and deep blue

PERU.

1900. Type 30. *Colour changed.*
10 c., black 0 6

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1900. Type 2 *surcharged.*
(*a*) *In* carmine.
25 r. on 5 r., orange ..
(*b*) *Perforated down the centre and each half surcharged in* mauve.
50 r. on half of 20 r., lavender

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1900. Type 18 *surcharged in* black.
1½ r. on 2 t., blue .. ..

ROUMANIA.

1900. *Current types. Thin paper, no wmk.* Pink *gum. Perf.* 11½.
1 b., pale brown 0 1
5 b., emerald 0 1
15 b., black 0 3

RUSSIA.

LEVANT POST OFFICES.

1900. *Current stamps surcharged.*
(*a*) *In* blue. (*b*) *In* red.
4 pa. on 1 k., orange (*a*) .. 0 2
10 ,, on 2 k., green (*b*) .. 0 3
1 pi. on 10 k., blue (*b*) .. 0 11

SALVADOR.

Type 74 is incorrect; it should be a new design, dated 1899. Nos. 224 to 234 are also of this type, but without the Catherine-wheel.

1900. *Type of* 1899, *with wheel in* blue.
1 c., pale brown .. ..
5 c., orange .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

With wheel in red.
1 c., pale brown .. ..

Type 73 *with* Type 75 *in* mauve.
5 c., blue-green .. ..

Surcharged "1900" *and new value, in* black. (Aug.)*
1 c. on 13 c., carmine (1899) 0 6
2 c. on 13 c., brn.-lake ('98) 2 6
2 c. on 13 c., carmine (1899) 0 6
3 c. on 12 c., grey-grn. (,,) 0 6

And with wheel also.
5 c. on 26 c., rose (1899) .. 1 6

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 151, *with wheel in* black.
1 c., yellow-brown .. ..
2 c. ,, ...
3 c. ,, ...

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Nos. 673, 674, 675, 677, 679, 682, 683 are surcharged with Type 203 in *blue.*

1900. Type 72 *surcharged with* Type 202. (Aug.)*
Mauve *surcharge.*
1 c., blue, etc. (*a*) .. ..
5 c., rose, etc. (*c*) .. ..

Black *surcharge.*
1 c., blue, etc. (*a*) .. ..
5 c., rose, etc. (*c*) .. ..

SAMOA.

1900. Type 2 *surcharged with* Type 9, *in* black.
2½d. on 2s. 6d., violet .. 0 8
The illustration after No. 48 should be numbered "10," and Nos. 49 to 56 shown as "surcharged with Type 10."

SERVIA.

1900. Type 7. *Ordinary paper. Perf.* (?).
15 p., lilac .. .. ..

SPAIN.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14. (May.)*
15 c., blue .. .. ..

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 13. (March.)*
1 kr., carmine and blue-blk.

SWITZERLAND.

1900. *Commemorative Issue.* (Aug.)*
5 c., green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2
25 c., blue 0 4

VENEZUELA.

1900.
Type 32 *surcharged* "*Retellada*," *etc., in* black.
5 c., slate .. .. ..
10 c., green .. .. ..
25 c., blue .. .. ..
50 c., orange .. .. ..
1 b., claret .. .. ..
3 b., vermilion .. ..
10 b., violet .. .. ..
20 b., red-brown .. ..

Type 32 *surcharged* "1900," *in* black.
3 b., red-brown .. ..
10 b., orange .. .. ..
20 b., blue-violet .. ..

PART III.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.

As No. 21, but perf. 11 ..
,, 57 ,, 11 ..
,, 72 ,, 10 ..
South Eastern and Chatham and Dover, rouletted ..
South Eastern and Chatham Railway .. .. ..
Donegal (new design) ..
As No. 122, but Type II. ..
,, 124 ,, III. ..
,, 128 ,, II.
(p. 11) .. .. ..

CHINA.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

Dec., 1898. *Imperf.* (April, '99.)*
2 c., black on red 20 0
5 c. ,, ,, ... 30 0

Jan., 1899. *Perf.* 11. (July, '99.)*
2 (c.), red 4 0
5 (c.), green 3 0

MOROCCO.

MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO.

1900. *Centre in* black, *except for* 1 *peseta, frame as in list. Perf.* 11½. (April.)*
5 c., vermilion .. ..
10 c., blue .. .. ..
20 c., lilac .. .. ..
25 c., yellow .. .. ..
50 c., violet .. .. ..
75 c., pale green .. ..
1 p., violet and carmine ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

MOGADOR AND AGADIR.

1900. *Flag in* red. *Perf.* 14. (March.)*

5 c., yellow-green .. ..
10 c., ultramarine .. ..
20 c., lake .. .. ..
25 c., lilac .. .. ..
40 c., yellow-brown .. ..
50 c., brown .. .. ..
1 p., apple-green .. ..

SAFFI AND MOROCCO.

1899. *Value in* black. *Perf.* 11½.

5 c., yellow-green .. ..
10 c., blue-green .. ..
20 c., pale blue .. ..
25 c., lilac .. .. ..
50 c., rose .. .. ..
75 c., bistre .. .. ..
1 p., claret .. .. ..

TANGIER AND ARZILA.

1900.

5 c., violet .. .. ..
10 c., orange .. .. ..
15 c., yellow .. .. ..
25 c., blue .. .. ..
50 c., brown .. .. ..
1 p., yellow-brown .. ..
2 p., slate .. .. ..
3 p., emerald-green ..

NEW ZEALAND.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.

1898. *Perf.* 12½. (March, '99.)*

1s., deep blue .. ..

1899. Azure *paper*. *Perf.* 13. (June.)*

1s., deep blue .. ..

Surcharged "Pigeongram," *in* black.

1s., deep blue .. ..

RUSSIA.

BOROVICHI.

Date ? Type 7.

3 k., red and black on yellow

BUGULMA.

1899. *Perf.* 12½. (Jan., 1900.)*

2 k., blue and rose .. .. o 3

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CHERDYN.

1899. Type 5. *Perf.* 11½.

2 k., rose .. .. .. o 3

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (May, 1900.)*

2 k., ultramarine .. .. o 3

ELIZAVETGRAD.

1899. Type 7. *Perf.* 11½.

2 k., green .. .. .. o 3
5 k., deep blue .. .. o 6
10 k., vermilion .. .. o 11
20 k., black 1 9

GADIACH.

1899. *Current type. Perf.* 11½.

3 k., grass-green & deep rose o 4
3 k., rose and lilac .. .. o 4

GRIAZOVETZ.

Type 18. *Error with centre inverted.*

4 k., black and brown ..

KHERSON.

1900. Type 8 *redrawn, value in smaller letters.*

5 k., blue-green .. .. o 6

The value of No. 9 is 5 kopecs.

KREMENCHUG.

1900. Type 3. *Perf.* 11½.

3 k., brown .. .. ..

LEBEDIN.

1900. Type 2. *Perf.* 13½.

2 k., carmine and rose .. o 3
3 k., purple and lilac .. o 4

LUGA.

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (Aug.)*

3 k., dull blue .. .. o 4

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

Date ? Type 9. *Bâtonné paper.*

3 k., black .. .. ..

MORSHANSK.

1899. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*

5 k., blk., red, grn.,& bistre

OSA.

1899. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*

2 k., black and green .. o 3
4 k., black, red, and blue . o 5

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

RIASAN.

Date ? Type 6.

2 k., yellow .. .. ..

Type 6 *reset, as in* 1878–79.

2 k., yellow .. .. ..

SOLIKAMSK.

1900. Type 5 *redrawn; Bear smaller, figure at foot thinner. Perf.* 11½.

4 k., slate-violet .. .. o 5

TIKHVIN.

1899. Type 15. *Dated* "$18\frac{99}{00}$."

3 k., brown, gold, blue, & red o 4

1900. Type 15. *Dated* "$19\frac{00}{01}$."

3 k., black, brown, silver, and blue .. .. ..

URZHUM.

1899. Type 3. *Perf.* 12½.

2 k., brown and blue ..

1900. Type 3 *redrawn. Perf.* 12½.

2 k., pink .. .. .. o 3

UST-SYSOLSK.

1899. Type 12. *Perf.* 11½.

2 k., pink, vermilion, & brn. o 3

VERKHOTURIE.

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan.)*

2 k., deep blue .. .. o 3
10 k., blk., violet-blue, & red o 11

ZADONSK.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 11½.

1 k., grey-green .. .. o 2

ZENKOV.

1899. *New type. Perf.* 11½. (Nov.)*

3 k., vermilion and green .. o 4

1900. *Type-set. Perf.* 11½. (Aug.)*

3 k., gold .. .. .. o 4

Lithographed (?). *Perf.* 11½.

3 k., gold, black, and blue . o 4

ZOLOTONOSHA.

1900. *Designs of* Nos. 9 *and* 10 *redrawn.*

3 k., black, gold, and green o 4
10 k. ,, ,, rose .

PART IV.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENVELOPES.

1841. *Size* A_1, *with all flaps pointed.*

1d., pink .. .. ..

1865 (?). Die I. *Size* C, *white laid.*

1d., pink .. .. ..

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1851-53. *With Company's Seal in* blue.

1s., black on rose ('51) ..
1s. 6d. ,, ('53) ..

BRIT. BECHUANALAND.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of special type on flap.* (Jan., 1900.)*

4d., blue (F) .. ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Stamp type of the current adhesives. Instruction in 4 lines.*

1d., carmine on buff .. o 2

CEYLON.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 21. *White laid paper.*

6 c., brown .. .. ..

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With rectangular stamp* (?).

1d., rose .. .. ..

GIBRALTAR.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

WRAPPER.

1900. *With London type of surcharge.*

5 c., green .. .. ..

GOLD COAST.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of* Type 1 (?).

1d., rose .. .. .. o 2

GRENADA.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

List should be as follows :—

1886. "MCCORQUODALE & CO." *under flap. Formula in* vermilion.

2d., milky blue (F) .. o 6
2d. ,, (G) .. o 6
2d. ,, (H) .. o 6
2d. ,, (H^2) .. o 6
2d. ,, (I) .. o 8
2d. ,, (K) .. o 8

1888. "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO." *under flap. Formula in* red.

2d., grey-blue (F) .. o 4
2d. ,, (G) .. o 4
2d. ,, (H) .. o 4
2d. ,, (H^2) .. o 4
2d., greenish blue (F) .. o 4
2d. ,, (G) .. o 4

HONG KONG.

WRAPPER.

1900. *Type of adhesives. On* buff.

2 c., green .. .. .. o 2

INDIA.

CHAMBA.

SERVICE ENVELOPES.

1900. *Second type of surcharge, with* "SERVICE" *added. Size* 120×94 mm.

½ a., green on laid .. .. o 2
1 a., brown on wove .. o 3

DUTTIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of adhesives of* 1899.

½ a., green on laid .. ..

KISHENGARH.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White laid paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*

1 a., yellow-green .. ..
½ a., blue .. .. .. o 3
1 a., lilac .. .. .. o 6

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. SEPTEMBER 29, 1900. NO. 123.

Editorial.

* * *

WE have no intention of enlarging upon the old, and to our mind foolish, theme that, in order to excuse our collecting of stamps, it is necessary to show that they have some affinity with other things which other people collect. Stamps are recognised nowadays as being quite good enough to be collected on their own account, and the Philatelist need not pen an *Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ*. But it appears to us that although Philatelists have no occasion to trouble themselves about the kind of relationship that exists between stamps on the one hand and coins or medals on the other, it would be well that the designers of stamps should not disregard this so entirely as they have done of late years. We are unpleasantly reminded of the fact by a comparison of the artistic device adopted for the medals of the Philatelic Exhibition at Paris with some of the extraordinarily hideous labels that have been recently produced even in France itself, as well as in other countries. The designs for the obverse and reverse of the medal appear to us to be of a style eminently suited to their purpose, simple and artistic, and in nō way overloaded with detail; and the execution, so far as we can judge from the picture before us, seems to be admirably carried out. Like the medal of the Paris Exhibition of some few years back, this has no raised rim, a detail which, however necessary for a coin, to protect the faces from wear, certainly does not, in our opinion, add to the beauty of a medal. Now stamps, so far as their object and use are concerned, are more closely connected with coins than with medals; but a design that is suitable for a medal would probably be equally suitable for a coin, and such a design would certainly not be unfitted for a stamp. In earlier days this fact was fully recognised; the head that has always figured upon the stamps of this country is not unlike that upon the earlier coins of the reign, and, as a rule, the simpler the surroundings of that head the more satisfactory has been the design in the eyes of Philatelists.

Stamps, Coins, and Medals.

In many other countries the same principle was carried out. The national arms, a profile of the reigning monarch, a numeral denoting the value, some device in short that figured or might suitably figure upon the coinage of the country, was considered equally suitable as a central device for the stamps. Few more simple and artistic designs than that adopted for the first issue of France itself have ever been used for postage stamps. The centre of this is a coin design pure and simple, with a frame added to hold the necessary inscriptions. Compare such a design as this with that of one of the extraordinary pictorial labels that are now so much in vogue, and surely any unprejudiced person can see that the one is eminently fitted for the purpose of denoting a species of national paper money, while the other

denotes nothing in particular, and would be equally suitable for what is termed in the United States a "Private Proprietary" stamp—used, while showing that the tax has been paid, to advertise some patent pill or deleterious drug. These microscopic engravings of celebrated pictures or grand scenery attracted attention at first as curiosities. A tiny picture of that kind is absolutely useless in itself as a representation of the object shown; it cannot stand examination with a magnifying glass; it is merely a curiosity, and has become an exceedingly common one. It might be almost worth the while of some of our larger colonies to consider whether a return to more dignified and suitable designs would not render their stamps equally attractive, and at the same time more worthy of a place amongst the paper coinage of the Empire.

* * *

Notes on Ceylon.

The London Philatelist for July contains a most valuable paper, by Baron Percy de Worms, upon various interesting points relating to the stamps of Ceylon. The paper is so concise that it is impossible to give a summary of it, and we shall perhaps be tempted to transfer it bodily to our pages in a future number, but in the meantime we would draw attention to one piece of information which we believe to be entirely new. It has always, as far as we are aware, been supposed till now that the early stamps on Crown and CC paper were all printed upon the same paper as that employed for other colonial stamps, with the watermarks arranged in four panes of sixty each; in fact, it does not seem to have been known that any other Crown and CC paper existed, except that used later for the large rectangular five shillings stamps of other colonies. Baron P. de Worms has, however, discovered that there was a special Crown and CC paper made, apparently, to fit the Ceylon plates, having the watermarks at a greater vertical distance apart and all in one large pane of 240, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. The letters "C" in this paper are described as being rounder than in the ordinary paper, and the whole watermark is stated to be about 21 mm. high instead of 22½ mm. This paper is also said to be harder and tougher than the other, and was evidently more elastic, as the stamps upon the ordinary paper (which was used first) are found to be not less than 26 mm. high, while those on the special paper, used later, are not more than that height, resembling in size those upon the unwatermarked paper. We may add that all the values except the 1s. are found upon the first paper, and all except the ½d. upon the second; but certain shades and tints, of course, are only found upon one of the papers; thus the 2d. is only known in *maize* upon both, the various shades of *green* being on the first, and the *olive-yellow* and *orange-yellow* on the second. The 5d., *carmine-brown*, again, exists on the first paper only, while the *green* varieties are found upon both.

* * *

Cuba "Y ¼"

THE old question as to the meaning of the letter "Y" in the surcharge upon the early stamps of Cuba appears to have been brought up again by someone who has not studied all the controversy on this very subject, which took place years ago, and which was more or less conclusively settled a few years back; and a writer in *Stamps* propounds the often-disputed theory that, because "y" in Spanish means "and," therefore the surcharged stamps bore the value 2¼ reales, instead of ¼ real. Everyone who knows anything whatever about Spanish is, of course, aware that "y" means "and." Probably everyone who has studied these stamps was aware of that fact, and if there had been any possibility that the value of the stamps in question was 2¼ reales, there would never have been any controversy about them. The whole difficulty lay in the fact that the value was ¼ real only. This was stated from the earliest days to be the case, and it was fully proved by the official history published some years ago. The idea that "Y" stood for "Ynterior" is a very old one, improbable no doubt, but it was possible that the word had been spelt in that way locally. There seems to be no doubt, however, that this was not the case, and the true object of the use of the letter "Y," or word "and," has never been authoritatively explained. The

history of the stamps, in brief, is as follows: The letter-carriers in Havana and other large towns in Cuba had been accustomed to receive a gratuity from those to whom they delivered letters, and this was recognised as an addition to their salaries. At a certain date (we have not our books at hand to refer to, so cannot quote exactly) this system was abolished, and an additional charge of ¼ real was made for each letter or packet delivered. For prepayment of this charge ¼ real stamps had to be provided, and they were made by converting the 2 reales stamps, that being the value least in use. It seems possible that the letter "Y" was intended to denote that the charge was an extra one, an additional ¼ real above the ordinary rate of postage.

* * *

To Subscribers. WE would ask subscribers to kindly remember that their subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., not to the Editor. We have drawn attention to this fact before, but it seems to be necessary to do so periodically. Letters addressed to the Editor are forwarded to him as they accumulate, and subscriptions are returned by him to the publishers, thus causing some little delay.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced last month in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. Webb has very kindly shown us the 1d. envelope of small size, with all the flaps pointed, to which we referred in July and August. It measures 96 × 65 mm., and, like the early envelopes of larger sizes, has one *pink* between two *blue* threads across the right side flap, an arrangement of the threads which was not previously noted, we believe, in the smallest envelopes. The specimen was used on January 1, 1842. Mr. Webb also sends an envelope of size C, 134 × 76 mm., of *white*, or very slightly bluish, laid paper, tongued flap with seal, impressed with the 1d. stamp of the first type, dated "6.2.65."

British South Africa Company.—We have received the new 4d. stamp, and find that the colour is rather *olive-brown* than what we should term *bistre*.

Hong Kong.—*Le C. de T. P.* states that the new articles of stationery, which we chronicled last month as cards, are envelopes. This sounds more likely, from the values mentioned, but we will say no more till we see them. We have received the new 2 c. adhesive, and find it to be in a *dull green* tint.

India.—We are shown by Mr. W. T. Wilson one of the surcharged stamps to which we referred last month. The letters "C. E. F." are in *sans-serif* type with a large square stop after each, in *black*. The list of stamps thus dealt with is as follows:—

Adhesives. ½ a., green.
1 a., plum.
2 a., ultramarine.
2½ a., green.
3 a., orange.
4 a., slate-green.
8 a., mauve.
12 a., brown on *red*.
1 r., carmine and green.

A correspondent kindly sends us the following extract from *The Civil and Military Gazette*, of August 10th, announcing changes in the colours of some of the current values:—

"On and after the 1st October postage stamps of the denominations of ¼ anna, ½ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 2½ annas, printed in the new colours mentioned below, may be used in payment of postage and other postal dues for which postage stamps are used. These stamps, however, will not be generally available at post offices until such time as existing stocks of stamps of the same denominations in the old colours are exhausted. The stamps will be coloured as follows: ¼ anna, slate-grey; ½ anna, pea-green; 1 anna, crimson; 2 annas, violet; 2½ annas, blue."

Native States.—*Bussahir.*—The 2 a. stamps in sheets of fifty, which we described in July, have already been printed in two fresh varieties of colour. We have received the following:—

Adhesives. 2 a., orange-brown (mauve); *imperf.*
2 a., yellow ,, ,,
2 a. ,, ,, *pin-perf.*

Cochin.—We are informed that the 2 pies card in *carmine* has been in use since the latter part of last year, our informant having purchased copies in Cochin in November, 1899.

Duttia.—Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us some fresh varieties of the current type, the ¼ a. in *pink* and the 2 a. on thin *buff*-yellow paper.

Adhesives. ¼ a., pink on *white.*
2 a., black on *buff-yellow.*

Kishengarh.—We have received the 1 a., *green*, of the first type, on the usual yellowish wove paper, pin-perforated or rouletted like the other stamps. The *Monthly Circular* states that the ¼ anna stamp has appeared in *blue*, and *The L. P.* reports the same value in *magenta.*

Adhesives. ¼ a., blue.
¼ a., magenta.
1 a., green (1st type); *pin-perf.*

Orcha.—We give an illustration of the stamp upon the envelope chronicled last month.

Travancore.—A correspondent tells us that, when the post card rate was reduced to 5 cash, the remainders of the 8 cash cards were surcharged "FIVE CASH," in *violet*, for the purpose of using them up.

Post Card. 5 c. on 8 c., orange.

Mauritius.—Our illustration shows the stamp of the 2 c. on 8 c. card, chronicled in May.

Natal.—Referring to the Ladysmith post card which we described last month, a correspondent tells us that he received one postmarked April 29, which was duly delivered to him at Southampton without extra charge. Further proof that it was recognised as a stamped card.

New South Wales.—In addition to the 10d., *red-brown*, without the surcharge "NINEPENCE," which we noted last month, some of our contemporaries mention the discovery of imperforate blocks of the 6d., *emerald*, 6d., *orange*, and 1s., *chocolate.* Accidents will happen, but they should not come too many at a time.

Referring to a report that has been published in other places, to the effect that a new 2d. stamp was about to be issued in this colony, showing a view of the landing-place of Captain Cook, Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle inform us that no order has yet been given for a die of this design, and that there is no intention of producing such a stamp.

New Zealand.—The current ½d. stamp has now appeared in a darker shade of *green* than that employed for the first edition in that colour.

We have received some more of the envelopes which we chronicled in June, and find that all are of white laid paper, the 2d. of better quality than the others. Our smaller size of the ½d. measures 139 × 80 mm. (nearly 5½ × 3⅛ in.), and the 2d. is 120 × 94 mm. (4¾ × 3 7/10 in.). We have also new 1d. and 2d. envelopes, of the same size, with a circular stamp embossed in the right upper corner, bearing a profile of the Queen, copied from the latest coins of Great Britain, within a band inscribed "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" above, and value below. The correspondent who sends us these, states that they are only intended for collectors, as only the post offices in districts where there are stamp collectors are expected to keep them in stock!

Envelopes. 1d., rose-red on *white laid*; 120 × 94 mm.
2d., mauve ,, ,,

We have the 1d. card of Type 4 in the Catalogue, with a portrait in a circle in the left lower corner, labelled "MAJOR ROBIN, FIRST CONTINGENT."

Post Card. 1d., brown on *buff; with portrait.*

Orange River Colony.—The 2½d. on 3d. of the defunct Orange Free State is evidently sold out, as we have received the current 2½d. of the Cape of Good Hope overprinted with the name of the new colony in full, in three lines of heavy capitals, in *black*, with a stop after the third word. This was issued on August 10th.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; *Cape stamp surcharged.*

We have also some more varieties of the surcharged post cards, of which we have now seen the following:—

i. *Surcharged like the adhesives, with large stops on the same line as the letters.*
½d. on ½d., rose.
1d. on 1d., orange.

ii. *Similar type, but stops above the line.*
1½d., in *black*, on 2d., mauve (adhesive stamp, etc.).

iii. *Sans-serif capitals and stops after all the letters.*
½d. on ½d., rose. | ½ + ½d. on ½ + ½d., green on *buff.*
1d. on 1d., orange. | 1 + 1d. on 1 + 1d., brown ,,

Seychelles.—We have received the 8 c. envelope with the stamp overprinted "SIX CENTS," across the original value, in *black*, in tall, narrow capitals.

Envelope. 6 c. on 8 c., carmine; 120 × 95 mm.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles the current ½d. and 2d. stamps with the thin type of "O.S." surcharge. On these, as well as on the 1d. recently noted, the letters are placed wide apart.

Official Stamps. ½d., green.
2d. violet.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We have received the 10 c. stamp of Perak overprinted for use in these States.

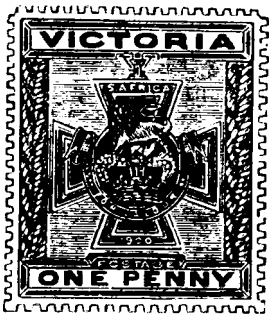
Adhesive. 10 c., lilac and orange; *Perak.*

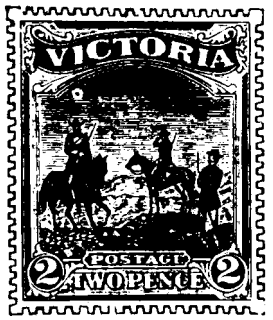
Perak.—We are shown the current 2 c. and 5 c. stamps surcharged "One Cent." and the 4 c. of the same type surcharged "ONE CENT.," in each case in two lines, with a bar across the top of the stamp, all in *black.*

Adhesives. 1 c. on 2 c., lilac and brown.
1 c. on 4 c. ,, carmine.
1 c. on 5 c. ,, ochre.

Transvaal.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the surcharged 1d. stamp, used and upon the original envelope, the whole overprint on which is very pale in colour, and the letter "I" has dropped considerably below the level of the other letters, so that the stop after it is half-way up the letter.

Victoria.—We give illustrations of the two War Fund stamps which we chronicled in July.





PART II.

Austria. — *Hungary.* — We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the reply-paid 10 filler card has made its appearance.

Post Card. 10 + 10 f., rose on *light blue* (*green?*).

Belgium.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the 10 c. cards in their new colour.

We have seen the new 2 francs stamp, and we should term the colour *lilac* rather than *violet*.

Post Cards. 10 c., carmine on *azure*.
10 + 10 c. ,, ,,

Chili.—A correspondent at Valparaiso has very kindly sent us specimens of those articles of the new stationery which we had not been able to fully describe.

The Letter Sheet consists of a sheet of white wove paper, 262 × 190 mm., with a flap (in addition) in the centre at the top, and marked with dotted lines in *red* on the outside to indicate where it should be folded, and with ruled lines in *blue* on the inside for the communication. In the right upper corner of the sheet when folded is embossed a rectangular stamp, the design of which shows a profile, to the left, of a lady with a star on her shoulder in a plain circle, enclosed in a frame with "REPUBLICA DE CHILI" at top and "CENTAVOS" below, and figures "5" in the lower corners. In the upper centre of the address side are the words "MEMORANDUM POSTAL," in *red*.

The Registration Envelopes are of thick cream laid paper, ordinary square shape, 147 × 122 mm., with a circular stamp embossed on the flap containing the same bust as upon the Letter Sheet, with the same inscriptions round the circular frame, above and below, and figures at the sides. On the address side are various inscriptions in *red;* in the left upper corner an oblong frame containing "C No. ——" and "Orijen ——," in two lines (on the 20 c. there is a large "R" instead of the large "C"). At the left side, in two lines of script type, "Esta carta debe entregarse en el | Correo bajo recibo." And in the right upper corner a space for a stamp, inscribed, "En caso de ser | necessario com- | pletar el fran- | queo, colóquese | aqui la estam- | pilla.," in six lines, divided as shown.

The Wrappers bear a very poorly designed and executed stamp, coarsely lithographed, with the usual futile instruction in three lines above it. The stamp shows the same lady as upon those described above, but looking very sad at being so feebly portrayed, in an oval frame, with name above and value in words below, enclosed in a rectangle with conventional ornaments in the spandrels.

Letter Sheet. 5 c., dull blue on *white wove.*
Reg. Env. 15 c., mauve on *cream laid.*
20 c., grey ,,
Wrappers. 2 c., carmine on *straw*; 121 × 251 mm.
20 c., grey on *buff*; 125 × 310 mm.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—The *Monthly Circular* states that the 10 aur post card, given as No. 7 in the Catalogue, "1889. *No hyphen between the words of the heading*," does not exist.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 2 francs stamp has been surcharged for use in China, Morocco, and Zanzibar. This seems to complete the set. The overprint is in *black* in each case.

Adhesives. 2 fr., brown on *azure;* "Chine."
2 pesetas on 2 fr., brown on *azure.*
20 annas on 2 fr. ,, ,,

The *Monthly Circular* adds that the 10 c. card is now surcharged for use in Zanzibar in *red* instead of *blue.*

Post Card. 1 a. on 10 c., black on *green.*

German Empire.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces that the 3 marks pictorial stamp has at last been issued.

Adhesive. 3 m., violet-black.

According to the *Monthly Circular*, the *I. B. J.* reports the existence of a wrapper with 5 pf. stamp (numeral type) in *green*, surcharged "10 PARA," in *black*, for use in the Levant. [Query, is the stamp 5 pf. or 3 pf.? And have wrappers been specially stamped recently for the Levant? They are no longer in use in Germany, we believe.]

We have received specimens of the "5 Pfg." on 10 pf., issued at Kiao-chow, and regret to find that there are at least two varieties of type of the overprint, one having a narrow figure "5" and letters of ordinary roman type, while the other has heavier

figure and letters. The total width of the former is 11 mm., that of the latter 11½ or 12 mm.

Greece.—We give illustrations of the stamps upon the cards recently issued, with the frame of the 10 lepta.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—The *Monthly Circular* reports, on the authority of a contemporary, that an impression of the 1 c. (Type 2) has been found in the colour of the 2 c. The specimen is described as in *red-brown*, and postmarked "Batavia, Sept. 16, 1882."

Surinam.—Mr. Phillips tells us that the 1 c. on 2½ c., which we chronicled last month on the authority of *Le T.-P.*, is an old fraud, which came into the market a few years ago, but was promptly denounced. It is said that these curiosities were made for the benefit of a postal official, who got a few of them postmarked, but that none were ever issued or really used. Recent developments have doubtless encouraged the holder of these things to trot them out again.

Persia.—We have received the 5 chahi stamp of 1899, on *white* paper, surcharged with an undecipherable rectangular device, partly covering two stamps, and we are told that this value thus disfigured was issued provisionally owing to the stock of 5 chahi on *greenish* paper having run out.

Adhesive. 5 ch., yellow on *white*; violet *surcharge.*

Peru.—We have received a specimen of a new value for this Republic, bearing a portrait, in *black*, of a gentleman described as "EXCMO. SR. D. EDUARDO L. DE ROMANA," within a frame inscribed "CORREOS DEL PERU" above, "CENTAVOS" below, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" at each side, "1900" in the top corners, and "22" in the lower. The centre is printed from a *taille-douce* plate, but the frame appears to be lithographed.

Adhesive. 22 c., black and green; *perf.* 12.

Portugal.—We understand that the stamps of the issue dedicated to St. Antony of Padua, Nos. 271 to 285 in the Catalogue, would be more correctly described as follows:—

2½ r., black.
5 r., orange.
10 r., purple.
15 r., chocolate.
20 r., slate.

Centre in second colour.

25 r., green and purple.
50 r., blue and purple.
75 r., rosine and brown.
80 r., pale green and brown.
100 r., brown and black.

Background in second colour.

150 r., rosine and brown.
200 r., blue and brown.
300 r., purple and brown.
500 r., pale brown and pale blue.
1000 r., purple and pale blue.

Portuguese Colonies.—In rearranging their stock of these our publishers have found a good many varieties which are not included in the new Catalogue. We give them below, under their various headings with the numbers which they should bear:—

Angra.—Add to 1897-8 issue—

(*b*) *Perf.* 12½.
38. 500 r., black on *azure.*

Azores.—1883-7 issue.

(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.
Add—158*a*. 50 r., blue.

Cape Verde Islands.—1893-5 issue.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12½.
Add—78*a*. 50 r., pale blue on *cream.*

Funchal.—1892-3 issue.

(*c*) *Perf.* 13½.
Add—50 r., pale blue on *cream.*

Lourenzo Marques.—1895 issue.

Add—20*a*. 80 r., pale green.

1898 issue.
Add—(*b*) *Perf.* 13½.
36*a*. 100 r., blue on *blue.*

Macao.—1898 issue.

Add—(*b*) *Perf.* 13½.
138*a*. ½ avo, grey.
138*b*. 1 ,, orange.

Madeira.—1876-80 issue.

(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.
Add—84*a*. 50 r., blue.

Mozambique Company.—We give illustrations showing the two provisional stamps chronicled last month.

Nyassa.—We are shown the 50 r., *pale blue*, of Mozambique, Type 3, with the "NYASSA" surcharge upside down.

Salvador.—The "Transito Territorial" surcharge may be found reading either upwards or downwards, and there is an error on the sheet showing one italic letter "r" in the second word, thus—"Territorial." We have this in *black*, on the 5 c., *blue-green*, of 1898, and it may exist on other values also.

The "1900" surcharges seem all to include the error "eentavo," and some (perhaps all) another, "ecntavo," also. We have seen the following:—

2 c. on 13 c., brown-lake (1898); "ecntavo."
1 c. on 13 c., carmine (1899) ,,
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (,,) ,,
3 c. on 12 c., dark green (,,) ,,
5 c. on 26 c., rose (1899 with Wheel) ,,
1 c. on 13 c., carmine (1899); "ecntavo."
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (,,) ,,

The first error occurs, we fancy, at the right-hand side of the sheet and the second at the left.

We have also the 12 c. of 1899, with Wheel, with the "1900—3 centavos" surcharge upside down.

Adhesive.

3 c. on 12 c, dark green (1899 with Wheel); *surcharge inverted.*

Spain.—*Fernando Poo.*—We have received the 10 c. fiscal stamp, overprinted for postal use (No. 42 in the Catalogue), with the surcharge upside down. We chronicled last year two other surcharged fiscal stamps, 10 c. on 25 c. and 15 c. on 25 c., which are not correctly described in the Catalogue, but which were illustrated in our number for July, 1899. The original stamp is not Type 7, but is a large oblong label, and the overprints are partly in *red* and partly in *black* in the 10 c., though all in *black* in the 15 c. Curiously enough both values exist on the same sheet; we have a vertical strip of three before us, the centre stamp of which is 15 c. and the other two are 10 c. The word "CORREOS," in large *red* capitals on the lower value, was doubtless intended to prevent confusion between the two.

Philippine Islands.—We are shown a copy of the 5 c. of 1880, Type 18*, with the 5 c. surcharge of 1897, similar to Type 33. We learn that this was found among the remainders.

Adhesive. 5 c., in *red*, on 5 c., slate-lilac.

Sweden and Norway.—*Norway.*—A correspondent shows us three varieties of the 20 ore, *blue*, of 1883-4. The total heights of the stamps are 20½, 20, and 19½ mm., and the first is variety (i) of the Catalogue, having a larger figure "2" at foot, while the second and third are sub-varieties of (ii). Possibly there are numerous variations in the size of the stamps, and the figure will be found the principal point of distinction.

Uruguay.—We learn from the *Monthly Circular* that the 1 c. stamp of 1899 has appeared with the "OFICIAL" surcharge.

Official Stamp. 1 c., deep green (Type 35).

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition,

(By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,)

AUGUST 28TH TO SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1900.

A PHILATELIC SUCCESS, BUT PROBABLY A FINANCIAL FAILURE.

* * * *

AFTER many months of preparation and enormous work on the part of the Secretary and some members of the Committee, this Exhibition was opened on August 28th last.

Before describing the exhibits I must give a word of praise to those to whom the success of the Exhibition is mainly due.

First and foremost amongst these is M. Albert Coyette, the energetic and courteous Secretary, who was ably assisted by Messrs. Jules Bernichon, Lucien Gillis, G. Beil, G. P. Grignard, and Le Roy d'Etiolles.

THE OPENING CEREMONY

was to take place at 3.30 p.m. on August 28th, but it was fully half-past five before M. Léon Mougeot, Under-Secretary of State for Post and Telegraphs, arrived in the rooms. On his arrival the band in the gallery played *La Marseillaise.* He was at once conducted to a platform erected at the end of the larger room, the members of the Committee, with whom were the Baron de Reuterskiöld and Dr. Legrand, seating themselves on either side.

M. Coyette began by thanking M. Mougeot for the sympathy which he shows to Philatelists—of which his presence at the opening of their Exhibition was a good proof—and for the kindliness with which he has listened at various times to the requests made by the Committee, and thus contributed to a success which all could applaud. M. Coyette then paid a brief eulogy to the administration of M. Mougeot, as seen in the great number of useful and practical reforms effected under his régime.

Next M. Coyette referred to the fact that this Exhibition was the third which has held its sittings in Paris, and sketched out when and how it had been decided to hold it, and the part taken by the Société Française de Timbrologie in organising it. "I shall not sing here," continued M. Coyette, "the praises of Philately." However, what could he do? He told us of the charms and interest to be found in the study of postage stamps, which have their place well defined in the great Exhibition which closes the nineteenth century. He chaffed its detractors in an amiable way, and met their unkind jokes with the warm convictions and the sincerity evinced by collectors. "Stamp collecting," said he, "was born on the same day as the postage stamp. Its history is bound up with that of the latter as the history of the stamp is itself connected with history; and what is more interesting than studying these little bits of paper, which have done so much for civilisation and for the development of commerce?" In a few true, happy, and typical phrases the orator enumerated all the advantages of Philately, which develops orderly

habits in the young, invites them to learn foreign languages, to study colonial geography, awakens their curiosity, prepares them to act on their own account, and gives them the desire to travel.

As to the Exhibition opened on this occasion, it is the finest ever seen (in France, no doubt). M. Coyette attributes a part of these results to the enormous progress made by Philately during recent years, and especially to the kindliness of collectors and dealers, who have responded so warmly to the appeal made by the Committee. Lastly, M. Coyette notices the innovation borrowed from the great sister, which constitutes "retrospection," where one can see old papers and old books concerning the post and postal officials. His last word was again a word of thanks to those who had aided him.

After this discourse, M. Mougeot rose. He possesses all the ease of a man accustomed to speak in public, and the authority of a departmental chief who is nearly a minister. His voice is sympathetic, and his bearing, which is rather military, is natural and full of frankness. M. Mougeot said only a few words. He began by wishing, in the name of the Government of the Republic, a happy visit to all foreigners who had met in Paris for the Philatelic Exhibition. He hoped they would carry away a good souvenir of their beautiful and dear France, together with the desire to revisit it soon.

His most sincere wish, said M. Mougeot, is that the relations established by Philately between Frenchmen and strangers may lead to the good effects of a universal understanding, and that the bonds thus formed may become indissoluble.

Then came the sensation of the day. M. Mougeot took from his pocket a parchment folded in four, and, with the usual ceremony, handed to M. Coyette the diploma and decoration of "Officier d'Académie" amidst hearty applause. Everybody knows that M. Coyette has given himself a good deal of trouble, and that the success of the Exhibition is his work in a great measure; thus everybody was glad to see him honoured, and this fact was shown by a warm display of kindly feeling which, we are convinced, was as gratifying to M. Coyette as was the decoration itself, if there is any truth in the remark that the way in which a gift is received is sometimes worth as much as and more than the gift itself.

M. Le Roy d'Etiolles, President of the Committee for organising the Exhibition, closed the list of speeches in a few words. In particular he thanked the Under-Secretary of State, and expressed his pleasure at observing that the Government takes an interest in collectors.

Thereupon M. Mougeot expressed a wish to have a little look at the Exhibition. All his brilliant cortège followed him, and a quick march took place before some of the show-cases, upon which the eye of the noble guest fell only in a distracted manner, so far as one could see.

VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.

As I was only present during the first few days of the Exhibition, I could only note a few of those who attended. Amongst others there were, from *England*, Messrs. L. Hausburg, H. J. Duveen, W. D. Beckton, W. Grunewald, G. B. Duerst, J. H. Abbott, Griebert, Peckitt, Giwelb, Pimm; from the *United States*, Messrs. J. W. Painter, H. G. Mandel, W. Moser; from *Germany*, Messrs. P. Kohl, E. Stock, A. Beddig, J. Hupfeld, J. J. Lindau; from *Austria*, Messrs. E. Pippert, R. Friedl; from *Holland*, Messrs. J. Van Hoek, Van Dieten, L. A. Beausar, J. Schreuders; from *Spain*, Tomas Monclus; from *Italy*, Dr. E. Diena; from *Switzerland*, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld; from *Egypt*, Henri Cantel-Bey; and *France*, Messrs. Paul Mirabaud, Marconnet, Servantie, Léglise, Legrand, Ch. Drouet, A. Maury, A. Schoeller, A. Coyette, G. P. Grignard, A. Fortin, J. Bernichon, G. Gelli, Ambroise, Dorsan Astruc, V. Robert, E. Lemaire, Le Roy d'Etiolles, Boitel, Thumen, and many others.

THE DEALERS' STALLS.

THE Committee reserved spaces for *twelve* stalls for dealers, but with the greatest exertion they could only let *two* of them—one being taken by Mr. Th. Lemaire, of Paris, and the second by a German dealer, Mr. Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz.

The stalls, I believe, were to be paid for at the rate of £40 each, and the Committee expected to realise nearly £500 from this source, whereas they only succeeded in getting some £80, and for this reason alone the Exhibition will undoubtedly be a financial failure.

So much so is this the fact that at the moment of going to press I hear that it has been decided that no gold medals shall be actually given—the winner of a gold medal will receive a "diploma of honour."

For my part I prefer the English methods. When I win a gold medal I should expect to get it, and I think that is the opinion of most people.

THE JUDGES.

IN the first place there were fifteen judges appointed, but for various reasons the following gentlemen were unable to be present:—Messrs. M. P. Castle and E. D. Bacon (England), Mr. F. Breitfuss (Russia), Messrs. Ohrt and Lindenberg (Germany), J. M. Moens (Belgium), and P. Mahé (France).

Bearing in mind the number and importance of the German exhibitors, the Committee asked my good friend Ernst Stock, of Berlin, to act as representative of Germany on the Jury and to this he consented, and no better choice could have been made.

The Jury was therefore finally constituted as follows:—

President—G. Léglise.
Vice-President—A. de Reuterskiöld.
Secretary—Jules Bernichon.

Members—

Dr. E. Diena, G. Langlois, Marconnet, V. Robert, Dr. Servantie, E. Stock, A. Van Hoek.

The following medals were awarded:—

2 Grand Prizes.
33 Gold Medals.
61 Silver „
80 Bronze „

EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

CLASS I.

COLLECTION OF FRENCH STAMPS.

Division I. Unused.

M. HARO. *Gold Medal.*

Beyond doubt the finest French collection shown, and well deserving of the above award. I think it is highly probable that this is the finest collection of unused French stamps in existence.

M. Haro's exhibit is notable for two things—its blocks of four and its shades. Both are remarkable, and worthy of the highest praise. Almost every stamp is shown in a block of four, and often in this popular form in many shades. It is difficult to pick out gems where all are gems, but I note a few items that took my fancy.

1849–50.

15 c., green; block of four, pair, and five singles.

25 c., blue; a fine specimen of the *very pale blue.*

40 c., orange-red; two rows from the bottom of the sheet (twenty stamps), but not showing the wide 4, proving this variety only existed on one of the two panes in a sheet; a pair showing the wide 4 *se tenant* with the ordinary variety, a piece which is considered unique unused.

1 franc, vermilion; five shades.

1 „ deep red; block of four, and six singles.

1 „ carmine; block of four, and eight shades.

1852.

20 c., blue on *green;* three copies, one being a superb specimen, deep blue on a full green.

1870.

The Bordeaux prints are wonderfully fine and complete, including a horizontal *mint pair* of the first type of the 20 c., blue, and three shades from light blue to very dark.

W. GRUNEWALD. *Silver Medal.*

A very nice and fairly complete collection. In fine condition, and well arranged. Amongst the best things I noticed twenty-one *têtes-bêches.* A very fine lot of stamps in mint blocks of four were also shown, including many rare stamps and shades, in this popular form. The collection, while of course not so fine as M. Haro's, who has lived in Paris and has for years had the choice of anything fine, is yet a very good one; and I am pleased that an English collector should secure the second prize in Paris for a collection of French stamps.

M. H. LOMBARD. *Silver Medal.*

A really nice collection also. Not so complete in shades as that of Mr. Grunewald, but otherwise there would be but little to choose between them. Very interesting also is it to note that the third prize for French stamps goes to our friends in the United States.

M. TANDEAU. *Bronze Medal.*
M. VIAL „ „

Division II. French Stamps, Used.

HENRY DE MARTIN. *Gold Medal.*

A very nice collection; some good *têtes-bêches.* Four shades of the 1 fr., vermilion, and many interesting cancellations.

Division III. Collection of Unique Specimens, Pairs, Blocks, or Varieties, Used or Unused.

W. GRUNEWALD. *Gold Medal.*
M. H. LOMBARD. *Silver* „
HENRI CANTEL-BEY. *Bronze* „

Division IV. Curiosities of France.

MM. GRIGNARD and LE BIHAN. *Bronze Medals.*

Division V. General Collection of French and Colonies.

LE COMTE DE BÉLENET. *Gold Medal.*
HENRI CANTEL-BEY. *Silver* „
M. QUINET. *Bronze* „

N.B.—These exhibits and many others being in albums with only a page or two shown, it is impossible to properly describe them.

CLASS II.

COLLECTIONS OF FRENCH COLONIALS.

M. PAUL MIRABAUD. *Gold Medal.*

This medal was given for a magnificent exhibit of the first issue of Reunion, comprising—

15 cents.	. .	3 unused; 1 used.
30 „	. .	4 „ 3 „

I take it that very few collections in the world can show eleven genuine specimens of these rare stamps. The British Museum collection, which is exceptionally rich in the old stamps, contains only ten examples of these stamps.

M. DE ROCHEFONTAINE. *Silver Medal.*
M. TANDEAU „ „
M. DEVOITINE *Bronze* „
M. L. GRUAT „ „
CAPTAINE NOEL „ „

CLASS III.

COLLECTION OF A COUNTRY OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *"Le Grand Prix."*

SWITZERLAND.

Speaking with a knowledge of the majority of the greatest collections of the world, including even that of M. La Renotière, I am of the opinion that this exhibit is the *finest example of a specialised collection in the whole world.*

In saying this I want it to be understood that I am not speaking of the monetary value of the collection, great as that is, but of a combination of perfect condition, philatelic study, and of completeness in every way, even to the obliterations. I consider that this

collection is worthy to rank as *the first* of the many specialised collections I know.

M. Mirabaud will be well known to many of my readers as the author (in collaboration with M. de Reuterskiöld) of the grand work recently published on the stamps of Switzerland. After a careful study of this exhibit one sees the wealth of material M. Mirabaud had at his disposal for his great work.

Such a collection as this is most difficult to describe at all fully. It must be seen and studied to be fully appreciated. I can only mention here a few of the best stamps contained in it.

ZURICH.

4 rappen, horizontal lines. *Unused.* Strip of the five types, *se tenant*, and three single specimens. Used. Fourteen copies.

4 rappen, *vertical lines*. Unused. The five types. Used. Twenty-six copies.

4 rappen, *without lines*. One unused, and two used; also a block of six reprints of this stamp.

6 rappen, *horizontal lines*. *Unused.* A horizontal strip of *ten* stamps, being two sets of the five types, and, I think, unique thus. Also four strips of the five types, *se tenant*, one strip showing the re-touch on No. 3; a very fine thing.

6 rappen, *vertical lines*. *Unused.* Four copies.

Note.—There are a very large number of *used* 6 rp. sets being made up of all the types with the different obliterations.

BASLE.

Unused. A vertical pair and four singles. *Used.* Four pairs and twenty single specimens mostly on letters, and with the various obliterations, including the very rarest.

GENEVA.

Double stamp, 5 + 5 c. A superb block of two stamps, unused, and a single, unused. Twenty-one complete stamps, used, *four* of them cut the wrong way, many on letters; also a number of half-stamps.

Small eagle, 5 c. *Unused.* Blocks of four and of eight.

Large eagle, 5 c., yellow-green. *Unused.* Block of ten and two blocks of four.

Large eagle, 5 c., blue-green. Top of sheet with five lines of inscription, and one stamp attached; also blocks of five, six, and eleven, all unused.

Many used and interesting varieties of these stamps.

Geneva Envelopes.

Unused. Two small, two middle, and two large size. *Used.* Two small, one middle, and one large.

The envelope stamp cut out and used as adhesive; eight specimens, all on letters and with the different obliterations.

VAUD (commonly so-called).

4 c. One unused; a pair and fifteen singles used.

5 c. Unused. Blocks of eight and nine, a pair, and twenty-two singles; all plated. *Used.* A plate of ninety-eight out of the 100 varieties.

Poste-Locale (without frame).

Unused. One fine copy; this being the rarest stamp of Switzerland, and one of the rarest of European stamps. A block of three of these stamps is shown, but M. Mirabaud believes them to have been washed.

Poste-Locale (with frame).

Unused. Three with double frames, eight heavily printed.

Orts-Post (without frame).

Unused. Three stamps.

Orts-Post (with frame).

Unused. Block of fifteen, strip of three, and seven singles.

M. Mirabaud exhibits also a large number of Poste-Locale and Orts-Post, apparently unused, but which he considers to be washed or with obliteration otherwise removed. He also has an enormous quantity of these stamps and of the Rayons, used, in plates and on letters, and with all the obliterations.

M. Mirabaud exhibits also a superb lot of unused Rayon stamps, all plated, and not so very many missing; also a grand lot of the silk threads, divided into the Munich and Berne printings, as far as they are understood at present.

While speaking of the plating of the Swiss stamps, I think I should state that M. Mirabaud has been greatly assisted by his secretary, who is one of the cleverest lady Philatelists it has ever been my good fortune to meet.

Mademoiselle Kaiser can from memory and almost at a glance tell the number on the plate of a 5 c. Vaud, a Poste-Locale, Orts-Post, etc., etc.; but in addition to her gift of remarkable eyesight she has a wonderful knowledge of stamps generally, and M. Mirabaud must be heartily congratulated on the assistance of such a skilled collaborator.

TH. J. ZANFIRESCO. *Gold Medal.*

For a fine and well-arranged collection of the stamps of Roumania.

Comprised in this collection were a set of the first issue, square, and with fair margins, comprising the 27, 54, 81, and 108 p., the 54 p. being on full letter. This collection was well arranged, and contained many unchronicled errors and varieties.

TH. GUNTHER. *Gold Medal.*

For a collection of Greece, but not complete by any means, such stamps as the 20 c., blue on green, unused, being conspicuous by their absence.

I consider that this collection should not have been put on the same prize level as the Swiss of M. Mirabaud, or the Roumanias of M. Zanfiresco.

M. A. MERKL. *Silver Medal* (Greece).

DR. YERSIN „ „ (Swiss).

The latter was a very nice exhibit, consisting entirely of used stamps, and shown in the Geneva Exhibition, when I described it fully.

M. LEON BRABANDT. *Bronze Medal* (Europe).

The same Section. For Dealers only.

RUDOLF FRIEDL. *Gold Medal* (Austria).

M. GALVEZ JIMENEZ. *Silver Medal* (Spain and Colonies).

M. GIWELB. *Silver Medal* (Russia and Finland).

TOMAS MONCLUS. *Silver Medal* (Spain).

The latter exhibited one of the rarest stamps in the whole Exhibition, viz. Spain, 25 mils., blue and rose, with the frame inverted, perforated and unused, with full gum.

I am glad that this stamp has since found a home in one of our finest English collections.

ISAAC BLANCO. *Bronze Medal* (Spain, etc.).

Section B. Same Class.

JOSEPH HUPFELD. *Gold Medal* (with the congratulations of the Jury).

GERMANY AND ITS STATES.

This exhibit was certainly one of the most noteworthy of the whole Exhibition. It consisted entirely of German stamps, essays, etc., *all unused*, the speciality of Herr Hupfeld being stamps in full sheets or in large blocks where the sheets were not obtainable.

The stamps were shown in ten large Kohl albums, well arranged and beautifully written up. The best sheets of the albums were shown in wall-cases, but through the courtesy of Herr Hupfeld I was allowed to inspect the stamps in the albums as well as those exposed to view.

Where all is so fine, I can only mention a few of the more prominent sheets, rarities, etc., etc.

BREMEN.

1855.

Imperf. 3 gr., black on blue, sheet of 120, printed 12 × 10, the three types being shown forty times repeated. I noticed that no stamp on this sheet has the line under STADT POST AMT, showing that this value must have been printed twice, as the variety is occasionally met with.

5 gr., black on rose; sheet of 120 (12 × 10).
7 „ „ yellow „ 35 (5 × 7).
5 sgr., *dark green*, yellow gum; sheet of 36 (9 × 4).
5 „ bright green, white gum, thick paper; sheet of 36 (9 × 4).

BERGEDORF.

1861.

First colours. Originals.

½ sch., black on pale lilac; vertical strip of three.
3 „ „ „ bright rose; horizontal strip of three.

This latter is a superb block, and one of the gems of the Exhibition.

SAXONY.

1851.

Error of paper. A mint horizontal pair of the ½ ngr. on pale blue.

OLDENBURG.

1853.

⅓ sgr., green. Block of six, block of four, two pairs, and strip of three.
$\frac{1}{15}$ th., rose; the three types, mint.
$\frac{1}{10}$ th., yellow; one, mint, of this rarity.

1855.

No pairs, but all values in fine specimens.

1861.

¼ gr., orange. Block of six and three singles.
½ „ *moss-green.* Block of six and two singles.
½ „ brown „ six „ five „
1 „ blue. Strip of six „ five „
2 „ red. Block of six „ two „
3 „ yellow „ six „ two „

WURTEMBERG.

1851.

Superb singles of the 3 kr., orange, and 9 kr., rose.

1858.

6 kr., green; no threads, mint.

The other countries were very fine, but lack of space prevents a fuller description. I heartily congratulate Herr Hupfeld on the award he so well merited. From all I hear I think that his collection of the unused stamps of Germany is the finest of its kind in the Fatherland, and one that it was a great pleasure to have inspected.

J. J. LINDAU. *Gold Medal.*

GERMANY AND ITS STATES.

Herr Lindau shows a very fine and practically complete collection of the German stamps, mostly in single pieces, mint unused condition. Amongst the really rare stamps I noted as follows, all unused—

BRUNSWICK.

1852.

1, 2, and 3 sgr. A mint set of these very rare stamps.

1864.

Percé en arc. 1 sgr., black on yellow.

SAXONY.

½ ngr., pale blue, error.

WURTEMBERG.

1851.

3 kr., orange, and 9 kr., rose; mint, with gum.

1858.

No thread. 6 kr., green; mint.

BADEN.

The first issue is very strongly represented by sets of originals on thin and *thick* paper, the latter being accepted as originals by some of the best experts in Germany, but looked upon with some suspicion in this country.

In the 1862–64 issue Herr Lindau shows a stamp I have not met with before; it is the 3 kr., rose (arms on white ground), *imperf.*,

with wide margins all round, and used in Stockagh, December 28th (no date on front of letter), on entire envelope.

ALSACE.

5 c., green, points down ; unused, with gum.

BERGEDORF.

½ sch., black on lilac. A vertical strip of four originals.

GERMANY.

Current issue. Here Herr Lindau drew my attention to the fact that five stamps of the current issue have been redrawn as regards the word REICHSPOST. This word in the first printing of the 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pf. was found to be too large for the containing tablet, and the word has accordingly been redrawn in smaller and thinner letters.

The whole of this collection well merits attention from the exceptional condition of the stamps contained in it.

S. FREUDENSTEIN. *Bronze Medal.*

This exhibit of German stamps is spoiled by the number of *washed* stamps that it contains, and I am surprised that it received any award at all. Notorious examples are the Brunswick first issue, 1, 2, and 3 sgr. ; Bavaria, 6 kr., broken circle, etc., etc.

Section B. II.

MARTIN SCHRŒDER. *Gold Medal.*

BERGEDORF.

This collection is an object lesson on the most complete and best method of stamp collecting. Mr. M. Schrœder is deservedly said to have the finest and most complete all-round collection in Germany, and has bought very largely from the stock of our publishers for many years past. The collection exhibited shows what can be done even with a small country when properly worked up by a man of means and a real student of Philately, aided by such a fine expert as the late Dr. Franz, who for some years helped considerably in the arrangement of this superb collection.

In this large exhibit we have first of all the different essays and designs that were submitted before stamps were introduced. After this the adopted stamps are shown, mostly in full sheets of each shade and often two or three sheets of a value, when there was found to be a small difference in the measurements of the entire sheets. In all there are thirteen uncut sheets of originals in this exhibit.

These are followed by full sheets of the original proofs in black on white, then the first reprints in the same shaped sheets as the originals, and then full sheets of the later reprints in an altered form and with a different number of stamps on the sheets.

There is also a fine collection of used stamps on letters, and an interesting lot of the stamps of Hamburg used in Bergedorf during the year 1867.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *Silver Medal.*

PRUSSIA, OLDENBURG, AND WURTEMBERG.

A fine lot of these countries, in superb condition, but wanting, as usual, many rare shades in the unused Wurtemberg stamps.

G. B. DUERST. *Silver Medal.*

ROUMANIA.

This collection was shown in Manchester, and many of my readers will have seen it. It is specially noteworthy for the great amount of labour bestowed on writing up, with the most minute particulars, all the varieties of type of the imperf. stamps, and also for its completeness in the numerous perforated issues.

MAX BOSCHE. *Bronze Medal* (Brunswick).

DR. PAUL KLOSS. *Bronze Medal.*

SAXONY.

This celebrated German collector and well-known author of many learned works showed his fine collection of the stamps of Saxony, including essays, proofs, and envelopes.

Of the first issue 3 pf., red, there was an unused copy, a strip of three, used, and eleven single specimens, showing the various cancellations from the earliest to the latest.

The later issues were practically complete, used and unused, with a special lot of stamps on letters showing an interesting study of the postmarks.

Same Section. Dealers.

P. KOSACK. *Silver Medal.*

For a collection of Schleswig-Holstein, recently acquired from Herr Rosenkrantz, of Kiel.

The collection is a very fine and interesting one, commencing with sketches and essays ; then a fine lot of the first issue, mostly on letters, and comprising thirteen of the blue and four of the red in a used condition.

A number of stamps are shown cut in two and used on letters for half the value. There is also an interesting lot of stamps of Prussia, Denmark, etc., used in Schleswig.

CARL SCHAUFF. *Silver Medal*

(Thurn and Taxis).

Section C.

JHR. PH. VAN KINSCHOT. *Gold Medal.*

This was for a large collection of Holland and Colonies, but displayed with an absolute disregard to the value of space, dozens of sheets being shown containing from two to five stamps only.

The collection seemed very complete, but it was so displayed as to be most difficult to follow or understand.

J. N. MARSDEN. *Silver Medal.*

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

The stamps of Portugal were very fine and well arranged. There was a very fine lot of the early

issues, unused, and the later ones very complete in all varieties of paper and perforation.

J. SATDTSBOONEN. *Bronze Medal.*

This exhibit is only fit for an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and I think the Judges should be in the same place for a few days for making this award!!!

The exhibit is contained in about twenty yards of cases, and consists chiefly of the stamps of Holland current issues, in every possible combination, in twos. For instance, ½ c. and 1 c., ½ c. and 2 c., ½ c. and 3 c., and so on, up to the 1 gulden, all postmarked on two different days.

Such rubbish I have never yet seen in any exhibition, and a bronze medal might just as well have been given for a sack of Continentals.

Section D.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *Silver Medal.*

A fine collection of Belgium, the early issues being especially choice. The gem of the whole collection is a superb mint *strip of three* 20 *c., true milky blue.*

J. C. KUCK. *Silver Medal.*

For a really beautiful collection of Luxemburg, both stamps and post cards practically complete in every variety. The stamps display a great amount of study, being classed into all shades, and in most cases the date of each shade is affixed.

J. LAURIE. *Bronze Medal* (Belgium).

Section E.

ADOLF CHELIUS. *Gold Medal.*

For a fine collection of the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine. Herr Chelius has for many years collected the postmarks on these stamps, and has got together a marvellous lot, showing in a most interesting way—by the dated postmarks—the gradual advance of the German army on Paris.

F. WELTER. *Bronze Medal* (Alsace).

Division II. Section A.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *Gold Medal.*

MAURITIUS.

1847.

Post Office. 2d., blue, used on part of letter.

1848.

1d., plate of the twelve types, and many specimens in different states of the plate.

2d., *dark blue*, very first printing; a superb unused and one used copy, excessively fine.

2d., blue, later printing, plate of the twelve types, and many single specimens.

MARCH, 1859.

Small Fillet. Plate complete of early printing.

OCTOBER, 1859.

Large Fillet. Eleven out of the twelve types.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A very beautiful collection in exceptionally fine condition.

Amongst the *unused* Sydneys there were some grand copies in perfect condition, including—

1d., red, seven examples; 2d., blue, two copies; 3d., green, one only.

The plates of the 1d., red, both with and without clouds, were wonderfully fine, probably amongst the finest in existence.

The 2d. plates are not so complete, but are very fine. The 3d. is less fine.

In the laureated, no watermark, there is a superb 8d., orange, and a block of eight 1d., carmine, unused.

In the Registered the finest thing is a part plate of the imperforate stamps unused, and consisting of forty stamps in two blocks, these coming from the fine Blest collection.

The later issues are only fairly well represented.

VAN DEN BERGH. *Silver Medal.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

This collection contains a big lot of stamps and is of considerable value, but not in very fine condition and with many eyesores—such for instance as in the old square stamps imperf. Of the 5d. there are three specimens; one is a chemical changeling in blue, and the other two are later issues with the perfs. cut off, which can always be told by the colour. Of the same issue, 8d. imperf., there are seven copies shown, none of which can pass muster by a connoisseur of Australian stamps as the real genuine article.

The earlier issues are strong in fair average copies. Of the 1d Sydneys, both plates are shown complete; of the 2d. there are some fifty to sixty copies, but not arranged in plates; and the 3d. plate is complete.

In the laureated, no watermark, the 1d. and 2d. plates are complete, and in the watermarked issue 1d., 2d., and 3d. plates complete.

In the 8d. laureated there is a used vertical strip of three, heavily postmarked, but a rare thing anyhow in this form.

The perforations are worked out in the 1860–64 issues, but not in any of the later issues, in which there is much lacking to make the collection even fairly complete.

A. FORTIN. *Silver Medal.*

For Cape of Good Hope. One frame of these stamps artistically displayed, and showing the early issues only. In this exhibit there were, of the wood-blocks, three 1d. singles and a pair, and of the 4d. four singles and two pairs, but *no* dark blue and *no* errors.

Section B.

W. D. BECKTON. *Gold Medal*

(Straits Settlements).

A very fine and almost complete collection, which was shown in London in 1897. Being in albums, it is impossible to properly describe it.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *Gold Medal.*

For Trinidad. But, with the exception of the blue lithographed, I consider this collection very weak. Many English collectors possess far finer lots of this country.

C. STEWART-WILSON. *Silver Medal* (India).
A. FORTIN. *Silver Medal* (Ceylon).

Section C.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *Silver Medal.*

For St. Vincent. But it was not at all strong, and wanting in many varieties not at all difficult to obtain.

J. L. VAN DIETEN. *Bronze Medal.*

For Turks Islands. A small exhibit, not at all strong, and without any attempt at plating.

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

Not for competition. (Member of Jury.)

TURKS ISLANDS.

The collection was shown in London in 1897, but is now more complete, and is, in my opinion, one of the most interesting exhibits shown.

The surcharged stamps are mostly shown in plates, of all types, either uncut or reconstructed. Amongst the rarer I may mention--

2½d. on 1d., red. (Gibbons' Type 10.) Fourteen out of the fifteen types.
2½d. on 1s., lilac (Gibbons' Types 10 and 11.) The complete set of fifteen varieties.
2½d. on 6d., black. (Gibbons' Type 12.) Two out of the three types.
2½d. on 1s., blue. (Gibbons' Types 10, 13, 14.) Eleven out of the fifteen types.

NEVIS.

A very fine set of plates, either uncut or reconstructed, and *all unused*, including—

1861.

Engraved. *Perf.* 13. 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.; complete.

1867.

Engraved. *Perf.* 15. 1d., 4d., and 1s., blue-green, complete; and ten out of the twelve types of the 1s., yellow-green.

1878.

Lithographed. 1d. Four sheets, one showing No. 1 retouched. 4d., 6d, and 1s., pale and deep green; all complete.

1878.

Lithographed. *Perf.* 11½. 1d.; complete.

1878.

Lithographed. *Imperf.* 1d. Eight out of the twelve types.

Section D.

J. C. NORTH. *Silver Medal.*

For Cyprus. Shown in Manchester in 1899, and fully described then in the *Monthly Journal.*

A. ACAVALOS. *Bronze Medal.*

A small collection of Cyprus, not to be compared with the extremely fine one of Mr. North.

Section E.

G. F. H. GIBSON. *Silver Medal.*

For Gibraltar. All shown in blocks of four, except the 1s., second issue, and the carmine stamp without value.

J. L. VAN DIETEN. *Silver Medal* (Virgin Isles).
A. SCHŒLLER. *Bronze* „ („ „).

Division III. Section A.

VAN DEN BURGH. *Gold Medal*

(Philippine Islands).

A nice collection, with stamps in good condition. In the first issue I noted 5 c., orange, unused; 10 c., carmine (4); 10 c., pale rose; 1 r., slate-blue (5); 2 rls., dull green (5), all in fine condition.

The later issues a nice lot, but a few varieties missing of the rarer surcharges.

M. STADLBAUER. *Bronze Medal* (Philippines).
GALVEY-JIMENEZ *Silver Medal* (for dealers).

Section B.

HENRI CANTEL-BEY. *Gold Medal*

(Egypt, Suez, and Soudan).

A fine exhibit, part of which was shown in London in 1897.

In *Egypt* I noted as follows--

1866.

5 piastres, rose, with overprint of the 10 piastres. Two copies unused, and one *used* on part of letter.

1867.

The four types of the different values.

1872.

Têtes-bêches of the 5 p., brown; 10, grey-lilac; 1 pias., bright red; 2 pias., yellow; and 2½ pias., purple.

There are several letters and letter sheets franked with bisected stamps of these issues.

In the 1884 Unpaid Letter stamps a very curious and unique error was shown, being a sheet of one hundred stamps, printed 10 × 10, of the 5 piastres; but by some error the watermark on the top margin of the sheet reads "FEUILLE DE 2 PIASTRES." In the Suez stamps the four values are shown with genuine postal cancellations.

W. D. BECKTON. *Silver Medal* (Egypt).

I presume this was in an album. I never succeeded in finding this exhibit at all.

Section C.

W. D. BECKTON. *Bronze Medal* (Orange River).

J. C. KUCK. *Bronze Medal* (Congo).

In albums and not to be seen.

Division IV. Section A.

ROBERT EHRENBACH. *Gold Medal.*

BUENOS AYRES AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach had the distinction of being the only English member of the London Philatelic Society (outside Manchester) who exhibited in Paris, but he worthily kept up the well-merited reputation of the premier Society by the magnificent display he made with these two interesting countries.

In *Buenos Ayres* I noted as follows—

3 pesos, green; eight unused
3 „ yellow-green; one unused
3 „ deep green; three „
3 „ very dark green; one unused
} eleven used.
4 „ red; five unused; three used.
5 „ orange; four unused
5 „ olive-yellow; one unused
} four used.

A plate of the forty-eight varieties of the "TO pesos" was also shown, but the arrangement of the plate is not yet settled.

In *Dominican Republic* I noticed in the early issues—

1862.

½ real, rose; the twelve types complete.
1 „ green; nine out of twelve types.

1865.

½ real, pale green; the twelve types complete.
1 „ yellow; the ten types complete.

In the 1866–70 issue there were eight complete sheets and many rare varieties.

The later issues are very fine, and include most of the rarest errors and varieties.

Two fine exhibits, well displayed, arranged, and consisting only of fine specimens.

PAUL MIRABAUD. *Silver Medal.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The *rare* first issue included one 2 cents (one of the rarest stamps of the world), one 5 cents, and five 13 cents. The later issues were very poor and wanting in many varieties.

E. T. ROBERTS. *Silver Medal.*

For collection of Brazil. Shown in Manchester in 1899, and then described in the *M. J.*

Same Section—Dealers.

W. T. WILSON. *Gold Medal.*

For Mexico. Also shown in Manchester as last.

Section B.

JOHN LUFF. *Gold Medal.*

For his fine specialised collection of the United States.

Mr. J. Luff is so well known as one of the best (if not *the best*) of the United States Philatelists, and from his writings on the United States stamps in *The A. J. of Ph.*, that it was a great pleasure to see his fine collection, and to note the many interesting varieties it contained. It was a great pity that some of the most interesting frames were placed so high that they could not be properly examined without risk of falling through the horizontal cases placed under them.

Amongst the better things I noted—

Providence, 5 c., on original envelope.

1847.

The 5 and 10 c. on *white* paper, *unused*, and half a 10 c. used as 5 c. on letter.

1854.

5 c., imperf. *Four unused.*

1857.

5 c., perf., brick-red. *Four unused.*
24 c., 30 c., and 90 c., *imperf.*

AUGUST, 1861.

Les premières gravures, complete, except the 12 c., black.

1869.

24 c., 30 c., and 90 c., inverted centres, used.
2 c. and 3 c. bisected, on originals.

1870.

With grill. 12 c. and 24 c., used.

Nearly all the following and some of the preceding issues are shown in unused mint blocks of four.

The very interesting United States Reprints are shown complete.

The Departmental stamps are shown in sets graded in the different shades.

The Navy, 2 c., green, error, is shown; also 2 c., in *black*, shown by Mr. Luff as an error, but which we have never before met with.

The *Carrier* stamps are fine, including partly reconstructed sheets of the "Horseman."

LE COMTE DE BÉLENET. *Bronze Medal.*

I could not find this exhibit, and it was not in the Catalogue.

Section C.

J. H. ABBOTT. *Silver Medal.*
A. HOLLAND „ „

Both these collectors showed Haiti with reconstructed plates and many interesting varieties, and it would be difficult to say which was the better exhibit.

VAN DEN BERGH. *Bronze Medal* (Cuba—P. Rico).

Dealers' Section.

H. GRIEBERT. *Gold Medal.*

URUGUAY.

A nice collection, well arranged, and dated correctly, with interesting notes inserted from Dr. Wonner's book on Uruguay. All the stamps shown are unused. Amongst others I noted—

1856.

60 c. Six shades, including a very dark blue.
80 c. Two types are made of this, depending on the distance of the word *Diligencia* from the left-hand side.

Type 1 ; space 14¾ mm. Seven copies.
„ 2 „ 14¼ „ Five „

1 real. Three types are made of this value, as last.

Type 1 ; space 4½ mm. Three copies.
„ 2 „ 5 „ Five „
„ 3 „ 5¾ „ Ten „

In the 1857 Block type a stamp of 180 c., green, of a different type is shown, which has generally been considered an essay. Dr. Wonner states that several copies were used, but upon what authority this is stated I cannot say, as no used copies have been seen in Europe as far as I am aware; but Dr. Wonner probably speaks from official data, as he states they were used between August 9th and November 1st, 1857.

The later issues are also well represented, entire sheets being shown of the 5 c. and 10 c. perforated of 1872, including all the errors.

M. GALVEZ. *Bronze Medal* (Spain).

TOMAS MONCLUS. *Bronze Medal* (Cuba, etc.).

Division V. Section A. For Collectors only a little advanced.

D. H. DE HEER. *Silver Medal* (Spain, France, etc.).

Section B.

D. H. DE HEER. *Bronze Medal* (Newfoundland, Straits, etc.).

Section E.

D. H. DE HEER. *Bronze Medal* (Argentine, etc.).

There was absolutely no competition in this division, in which M. de Heer was the only exhibitor.

CLASS IV.

75 to 100 Rare Stamps.

M. SCHLESINGER. *Silver Medal.*

Amongst others I noted Tuscany, 3 lire, very fine; Naples, Arms; Geneva, 10 c.; Vaud, 4 c.; Moldavia, 27, 54, and 108 p., all square; Lagos, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. of the first set; Spain, 2 rls. of 1851-52-53, and other good stamps.

A Victoria Registered stamp was also included, with a palpably forged roulette.

E. MALET. *Bronze Medal.*

Amongst others I noted Spain, 1865, a strip of three of the 12 c., used, the middle stamp having the frame inverted; Vaud, 4 c., etc., etc.

Several dealers exhibited in this section, the best lots being those of Herr P. Kohl and M. Jules Bernichon, both marked "*hor concours.*"

P. KOHL.

In the rarities shows a very fine lot of choice things such as are seldom seen gathered together under one case. Amongst the gems I noted—

MOLDAVIA.

First issue.

27, 81, and two 108 paras, cut to shape and used on one letter

27 p., fine used horizontal pair.

54 p., two unused; 81 p., one unused and one used; and 108 p., two used.

HAWAII.

5 c. and 13 c.; first issue.

REUNION.

15 c., used; 30 c., unused.

BAVARIA.

1849.

1 kr., black; a block containing a *tête-bêche* pair, believed to be unique.

BARBADOS.

1d. on 5s., unsevered pair, unused.

CANADA.

12d., used and unused.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Woodblock *errors;* one 4d., red, and *three* 1d., blue.

BADEN.

1851.

9 kr., black on green; error of colour.

NATAL.

9d., blue, etc.

JULES BERNICHON exhibited the celebrated Mauritius *Post Office* from the Dr. Legrand Collection; 1d., red, used; 2d., blue, unused; also in Mauritius a superb block of four of the 2d., large fillet.

FRANCE.

1849.

Blocks of four unused of each value.

ALSACE.

5 c., inverted net, unused; and many of the rarest varieties of the French Colonies, etc.

Division II.

A. C. W. ROODENBURG. *Silver Medal.*
M. H. LOMBARD *Bronze* „
W. MOSER „ „

Division III.

WILLIAM MOSER. *Gold Medal.*

Included in this very pretty exhibit were some of the rarest and most interesting of the United States Postmaster stamps, Carriers, and Locals.

I specially mention of the Postmaster's stamps a superb copy of the *Annapolis*, 5 cents, deep blue on pale blue, used, and on entire letter. In Gibbons this stamp is only given in red, but this specimen of Mr. Moser's is undoubtedly genuine and unique, as far as I know.

MILLBURY.

5 c., black on azure; a superb square specimen of this great rarity, lightly postmarked, about the finest copy I have ever seen.

BALTIMORE.

5 c., black on white; very fine.

PROVIDENCE.

5 c., used on letter, and rare thus.

ST. LOUIS.

5 c., unused; very fine.

NEW YORK.

Carrier, 1846. 2 c., red (Gibbons' 1*), used on entire letter; the only one I ever saw on a letter.

NEW YORK.
1842.

3 c., buff, unused.

In the United States Locals Mr. Moser showed a very fine frame of rarities on letters, amongst which I noticed four of the Blood and Co. circular stamps of 1841-47, all found in one correspondence, and believed to be unique.

Of the California Express Co. of Berford and Co. a pair of the 3 c., black, were shown on letter, and printed *tête-bêche*. A very interesting and unique exhibit.

As it was impossible to inspect the following exhibits I can only give the names of the winners:—

CLASS V.

General Collection. Division II.

LE COMTE DE BÉLENET. *Bronze Medal.*

Division III.

L. GILIS. *Bronze Medal.*

Division IV.

J. N. MARSDEN. *Silver Medal.*

There must have been some fine things here, as on the page at which the album was open there was a superb Great Britain £5 on *blue* paper, unused!

CLASS VI.

Envelopes.

C. P. L. VAN KINSCHOTT. *Silver Medal.*
D. STADLBAUER. *Bronze Medal.*

CLASS VII.

Post Cards.

A. SCHŒLLER. *Gold Medal.*
C. P. L. VAN KINSCHOTT. *Silver Medal.*
P. MÉZAMAT. *Silver Medal.*
D. STADLBAUER. *Bronze Medal.*

CLASS VII b.

General Collection of Entires.

M. PICARD. *Bronze Medal.*

No competition for this.

CLASS VIII.

Fiscal Stamps.

Unfortunately I know nothing about these stamps and am unable to criticise them.

Division I.

W. MORLEY. *Gold Medal.*
M. ROUSSELLE. *Bronze Medal.*
A. SCHŒLLER „ „

Division II.

LE COMTE DE BÉLENET. *Silver Medal.*
A. SCHŒLLER. *Bronze Medal.*

Division III.

C. E. HOFFMANN. *Silver Medal.*
A. P. PEARCE. *Bronze Medal.*
M. GILBERT „ „

CLASS IX.

Telegraph Stamps.

M. O'CALLAGHAN. *Silver Medal.*
W. MORLEY. *Bronze Medal.*

There were about seven more classes for Philatelic Literature, Manufacturers of Stamps, Special Arrangements of Stamps, and for Societies, but want of space will not allow me to fill in the numerous awards in full.

I would, however, specially mention that the gold medal with the congratulations of the Jury was awarded to M. Paul Mirabaud for his grand work on *The Stamps of Switzerland*, undoubtedly the finest Philatelic work that has yet been produced.

SPECIAL MEDALS.

A large number of special medals were placed at the disposition of the Jury by various dealers and societies.

In my opinion—as I stated before, when the last London Exhibition was held—this has become far too prevalent a fashion, and I should much like to see all special and personal medals done away with, and only those awarded that are given officially. The fact is that medals are far too common—almost any ordinary collection can get several in the smaller classes.

* * *

In this Exhibition there was so little competition for the special medals that the Jury could only award a few of them, and the others were awarded by the donors themselves. Under these circumstances I do not think it at all necessary to print the list of such awards.

* * *

Finally, and after a careful comparison of the exhibits, I have come to the conclusion that if it had not been for the aid of Monsieur Mirabaud the Exhibition would have been a failure; but so much of his superb collection was placed at the disposal of the Committee that he really turned the scale from failure to success.

The Exhibition was not to be compared either in completeness or interest with the superb shows that have been held in London and Manchester, both these being far superior in many ways.

* * *

In Paris many important countries were not at all represented, such as Queensland, New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, Natal, Shanghai, Japan, Bolivia, British Guiana, etc., etc.

THE DINNER.

A banquet was held at the restaurant of "The Moon," in the grounds of the Exhibition, on Wednesday, September 5th, the tickets being 8s. each.

M. Simoneau, Secretary to M. Mougeot, was in the chair, supported on the right by M. Le Roy d'Etiolles with Mrs. Coyette, and by M. de Reuterskiöld on the left with Mrs. Robert. About one hundred and thirty were present, including some twenty ladies—a far better attendance than we have secured at any of our philatelic dinners in this country.

Several toasts were proposed, mostly in short speeches, and not very interesting. Herr Hupfeld tried to introduce politics into his speech, but was promptly shouted down—a quite correct course.

We have already, in connection with this Exhibition, had politics interfering with the English exhibits, etc., a thing which is much to be regretted. Philately should be international, and absolutely separate from all political or religious discussions.

The speakers were Messrs. Simoneau, Coyette, Le Roy d'Etiolles, V. Robert, Hupfeld, and Van Hoek, the latter inviting all those present to the Philatelic Exhibition at the Hague next year.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 30.)

* * * *

HOLKAR.

THIS is the State known to others than stamp collectors by the name "Indore"; but the stamps being inscribed "Holkar State Postage," they have always been known as the stamps of Holkar, and it is therefore best, perhaps, to adhere to that title. The State is one of the most important of those in Central India. It lies in about 18° 40′ N. latitude and 78° E. longitude. Its area is 8,400 square miles, and the population in 1891 was 1,091,689. The present Maharaja of Indore (whose state title is "Holkar") succeeded on July 12th, 1886; he is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, or twenty-one within his own territory. The capital of the State is also named Indore, and it had in 1891 a population of 75,400.

January, 1886.

The first issue of postage stamps was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* and in *The Philatelic Record* for April, 1886; the former journal states that the issue took place at the beginning of that year, and M. Moens catalogues the one stamp of that type under the date January, 1886.

The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of an almost full-face portrait of the then Raja, Tikaji Rao Holkar, in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame containing inscriptions—in English at right and at foot, and the same in Devanagari characters at left and at top. The spandrels are filled with a pattern of flowers. The whole design is very finely drawn, and the impressions have almost the appearance of *taille-douce* engraving; they may be such, but I am inclined to think that the original die only was engraved in *taille-douce*, and that the stamps are very fine lithographs, from a stone produced by transfers from the engraved die.

The earliest impressions are in a beautiful bright *mauve* tint, and on *white* paper, varying in thickness, and with a very thick gum, which I think accounts for some of the apparent thickness of the paper; but there are impressions in pale *mauve* on a quite thin paper, which is sometimes turned yellowish by the gum. What I have believed to be later impressions (they reached Europe later, I am sure; it was in 1892 that I first saw them) are in a kind of dull *lilac* shade, and the paper, which is thin, is also much discoloured by the gum, and perhaps by age. It is a question, I think, whether it is possible that both varieties were part of the same printing on thin paper, and that the difference in the colour of the second is due entirely to their longer sojourn in an unfavourable climate. The difference, however, exists now, and we cannot help recognising it, but there are some intermediate shades.

The perforation is sometimes described as 14½, but as a matter of fact it gauges 15 horizontally and about 14¾ vertically, and as far as I have seen is regular. I believe that this, like the later issues, was produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Son.

½ anna, bright mauve, mauve; *thick white paper.*
½ ,, pale mauve; *thin paper, white to yellowish.*
½ ,, dull lilac; *thin yellowish paper.*

According to a statement in *The Philatelic Record* for May, 1886, higher values—1, 2, 4, and 8 annas—were to be issued, but no postage stamps of any other value appeared until some years later. The Raja died in June, 1886, but the stamps with his portrait were not immediately superseded.

In July, 1888, *Le Timbre-Poste* reported, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, that 1 a. and 2 a. fiscal stamps had been found used for postage. We gather from M. Moens' catalogue that these were the very handsome *Court Fee* stamps, of upright rectangular shape and large size, with portrait of the late Raja. There is a similar set of stamps—1 a., 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a., with portrait of the present Raja—in use now. It would be interesting to know whether the postal use of any of these was ever authorised, or whether they have ever been used on letters.

1889–90.

The ½ anna stamp with the portrait of the present Raja was, no doubt, issued at the beginning of 1889. It is chronicled, with an illustration which I reproduce here, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March of that year. The design is similar to that of the first ½ a. stamp, but on a smaller scale, and with the head of Shivaji Rao Holkar substituted for that of the former ruler of the State. The inscriptions remain as before.

This stamp, and those of the same type issued later, are undoubtedly printed from *taille-douce* engraved plates, and the engraving is of a very high class, though not, I think, quite so fine as that of the first issue, the lines of shading of the portrait being more strongly marked, and the flowers in the spandrels rather heavier. They are on a fairly thick paper, with the same perforation as before.

The first supply seems to have been soon exhausted, as a provisional ½ a. stamp was issued in the course of the year. A second lot of the permanent type came out in 1890, and shows a slight difference in the shade of the impression. If we term the first *brownish purple*, we may call the second *purple-brown*, the latter being distinctly *browner* than the former, and in most cases having the paper *yellowish*. If it were not for the fact that there was a temporary exhaustion of the supply (as shown by the issue of a provisional), we might almost suppose that the difference in tint was due solely to the action of the climate; but the second shade was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August, 1890, when the fresh supply can only have been a short time in India.

½ anna, brownish purple (1889).
½ ,, purple-brown (1890).

September (?), 1889.

Le Timbre-Poste for November, 1889, chronicled a provisional ½ anna stamp, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal;* this stamp must therefore have been issued as early as September.

The design is shown in the accompanying illustration, which does not show the whole of the inscriptions quite clearly, but is far more complete in that respect than the great majority of the originals. The inscription at the top reads *Holkar Sarkar*=State of Holkar, that at the bottom *Dak Karkhana*=Post Office or Postage, while across the centre is the value *Half Anna.*

The impression appears to be handstruck. It is in water colour, probably mixed rather too liquid to give good results, and many copies are extremely defective. The paper is thin *pink* wove, and the impressions are irregularly placed on the sheets. There is no perforation.

½ anna, dull black on *pink.*

In 1892 I first saw copies of this in *deep black* oil colour, on paper of a brighter rose colour than before. The same die was used, I think, but the impressions in oil are sharper and clearer than those in the water colour, though many of them are defective. I have no doubt that these are reprints. There was no suggestion that they were a reissue, or that there was any fresh occasion for a provisional stamp.

1892.

I saw the three new values, issued early in 1892, in March of that year. They probably came out about the beginning of the year. They are identical in design with the ½ a. of 1889, and bear their respective values in Devanagari at top and English at foot, as in the case of the earlier stamp. They are printed by the same process, on the same kind of paper, and have the same perforation. These stamps are very uniform in shade; possibly there has been only one printing.

¼ anna, dull orange-yellow.
1 ,, deep green.
2 annas, vermilion.

I have a horizontal pair of the ¼ anna perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps. It is also doubly perforated along the bottom, giving the appearance of a very fine roulette. I have seen another similar pair, and both bore an oblong obliteration of native characters in a narrow frame; they have also the original gum on the back, and they were probably found in the stock and rescued from postal use. The 1 anna has been chronicled recently imperforate horizontally, but I have not seen it.

ENVELOPE.

End of 1893.

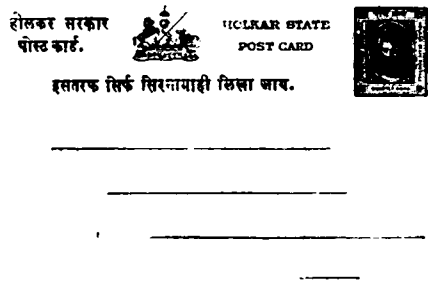
The envelope and post card of Holkar reached us from India in January, 1894. They must have been issued before the end of 1893, but how long before I do not know. The envelope bears an impression of a ½ anna stamp in the right upper corner. The design is the same as that of the adhesive of 1889, but it is typographed, instead of being printed from a *taille-douce* engraved die, and consequently the fine lines are not nearly so clear and sharp. The colour is a kind of *lilac-brown* tint, varying slightly in depth. The paper is thin white wove, size 124 × 95 mm., and the name of the manufacturers, "WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON WALL.", in small *sans-serif* capitals, is embossed along the upper edge of the right-hand flap.

½ anna, lilac-brown.

POST CARD.

End of 1893.

The post card, as I stated above, appears to have been issued at the same time as the envelope. It bears an impression of the type of the ½ anna adhesive (printed in the same manner as the stamp upon the envelope) in the right upper corner, a species of Coat of Arms (?) in the upper centre, and inscriptions in Devanagari and in English, with lines for the address, as shown on a reduced scale in the accompanying illustration.



The device in the centre consists of a Spear and a Club (?), crossed, with a Sun under an Extinguisher above them, and a Horse on the left and a Bull on the right. The inscription at the left reads *Holkar Sarkar—Post Kard*, the line below is no doubt the usual instruction. The whole impression is in *orange*, on card faced with pale *lilac*. Size 124 × 87 mm.

½ anna, orange on *lilac*; reverse *white*.

The list of the Postal Issues of this State is a very short one. There can be no doubt that the stamps, etc., are thoroughly worthy of the attention of collectors, and all of them are common in used condition.

(*To be continued.*)

Postal Organisation of the Kingdom of Siam.

(*Continued from page* 32.)

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PAR. VI.

PENAL CODE.

(*a*) *For Private Persons.*

1. ANY person who shall send, otherwise than by post, a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege established by Paragraph I., shall for every letter so sent forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty ticals, or be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding forty days.

The same penalty is fixed for any person who shall collect, carry, tender, or deliver any letter or letters not exempted from the said exclusive privilege.

2. Any person who shall make a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a clubbed packet—as particularly allowed to Chinese in regard to letters for China—and any person who shall knowingly tender or deliver a letter to be sent in such a clubbed packet, as is particularly allowed to Chinese in regard to letters for China, shall forfeit for every said letter a sum not exceeding fifty ticals, or instead of this penalty he shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding forty days.

3. Any person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this Paragraph shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred ticals.

4. Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, shall put any wrong mark or stamp on any letter or other article of correspondence, certify by writing on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any post office for conveyance by post that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send and deliver, for conveyance by post, any letter or packet with such false certificate thereon, and any person who shall knowingly send or permit to be sent by post under colour or pretence of an official

communication, any letter, paper, writing, or any other enclosure of a private nature, shall for every such offence be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty ticals, or with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding forty days.

5. No person shall knowingly post any letter or article of correspondence containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance.

Contraventions will be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding eight hundred ticals or with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three years.

6. Whosoever shall assault or by any violent act towards any officer or employé of the Government Post Department, interfere with or resist any such officer or employé whilst in the discharge of his duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of five hundred ticals or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

(*b*) *For Shipmasters.*

7. Every shipmaster who shall disobey any direction contained in Paragraph III. shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred ticals.

(*c*) *For Officials.*

8. Secrecy in respect to such information as may be obtained by the officers of the Department by virtue of their appointments and is not intended for public disclosure must be maintained inviolate. The exceptions which may become necessary in penal or criminal cases shall be determined by the criminal court. Any violation of such secrecy by an officer of the Department shall, upon proof, render him liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years or falling short of six months.

9. Whoever being in the Government employ shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article of correspondence, or shall fraudulently alter, remove, or cause to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article of correspondence, or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article of correspondence, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage, shall be punished, on conviction before a criminal court, with imprisonment not exceeding two years.

10. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall with a fraudulent intention prepare the document incorrectly or alter that document or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction, before a judge or criminal court, with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

11. Any person employed to convey or deliver any mail-bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by post, who shall be guilty, whilst so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct whereby the safety of any such bag, box, or letter or other article of correspondence may be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, box, letter, or other article, and who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, box, letter, or other article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty ticals or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding forty days.

12. Every employé in the Postal Department who shall steal, fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete or make away with or keep or break open or detain a letter or other article of correspondence, or a mail-bag, box, or packet containing a letter or other article of correspondence, shall be punished, on conviction, before a criminal court, with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding five years nor less than three months.

An equal penalty is fixed in case of an official or employé in the Postal Service stealing or fraudulently retaining cash or stamps or other Government property.

(*d*) *Generally.*

13. The amount of the penalties, and the decision of the punishment which may be inflicted upon any offender, shall be at the discretion of the judge or the criminal court.

14. The authorities of the Postal Department are hereby empowered to institute any prosecution or action at law which may be considered necessary for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing laws.

PAR. VII.

PRIVILEGE IN POSTAGE.

Letters and other articles on His Majesty's Service certified to be such by the words "On His Majesty's Service only," and by the signature or seal of any public chief officer, shall be forwarded by the Inland Post free of charge.

This law shall come into operation from and after the 30th day of June, 1885.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, and are priced at the new rates. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The editor of the *Philatelic Record* states in his issue for August last that "We have had more grand bargains out of Gibbons' specially-priced stock books than from any other source." *Verb. sap.* The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published :—

	VALUE.
Cape of Good Hope	£672
Salvador (2 vols.)	178
New Caledonia to Oceania	275
Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, and Jhind	357
Nabha and Patiala	202
Transvaal, old issue only (specially selected copies)	1,173
Newfoundland and New Brunswick	1,043
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	410
Canada	423
St. Pierre and Miquelon, etc.	188
Réunion to Tunis	191
Paraguay	86
Venezuela	240
British Central and South Africa	288
British East Africa and Zanzibar	673
Angola to Cape Verde	144
Funchal to Port. India	160
Macao	148
Port. Africa to Azores	426
Madeira and Lourenco Marques	338

* * *

Death of Mr. Louis Levison. WITH much regret I have recently learnt that Mr. Louis Levison died at San Francisco on June 21st last. I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Levison when he lived in Mannheim, in Germany, and have on several occasions visited him in his beautiful home in that city of straight, numbered streets. Mr. Levison was for some years one of the most advanced collectors in Germany, and possibly had one of the finest collections of entire envelopes and cards of anyone of his period. Some six or seven years ago he removed to New York, and there began the dispersal of his fine collection of postage stamps. In my visit to New York, in 1895, I had the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance and inspecting his collection. Shortly afterwards a large number of his best things were acquired by one of our best-known London amateurs, in whose collection they still remain. About two years ago Mr. Levison moved to San Francisco, and a few months ago it was announced that he had sold his fine envelope collection *en bloc* to one of the noted collectors of that city, and I understand that the sale of his postal card collection was being negotiated at the time of his death.

* * *

Forged Orange River Surcharges. I MUST warn my readers against some forged surcharges on these stamps which have been kindly forwarded to my firm by Mr. Walter Morley, who received them from N. Yaar and Co., of Amsterdam. They comprise forged 1d. on 4d., blue; genuine 1d. on 3d., blue, with a forged second surcharge of "1" added to make the rare double surcharge; genuine ½d. on 5s., green, with a second forged "½" added. Forged "T.F." on genuine postally used 1d., brown, 6d., rose, and 1s., yellow stamps.

* * *

Interview with Mr. W. B. Avery. I HAVE to congratulate *The Young Stamp Collector* on an interesting interview, published in its July number, with Mr. W. B. Avery, the article being embellished by a capital photograph of this well-known and popular collector. The richness and magnitude of Mr. Avery's collection are well understood by those who had an opportunity of inspecting the portions that have been exhibited in London and Manchester.

* * *

A New Forgery of the "Connell" Stamp. I AM indebted to Mr. D. Field for a copy of a new forgery of the celebrated 5 c., brown, New Brunswick, commonly called the "Connell," on account of the portrait upon it being that of a Mr. Connell, who was Postmaster of New Brunswick at the time of the issue of the stamp.

GENUINE. FORGERY.

I reproduce this forgery above, side by side with the genuine stamp and considerably enlarged, for purposes of comparison.

The paper and perforation are almost identical with those of the original, but the colour is too weak and pale, the original always being found in a rich dark shade.

The design of the stamp, as will be seen by a comparison of the above photographs, has been wonderfully well copied, the most apparent differences being in the shape of the figures "5," especially that on the upper left-hand side.

* * *

A Collection of United States Proofs.

My firm has recently been offered a wonderful collection of these proofs, which were unfortunately not in our line, but which are interesting, as showing that proof sheets exist of the State Department stamps of $2, $5, and $20, with *inverted heads.*

The following is an extract from the letter we received :—

"I have now for sale an absolutely unique collection. It was made by a high official of the Government, and is the only private collection of the kind in the world. It is composed of all the postage stamps ever issued by the United States Government from 1847, in entire sheets in cardboard proof, and is almost complete.

"For convenience I have divided it into three parts.

"PART I.

contains all postage stamps complete, except there is no 1 c. or 8 c. of 1890–1893 issue.

"The 1 c. and 2 c. of Columbian issue are printed high up on the sheet, showing only part of the top row of stamps.

"Newspaper and Periodical set perfect, except 3 c. value is only fifty stamps in the sheet.

"Officials all complete and in full sheets, except there is no sheet of Interior, 15 c.

"There are 208 varieties in sheets. Most sheets are 100 stamps on the sheet. Over 20,000 stamps in this collection.

"PART II.

contains one sheet of Department of State, $2.00, with head of Seward inverted. Ten stamps in a sheet, two rows of five each.

"One sheet of Department of State, $5.00, head inverted.

"One sheet of Department of State, $20.00, head inverted.

"No sheet of the $10 with head inverted is in existence.

"PART III.

contains one sheet of 100 stamps, 10 × 10, of the following :—

"1869 issue. 15 c., with inverted medallion.
24 c., with inverted medallion.
30 c., with flags reversed.
90 c., with inverted medallion."

* * *

Pro-Boers in Amsterdam.

While we have been making up our stock of Transvaal stamps we have received many selections from the Continent, chiefly from our *confrères* in the trade. Amongst others we had a small sheet of such stamps from a Mr. Koning, in Amsterdam, on which we noted some very palpable forgeries, such as the 6d., blue, of 1883 (the reissue perforated—a well-known forgery emanating from Hamburg), and many others. In returning the sheet we drew attention to these and to the fact that we could supply many of the stamps at less than half the price asked of us. We reproduce here a portion of Mr. Koning's answer, which is most amusing for its petty spite.

"We have received back your letter with the stamps of the Transvaal Republic, for which we have good use here for good prices, as all American travellers want them, and pay good prices for them.

"As soon as the Republics are English Colonies, as you call them, we shall be cheaper with the stamps, as they are then for us and the whole world, except England—without value!!!"

There's a good time coming in Holland. English Colonials will be no value there, and that country will be the happy hunting-ground for those who, like ourselves, want good stocks—according to Koning, of Amsterdam.

* * *

The Century Album

WAS published in August as promised, and has already met with great success, between 400 and 500 copies being sold in the first week of publication.

An album containing spaces for stamps of the whole world without going into minute varieties, and contained in *one* volume at the low price of 12s. 6d., has been a long-felt want in the trade, and I fully believe that the book has come to stay. Our publishers believe in it at any rate, as they have issued a first edition of 10,000 copies at an enormous cost.

Sample page and prospectus of this album will be sent post-free on demand.

* * *

New Set List for 1901.

DON'T miss the New Century Set List, which is commenced in this month's *Journal*. It will be the most complete list of sets ever published, and at the *very bottom prices*. It will appear from month to month in our advertisement columns, and afterwards in the spring of next year be published separately.

If on reading this you will show it to any friends who want *cheap* sets, and persuade them to subscribe to the *Monthly Journal*, you will be aiding us to increase the circulation and then the size and importance of this *Journal*.

* * *

Addenda to Stamps of British Empire. Part I.

WITH revised lists and important notes on Orange River Colony, new list of V.R.I. stamps with particulars of the different settings and varieties of stops, revised lists of Transvaals, Mafeking, Vriburg, and Rustenburg stamps, will be ready October 1st. Price 3½d., post-free.

* * *

Theft.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON announce that they have had a book of stamps, value about £200, stolen from their shop-counter. The book contained amongst other things:—

Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ sgr., green, unused.
„ 1859, ⅓ sgr., green, and 2 gr., rose, unused, with extra large margins.
Prussia, 1 sgr., plain ground, unused.
„ Set of the octagonal envelopes, unused, and square, etc., etc.

If such stamps are offered just now to any of our readers, we should be glad if they would communicate with us.

* * *

Stamp Dealers in Rome.

MR. R. MEZZADRI, of the Piazza del Pantheon, Rome, calls my attention to the fact that in speaking of my visit to Rome I did not mention his firm amongst the honourable dealers of that city, while I did refer to others that were not at all scrupulous in that city.

The fact is that Mr. R. Mezzadri was absolutely unknown to me, and I was not aware that he had a shop in Rome.

However, I am pleased to say that as the result of inquiries I have made I am informed that Mr. Mezzadri is a very honourable man, and conducts his business in a straightforward manner; and *if* the absence of his name from my few notes in April last has caused him any pain, I do most willingly insert this note and tender him this apology.

* * *

Forged Mafeking.

DURING the past month there have been a lot of forged Mafeking surcharges upon the market, and many clients have been taken in with them. The first lots offered were in sets of four, viz. 1d. on ½, 3d. on 1d., 6d. on 3d., and 1s. on 4d.; and all or nearly all of these can be traced back to Cape Town, where dealers have been foisting them off on the British officers and others.

By the mail arriving on September 17th last we received a consignment from a Mr. T. Beeman, of Kimberley, and all guaranteed genuine by him, *but* on a careful examination we find that most of them are *forgeries*, consisting of a large number of each of the following:—

Gibbons' No. 2. 1d. on ½d., green, Cape, current.
„ „ 7. 3d. on 1d., lilac, Bech. Prot.
„ „ 4. 6d. on 3d., claret, Cape.
„ „ 11. 1s. on 4d., green and brown, Brit. Bech.
„ „ 12. 3d. on 1d., lilac (sans-serif).

I know nothing about Mr. Beeman except that he has sent my firm some scores of forgeries, but I think it best to publish his name so that those who have had stamps from him may examine them carefully.

For obvious reasons I do not give the points of difference. I now call on Mr. Beeman to trace to their source the stamps he sent me, and I place space in this *Journal* at his disposal for the purpose of clearing his good name.

Collectanea.

By G. B. DUERST.

* * * *

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FRENCH STAMPS.

MONSIEUR MAURY, in his journal *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, gives a very full account of the manufacture of the French stamps, from which I take the following interesting paragraphs. I recommend those of my readers who find these notes too short to obtain Nos. 233 and 234 of the journal.

"Until 1871 the French stamps were manufactured at the Mint. The manufacture was then carried on provisionally at the Bank of France and the Rue d'Hauteville, and in 1895 it was removed to its own large premises on the Boulevard Brune. The staff consists of 190 men and boys and sixty women. There are twenty-eight printing, three large gumming, and about sixty other machines.

"The paper is delivered in white sheets. A book-keeper verifies the quantity, and perforates each sheet six times on the margin facing each of the six panes of fifty stamps to be printed. This special perforating mark is used in place of the old handstamp 'T. P. Contrôle,' which was easily forged. The sheets of paper are then sent to the head of the printing department, where they are again counted. In fact they are counted *eleven* times before they are delivered to the Administration of the Post Office.

"The next room is used for making the plates. The matrix consists of a hollow steel punch, which does not contain the figures of value. From this fifteen leaden blocks are made, which are coated with copper by the bath and then sent to the engraver, who draws and engraves on them, in the spaces left for this purpose, the values from 1 centime to 5 francs. From each of these fifty copies are made and arranged in two groups of twenty-five stamps. This plate of fifty blocks constitutes the original plate, which is used, not for printing, but for reproducing similar plates. The stamps are printed in two half-sheets of 150 stamps for each value; it is therefore necessary to make at least six plates of fifty blocks. Good plates of this nature will print up to 250,000 copies.

"We now pass to the printing room. As stated before, the paper is delivered white and of uniform quality. First it receives a typographical imprint in the colour of the ground special to each value; of course, half the margin remains white. This applies to all the values except the 15 centimes, for which the ground is printed with a slightly tinted varnish, forming a check pattern, which by many is erroneously called a watermark.

"The machines always print two sheets of 300 stamps at the same time, more often two different values. At the time of printing the following are added to each half-sheet of 150 stamps:—

"1. At the top a cross.

"2. Four broad lines to cancel the horizontal margins, so as to make it impossible to print imitations on these squares of paper, which are gummed and perforated.

"3. The figure denoting the date, placed in the vertical margin between each group of twenty-five stamps.

"4. On the lower margin several groups of figures in one line indicating the day of printing, the number of the printing press, and the name of the workman.

"Half the number of stamps printed are 15 c.

"The colours are always received ground. It was explained that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure perfect accuracy in the colours of stamps. When the colours are delivered they are tested; no two lots are ever absolutely of the same shade. When they are too light they are returned; when too dark they are made lighter by adding white. The same lot makes, it appears, various shades according to the temperature. The shades are lighter when the daily printing commences, and become darker as the rollers get hotter.

"As soon as the printing is finished the stamps are gummed, which was done formerly by hand. Now this process is done by a machine with india-rubber rollers. Only if the workmen are hard pressed is the old method still employed.

"Only one workman is necessary to feed the machine, and two apprentices to take off the gummed and dried sheets. While being gummed the little holes found at small distances on the margins are produced by small nails used to hold the sheets in their proper position. Just before leaving the gumming machine all sheets have to pass over a circular cutter, which cuts each sheet into two panes. The two apprentices have only to receive these panes and stock them up.

"The sheets are then taken into the perforating room. The perforating machines are worked by steam. The first were imported by Hulot, from England; those at present in use are built in France, but very similar to the originals. At the very most six sheets are perforated at the same time. It is a comb machine, and rises and falls eighteen times before a sheet is completely perforated. This makes the perforation a comparatively long and difficult operation. Further difficulties arise from the following causes:—The paper, whilst being gummed, gets wet; it is then dried with the gum in eleven minutes. Its size has consequently changed, and, according to the degree of humidity in the atmosphere, it becomes longer or shorter. This fault is still further aggravated by differences in the paper and the gum. It is therefore necessary to provide perforating machines of various lengths, and to select the one which is best adapted at the time. Hence the infinitesimal differences of perforation, which cannot be measured by any gauge. If anyone were to collect the present French stamps in rows of ten, it would be easy to collect at least six variations of perforation.

"A box fixed underneath the perforating machine catches all the small round and gummed pieces of paper which are made by the needles. These are carefully collected and returned to the department."

Correspondence.

* * * *

Orange Free State.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I have had much pleasure in reading Mr. Napier's letter in the last *Monthly Journal*, and comparing the observations he makes upon the "1d." on "DREI PENCE" with what I happen to have. The conclusions I arrived at some time ago were that there were at least two, and probably more, separate and distinct settings-up of this surcharge.

These conclusions are corroborated by what Mr. Napier has written taken in conjunction with what I will now venture to lay before your readers.

I have the lower half of a sheet, namely, panes 3 and 4, intact, which are quite different from the ones in Mr. Napier's sheet. The whole of the stamps on these panes bear the thin surcharge, but very few have the small foot. On pane 3, stamp No. 57 alone has the short foot, while in pane 4 it occurs on the stamps Nos. 13, 14, 16, 37, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53, and 57.

This surcharge, in which all the figures are thin, is, I believe, the first setting-up. The second setting-up contains both the thin and thick surcharges, but I have only half a pane. The third setting-up contains all thick surcharges. I have a pane in which three stamps are unfortunately missing from the top and bottom rows, but all the fifty-four stamps which are left have the thick, heavy surcharge, very different from the first setting.

From what Mr. Napier says, I take it his sheet is what I have described as the second setting-up.

I ought to add that there are varieties of the figure in the first setting. Some have a perfectly straight top, whereas in others it is slightly slanting, and sometimes appears to be curved. The long bar at the bottom also varies in thickness.

Other minor varieties in the figure can be found, but are not of sufficient interest to chronicle. They belong to the class of varieties which are only of interest in determining very abstruse questions in, shall I say, higher Philately.

Yours faithfully,

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK,
14th September, 1900.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in print I have received a long and interesting letter from Mr. Napier, which clears up many points left in doubt. At Mr. Napier's request I am making use of the information he gives me. Perhaps it would be better for me to make a quotation from his letter.

"The surcharges to print the '1d.' on Vier Pence were made up in a forme of 240 to fit the sheet of four panes. The variety of surcharge with Roman figure 'I' occurs once in the forme, and is (as I said in my letter) in the second column from the left. It is in one of the left-hand panes, but I have mislaid my note as to which row it is in. I have not seen a complete sheet of this value, but my informant has, and I have no reason to doubt his accuracy.

"Of minor varieties on this sheet I know very little. Some of the figures differ a little in thickness, and in the serifs; and I know of two with misplaced figures thus, '1d' and 'Id', but these are not very striking. To go on to the same surcharge on the Drie Pence there were two formes used for this value; but that used for the Vier Pence was not used for the Drie Pence, and neither of the formes used contained a Roman figure 'I.' This variety, therefore, is non-existent. Of this there can be no doubt, as I have now seen complete sheets of both settings.

"The first setting (I take it first, but I know nothing of the sequence) is, like that of the Vier Pence, from a forme of 240. I have seen a complete sheet of this, but I have not been able to look at it closely. However, it contains no salient varieties that I can see. The second setting was from a forme of 120 that fitted two horizontal panes, and is that of which I have a broken sheet, as described in my letter to the *M. J.* I have also seen a complete sheet of this setting. It contains in the top row of the right-hand pane the variety with the figure and letter, and placed far apart; this is, of course, repeated twice in the sheet. There are many minor varieties in the way of differently-shaped figures, particularly in the right-hand pane. For instance, No. 24 has the figure extra thick, etc., etc."

Answers to Correspondents.

* * * *

G. P. S.—The stamp you mention changes to a beautiful *blue* under exposure to strong sunlight.

J. M. C.—1. Austria, types for 325 and 326 should be transposed. Belgium, 116*a* is perf. 15, 135*a* perf. 14. 3. France, 157*a* should come out. 4. Nossi-Bé, 13, 14, see note after 22. 5. Uruguay, 116 in our copy is "yellow-green." 6. Turkey, the 1 piastre exists in various shades of *yellow* and *orange-yellow*. 7. Montenegro we note.

F. E. W.—We have noted what you say about the Swiss. Victoria, we have not got any old catalogues with us, but the stamps you inquire about were no doubt perforated; your specimen is probably a corner stamp, which would account for its being unwatermarked and having sufficient margin to allow of the perforations being removed. Italy, No. 87, is Type 15. U.S. envelopes we can say nothing about whilst away from our collection. Your Newspaper stamps are well-known imitations, as the inscription upon them denotes; probably "made in Germany" without the sanction of the U.S. Government being given or asked for.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BELGIUM.

1900. *New colours.*

	s.	d.
1 fr., orange	1	2
2 fr., violet	2	3

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Stamp of Perak surcharged.*

10 c., lilac and orange	0	4

FRENCH LEVANT.

1900. *Surcharged on French stamp.*

8 pi. on 2 fr., brown on bluish	2	6

HONG KONG.

1900. *Change of colour.*

2 c., green	0	1

KISHENGARH.

1899-1900. *Pin-perf.*

½ a., blue, *used*	0	1

PERAK.

1900. *Provisional.*

1 c. on 2 c., lilac and brown	0	6

PERU.

1900. *New value.*

22 c., green and black	1	3

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR STAMPS.

CHEAP PRICES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

TRANSVAAL. Surcharged "V.R.I."

	s.	d.
½d., green	0	2
1d., carmine and green	0	2
2d., brown and green	0	4
2½d., blue and green	0	5
3d., red-purple and green	0	6
4d., sage-green and green	0	8
6d., lilac and green	1	0
1/-, ochre and green	1	9
2/6, purple and green	4	6
Set, ½d. to 1/- inclusive	4	6

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Surcharged "V.R.I."

	Thin "V." s.	d.		Thick "V." s.	d.
½d., orange	0	2	...	0	6
1d., purple	0	2	...	0	8
2d., lilac	0	4	...	—	
3d., blue	0	6	...	—	
4d. ,,	2	6	...	—	
6d. ,,	0	10	...	—	
1/-, red-brown	1	9	...	—	
5/-, green	7	6	...	—	
Set of ½d. to 5/-	12	6	...	—	

Surcharged **ORANGE RIVER COLONY** on CAPE.

2½d., blue	0	9	...	—

MAFEKING SIEGE STAMPS.

GUARANTEED AND SIGNED WHEN REQUESTED.

	Unused. s.	d.		Used. s.	d.
1d. on ½d., green, Cape, obsolete type	35	0	...	15	0
3d. ,, 1d., carmine ,,	—		...	15	0
1/- ,, 4d., pale green ,,	—		...	75	0
1d. ,, ½d., vermilion, Bechuanaland Protectorate	—		...	15	0
3d. ,, 1d., lilac, Bechuanaland Protectorate	—		...	27	6
6d. ,, 2d., green and red ,, ,,	—		...	32	6

	Used. s.	d.
6d. on 3d., lilac, British Bechuanaland	30	0
1/- ,, 4d., green and brown ,,	40	0
1/- ,, 6d., lilac and red, Bechuanaland Protectorate	60	0
2/- ,, 1/-, green, British Bechuanaland	100	0

MAFEKING TOWN POST.

	Unused. s.	d.		Used. s.	d.
1d., blue on blue, bicycle	30	0	...	22	6
3d. ,, small Baden-Powell	—		...	32	6
3d. ,, large ,,	—		...	70	0

Rarities of Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Mauritius, &c.

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Special selections from Customers' Want Lists sent on approval to **Collectors** known to us, or against usual references.

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COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the LOW PRICES at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

*Used.** *Unused.†* *Used and Unused ‡* *All Guaranteed Genuine.* *No Reprints.*

In Ordering it is only necessary to quote Name of Country, Number of Set, and the Price.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
1†	1d., Plate Nos. (including early)	9	2	9
2†	,, ,, (later Nos.)	10	2	9
3*	1d., red. Set of 150 Plate Nos. complete except 77 and 225	150	10	0
4*	2d., blue (Plate Nos.)	5	0	6
5*	2½d. (wmk. "Anchor"), Plate Nos.	3	1	6
6*	2½d., lilac-rose (wmk. "Orb"), Plate Nos.	14	0	9
7*	2½d., blue (Plate Nos.)	7	0	9
8*	3d., rose ,,	14	1	9
9*	4d., vermilion ,,	7	0	9
10*	6d., lilac and grey (Plate Nos.)	8	1	6
11*	1s., green (Plate Nos.)	3	1	0
12†	Fiscal Postals, including large 6d.	4	4	0
13†	Army Official, ½d., 1d., and 2½d.	3	1	6
14†	Levant, including 4 piastres	4	2	6
15*	1840-41, including 2d., blue, no lines	4	2	0
16*	1854, small Cr., P. 16, 1d. and 2d.	2	1	0
17*	,, ,, P. 14 ,,	2	2	6
18*	1857-70, ½d. to 2d.	6	1	0
19*	1847-54, octagon, 6d., 10d., 1s.	3	12	6
20*	1855-57, no letters, 4d., 6d., 1s.	3	1	0
21*	1862, small letters, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	4	4	0
22*	1865-67, 3d., 4d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	5	1	3
23*	1867-73, including 9d., 10d., 2s.	9	7	6
24*	1873-83 ,, Provisional	9	3	6
25*	1880-84 ,, 2/6, 5s., 10s.	9	3	0
26*	1883-84 ,, 5d., 6d., 1s.	7	1	9
27*	1887-92 ,, 4½d., 9d., 10d.	11	0	9
28*	I.R., Official ,, 1d., 2½d., 6d., 1s.	4	2	3
29*	O.W. and Army Official	4	2	0

ANTIGUA.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
36†	1873-86, including 4 varieties of 1d.	7	3	6
37*	1873-86 ,, 2½d., brown, and 4d., blue	5	4	0

BAHAMAS.

40*	1863-82, including 4d., 6d., two 1s.	6	3	0
41†	,, ,, 1s., green	3	4	0
42†	1884-98, 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	5	2	9

BARBADOS.

46*	1861-78, old issues, including scarce varieties	7	6	0
47†	1882-92, ½d., 1d., 4d., 6d., ½d. on 4d.	5	4	0
48*	1882-92, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., ½d. on 4d.	5	0	9
49†	1892-99, ¼d., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d.	6	1	3
50†	1897, ¼d., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 5d.	5	1	3
51†	,, 6d., 8d., 10d., 2/6	4	5	6
52*	1892 97, including small and large stamps	6	0	6

BERMUDA.

56†	1865-80, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	6	4	9
57†	1884-93, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 1s.	7	3	0
58*	1880-93, 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d.	4	0	6

(*Continued on page 8 of Addenda.*)

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

ORCHA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *White laid paper.*

½ a., bright green .. .. o 2

TRAVANCORE.

ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Laid paper.*

2 ch., pale pink .. ..

MALTA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Three sizes.* (June.)*

1d., carmine on laid .. o 2
1d. ,, wove .. o 2

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Tongue-shaped flap.*

2d., blue (H) .. ..

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With two impressions of* Type 7. *Toned, wove paper.*

1+1d., red .. .. ..

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

1900. *For Members of Parliament. Laid paper; 2 sizes.*

1d., rose (Type 7)..
2d., ultramarine (,, 8)..

NEW ZEALAND.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *With types of the current adhesives.*

½d., purple-black .. .. o 1
1d., pale carmine .. .. o 2
2d., pale lake .. .. o 4

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1899 (?). *For Printing and Stationery Department.*

Black on white laid .. ..

QUEENSLAND.

WRAPPERS.

List should be as follows :—

1892. Types 5 *and* 1. *Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.*

½d., green on buff .. ..
1d., red on white (?).. ..

Laid paper.

½d., green on buff .. .. o 1

1895-97. Types 6 *and* 4. *Same instruction. Laid paper.*

½d., green on buff .. ..
1d., rose ,, ...

1898 (?). *Same types and paper. Instruction altered, and at side of stamp.*

½d., green on buff .. .. o 1
1d., dull red on buff ..
1d., bright red ,, .. o 3

1899. Type 7. *Instruction and paper as last.*

½d., green on buff .. ..

Instruction in larger type. Same paper.

1d., green (Type 7) .. .. o 1
1d. ,, (new type) ..

SIERRA LEONE

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1900. *Stamp in* blue (*instead of* ultramarine), *formula* grey-blue.

2d., blue (F) .. ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 2. *With name added above and below the stamp. Fine buff manilla paper.*

½d., violet on buff .. ..

VICTORIA.

WRAPPER.

1896 (?). Type 17. *With borders.*

1d., blue .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

SECTION II.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.

1900. Type 10, *redrawn. In the form of letter sheets, with* "ANO 1900" *on flap and pictures inside. White wove paper, two sizes.*

5 c., vermilion .. ..

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 10, *redrawn.*

2 c., black-blue .. ..

AUSTRIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 5.

10 h., rose on white .. .. o 3
10 h. ,, buff .. ..

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 5. *Value in* "HELLER."

3 h., brown on buff .. o 1

PNEUMATIC POST ENVELOPES.

1900. Type 5, *value altered.*

(V) *For Vienna.* (P) *For Prague.*
30 h., rose-lilac on rose (V) . o 6
30 h. ,, ,, (P) . o 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 5. *Surcharged in* black. *Buff paper.*

10 par. on 3 kr., green ..
10 ,, 5 h. ,, .. o 2

HUNGARY.

ENVELOPE (2 sizes).

1899. *New type. Value in* "FILLER." *White wove paper.*

10 f., rose .. .. .. o 2

BOSNIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of the new adhesives.*

10 (h.), red .. .. .. o 3

BRAZIL.

WRAPPER.

1897 (?). Type 3, *with head inverted (error).*

20 r., emerald .. ..

CHILI.

1900. *With embossed stamp.* (Aug.)*

ENVELOPE.

5 c., dull ultramarine .. o 4

LETTER SHEET ENVELOPE.

5 c., dull ultramarine ..

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

15 c., mauve .. .. ..
20 c., grey .. .. ..

WRAPPERS.

2 c., carmine on straw ..
20 c., grey on buff .. ..

FRANCE.

The 5 c. envelopes in the new shape are on *laid* paper, both those of France and those of the French Colonies.

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With figures denoting date on lower flap.*

50 c., rose on azure .. ..

FOR OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *Surcharged* "ALEXANDRIE," *in* red.

5 c., green on laid .. .. o 2

FOR OFFICES IN PORT SAID.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Surcharged* "PORT-SAID," *in* red.

5 c., green on white laid ..
15 c., blue on pale green ..

FRENCH COLONIES.

DAHOMEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *Name in* red.

5 c., green on laid .. ..
15 c., blue on pale green .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *New type.*

30 pf., blue on lilac-rose ..

JAPAN.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of current adhesives.* White *paper.*

3 sen, mauve (2 sizes) .. o 3

MEXICO.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White wove paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*

2 c., carmine .. .. o 2
5 c., blue .. .. .. o 4
10 c., lilac .. .. .. o 8

WRAPPERS.

1899. *New type. Heading in colour.*

1 c., green on buff .. .. o 1
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2

Nos. 334 and 335 have the Arms and the arched inscription "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" only and 4 dotted lines for the address. The inscription measures 55 mm. across.

1900. *Stamp and formula similar to* No. 334, *but inscription less arched, and measuring* 60 mm. *across. Formula in* black.

1 c., green .. .. ..

PERSIA.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *The envelopes of* 1898, *with a device surcharged in* violet.

5 sh., yellow, 149 × 91 mm. o 2
5 ,, ,, 142 × 109 mm.
10 ,, blue ,, o 3
12 ,, rose ,, o 4
1 kr., violet ,, 1 o

WRAPPERS.

1899. *The wrappers of* 1898, *surcharged as above.*

2 sh., brown .. ..
3 ,, lilac .. .. ..
6 ,, yellow .. ..

UNITED STATES.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *The* 2 c., Die *b, error of colour.*

2 c., red-brown on white ..

1900 (?). *Error, with wmk. of the Official envelopes.*

1 c., green on manilla ..

CUBA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Special type.* (Nov., '99.)

1 c., green on buff .. ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...
1 c., green on blue .. ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *U.S. envelopes of* 1899, *with name added.*

1 c., green on white ..
2 c., carmine ,, ..

WRAPPER.

1900. *U.S. wrapper with name added.*

1 c., green on manilla ..

PORTO RICO.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *U.S. envelopes of* 1895, *with name added in* black.

2 c., green on white ..
5 c., blue ,, ..

1900. *With name spelt* "PUERTO RICO."

1 c., green .. .. ..
2 c., carmine .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The cards of 1899 should be shown as Types 3 and 11, the former with "ONLY" omitted from the instruction, and the latter with the formula entirely reset.

1900. *Size (f). Without* "ONLY."
½d., brown on white ..
½+½d. ,, ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

POST CARD.

1899. (Jan., 1900.)*
½d., green on white ..
1d., carmine on buff ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Cards of* 1891-92 *surcharged with new value, in* black. (Feb., 1900.)*
2 c., in black, on No. 5 .
2+2 c. ,, ,, 6 .

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1899. White *card.* (Jan., 1900.)*
1d., rose-red .. ..
1+1d. ,, ...

CANADA.

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *Type of* 1898. *New colours*
1 c., green on blue ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...

CEYLON.

POST CARDS.

1899. White *card.* (April, 1900.)*
6 c., carmine .. ..
6+6 c. ,, ...

LETTER CARD.

1900. *New type.* (April.)*
6 c., green on blue .. ..

HONG KONG.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 7, *in* black.
4 c. on 1st half of No. 13..
4 c. on 2nd ,, ,, ..
4+4 c. on No. 13 .. ..

Surcharged in red *and in* black.
4 c. on 1st half of No. 13..

INDIA.

SERVICE POST CARD.

Date ? *Similar to* Type 61, *but headed* "On Telegraph Service," *and with different form of Arms.*
Yellow-green on white ..

CHAMBA.

SERVICE POST CARD.

1900. *Card of India* No. 57, *surcharged as* Type 2, *in* black.
½ a., ultramarine 0 1

GWALIOR.

POST CARD.

Variety of No. 7, *characters* 15 mm. *on* 1st *half*, 13½ mm. *on* 2nd.
½+½ a., red-brown .. ..

PUTTIALLA.

POST CARD.

1900. *Card of India* No. 13, *surcharged as in* 1892.
½ a., red-brown .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

COCHIN.

POST CARD.

1900. Type 1. Buff *card.*
2 pies, carmine .. ..

DUTTIA.

POST CARD.

1900. *With type of adhesives of* 1899.
½+½ a., red on buff .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 1. Buff *card.*
5 cash, rose-red .. ..

MAURITIUS.

POST CARD.

1900. No. 17 *surcharged in* black.
2 c. on 8 c., rose 0 3

NEW ZEALAND.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 4, *with view in left corner.*
1d., deep green on buff ..

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged* "V.R.I." *and value, in* black.
½d., rose .. .. ..
½+½d., green .. .. ..
1d., orange .. ..
1+1d., brown .. ..

SARAWAK.

POST CARD.

1899. No. 1 *surcharged in* blue.
4 c. on 3 c., carmine ..

1900. Buff *card.*
4+4 c., carmine .. ..

SUDAN.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Cards of Egypt surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
4 mil., carmine .. ..
4+4 ,, ,, ...

TASMANIA.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With views on back.* (June.)*
2d., purple on blue.. .. 0 4

VICTORIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 11, *with instruction altered, and a new type.* (Feb., 1900.)*
1d., carmine on buff ..
1½d., red-brown on green ..

SECTION II.

AUSTRIA.

POST CARDS.

1899-1900. *With value in* "HELLER." Pale buff *card.*
5 h., blue-green 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Böhm.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Ital.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Ruth.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Slov.) .. 0 2
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Böhm.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ital.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ruth.) .. 0 3
10 h., carmine .. ..
10+10 h. ,, 0 4

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *With value in* "HELLER."
6 h., orange on green ..
10 h., rose on grey .. ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF VIENNA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Value in* "HELLER."
20 h., brown on grey ..
20+20 h. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
30 h., rose-lilac on rose .. 0 6

PNEUMATIC POST OF PRAGUE.

POST CARDS. **1900.**
20 h., brown on grey .. 0 4
20+20 h. ,, ,, .. 0 8

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
30 h., rose-lilac on rose ..

FOR LEVANT OFFICES.

POST CARDS.

1900. Buff *card.*
20 par. on 10 h., carm. 0 3
20+20 par. on 10+10 h. ,, 0 6

LETTER CARD.

1900. *No inscriptions.* Grey *card.*
1 pias. on 25 h., blue .. 0 5

HUNGARY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type.* (Feb.)*
4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. ,, ,, .. 0 2
5 f., green on rose .. 0 1
10 f., rose on green .. 0 2

With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.
4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *New type.* Grey *card.*
6 f., slate-green 0 2
10 f., orange 0 2
62 f., blue and brn. on white 0 9

With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.
6 f., green .. .. ..
10 f., orange .. .. ..

BOSNIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Currency altered.* Buff *card.*
5 (h.), green 0 2
5+5 (h.) ,, .. 0 3
5+5 (h.), grey 0 3
10 (h.), red 0 3
10+10 (h.) ,, ...

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *Formula in* black.
6 (h.), brown on blue .. 0 2
10 (h.), red on grey 0 3

BELGIUM.

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
10 c., carmine on grey-blue .

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CONGO STATE.

POST CARDS.-

1900. Types 6 *and* 7, *with instruction altered.*

10 c., red on buff ..
10+10 c., brn. & grn. on rose

BULGARIA.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 8, *with* 4 *lines for the address.*

5 st., green on pale buff ..

LETTER CARD. 1900.

3 st., pale green .. ..

CHINA.

POST CARD.

1900. *Stamp inscribed* "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST."

1 c., carmine on buff ..
1+1 c. ,, ,, ..

COREA.

POST CARD.

1900. White *card.*

1 cheun, blue .. ..

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF).

POST CARD.

1899. White *card. Views on the back.*

2 c., black on white .. ..

CRETE.

POST CARD.

1900. Buff *card.* (May.)*

10 l., red-brown .. ..

DENMARK.

ICELAND.

POST CARD.

1900. *Heading in six lines.*

10 a., carmine on white ..

EGYPT.

POST CARD. 1900.

4+4 mil., carmine .. ..

FRANCE.

LETTER CARD. 1900.

15+15 c., blue on buff ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

LETTER CARD.

1899. Type of 1897, *instruction in two paragraphs on back.*

50 c., black on deep blue ..

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1900. *Surcharged* "ALEXANDRIE," *in* red.

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green .. 0 3
10+10 c. ,, blue ..

LETTER CARD.

25 c., black on rose 0 4

PORT SAID.

1900. *Surcharged* "PORT-SAID," *in* red.

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green ..
10+10 c. ,, blue ..

LETTER CARDS.

15 c., blue on blue-grey ..
25 c., black on rose .. ..

MOROCCO.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.

25 c. on 25 c., No. 116 ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

ZANZIBAR.

POST CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red(?).

1+1 a. on No. 40 .. ..

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of* 1894. Buff *card.*

2 pf., pearl-grey 0 1
2+2 pf. ,, ... 0 1

3 pf. *cards with* 2 pf. *stamp added in* grey.

5 pf., brown and grey ..
5+5 pf. ,, ,, ..

Formula in colour, and 10 pf. *cards with stamp of numeral type.*

5 pf., green .. ..
5+ 5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

WURTEMBERG.

POST CARDS. 1900.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. ,, ,, ..

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. ,, ,, ..

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. ,, ,, ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type, with date at left.*

5 c., green on cream ..

Type 17. Pale blue *card.* (*a*) 120×80 mm. (*b*) 140×90 mm.

2 pf., blue (*a*) .. ..
2 pf. ,, (*b*) .. ..
2+2 pf. ,, (*b*) .. ..

With stamps of new type.

2 pf., blue on blue (*a*).
2 pf. ,, ,, (*b*).
2+ 2 pf. ,, ,, (*b*).
5 pf., green on buff ..
5+ 5 pf. ,, ,, ..
10 pf., carmine ,, ..
10+10 pf. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARD.

1899. Type 51, *but with plainer initial to* "Kartenbrief." *Perforations broken at folds. Inside* grey.

10 pf., carmine .. ..

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

POST CARD.

1900. *Stamp of new type.* Rose *card.*

25 pf., orange-brown ..
25+25 pf. ,, ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Current cards surcharged in* black. (Jan., 1900.)*

5 c. on 5 pf., green .. 0 2
5+5 c. on 5+5 pf. ,, ..
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine. 0 4
10+10 c. on 10+10 pf. ,, ..

GERMAN COLONIES.

1900. *Cards of the types of* 1889, *&c., surcharged in* black.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Surcharged "Karolinen."

5 pf., green .. ..
5+ 5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. — ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

Surcharged "Marianen."

5 pf., green .. ..
5+ 5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Name spelt "Marshall," *instead of* "Marschall."

5 pf., green .. ..
5+ 5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

GREECE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New types.* (Sept.)*

5 l., olive on cream .. 0 2
5+ 5 l. ,, .. 0 3
10 l., rose on grey .. 0 2
10+10 l. ,, ,, .. 0 4

ITALY.

POST CARD.

1900. *Postal Union card, with stamp* Type 14.

10+10 c., brown on green ..

JAPAN.

POST CARDS.

A wrong illustration has unfortunately been inserted in place of the correct Type 6. Illustrations of Nos. 82 to 86 may be found in the *Monthly Journal* for March and October, 1899, and June, 1898.

1899. *Type of the* 1½ sen *card.* White *card.*

1½+1½ sen, blue .. ..

MEXICO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *New type.* Cream *card.* (Dec.)*

1 c., green 0 1
1+1 c. ,, ... 0 2
2 c., carmine 0 2
2+2 c. ,, ... 0 4
3 c., brown 0 3
3+3 c. ,, ... 0 5

1900. *Similar to* No. 169; "TARJETA POSTAL." *in* sans-serif *capitals.*

1 c., green .. ..

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *New type.* White *card.* (Jan., 1900.)*

2 c., carmine 0 2
2+2 c. ,, ... 0 4
5 c., blue 0 4
5+5 c. ,, ... 0 8

NICARAGUA.

POST CARD. 1900.

2 c., red on white .. ..

PERSIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *The cards of* 1898 *surcharged with a device in* violet.

2 sh., brown on cream ..
2+2 sh. ,, green ..
5 sh., rose on cream ..
5+5 sh. ,, rose ..

PERU.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With (embossed?) portrait of President.*

3 c., red on white .. ..

PORTUGAL.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of* No. 39. Buff *card.*

25 r., rose .. ..
25+25 r. ,, ...

FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).

POST CARD.

1900. Type A 4. Buff *card.*

25+25 r., rose .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PONTA DELGADA (AZORES).

POST CARD.

1900. Type A4. Buff *card.*
25+25 r., rose .. ..

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

POST CARD.

No. 14 is on "Cream *card*," not "Cream *laid*."

ROUMANIA.

POST CARD.

1899. *Error with* "POSALTA" *for* "POSTALA."
5 b., green .. .. ..

LETTER CARD.

1900. No. 107, *with second stamp at left.*
10 b. (5+5 b.), green on grey 0 4

RUSSIA.

FOR THE LEVANT.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged in* blue.
20 pa. on 4 k., carmine ..
32 pa. on 4+4 k. ,, ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.
1 pi. on 10 k., blue.. ..
..

SIAM.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Similar to* Types 1 *and* 3, *with stamps of new types.*
1½ a., red on yellow ..
4 a., carmine on cream ..
4+4 a. ,, ,, ,, ..

SWITZERLAND.

POST CARD.

1899. *Type of* 1892.
5 c., green .. .. ..

1900. *Commemorative Issue.*
5 c., green on white .. 0 2
10 c., carmine ,, .. 0 3

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

UNITED STATES.

U.S. Post Cards surcharged.

FOR USE IN CUBA.

1899. *With name. and value in* "c. de Peso," *added in* black.
1 c. on 1 c., black .. ..
2 c. on 2 c. ,, ...

FOR USE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1900. *With name added.*
1 c., black .. .. ..
2 c., blue .. .. ..
2+2 c. ,, ...

FOR USE IN PORTO RICO.

1900. *With name spelt* "PUERTO RICO."
1 c., black (No. 18) 0 2

VENEZUELA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Formula and frame in* black. (July.)*
10 c., red on white ..
10+10 c. ,, ,, ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

81†	3d., 2 c., 25 c.	3	9	0

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No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
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84†	,, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees ...	15	16	6
85†	1896, surcharge on Indian stamps, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 annas, 1 rupee	7	10	0
86†	,, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas	10	4	0
87†	,, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees	5	26	0

BRITISH GUIANA.

91†	1860–75, showing 3 varieties, perf. ...	4	4	0
92†	1876, including 24 c. and 1 on 48 c.	5	7	6
93†	1881, 1 c. and 2 c. on 96 c.	3	4	6
94†	,, 1 c. on 12 c., 2 c. on 12 c., 2 c. on 24 c.	3	7	6
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96†	1889–90, 1 c., 2 c. on 2 c., 3 c., 6 c., 8 c., 10 c., and 20 c.	7	3	6
97*	,, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, and 20 c. ...	7	3	0
98†	,, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 48 c.	7	5	0
99†	1890, 1900, 1 c. on 1, 2, and 3 dollars, 1, 2, 5, and 8 c.	7	1	6
100*	1889–91, including 3 provisional ...	8	1	6
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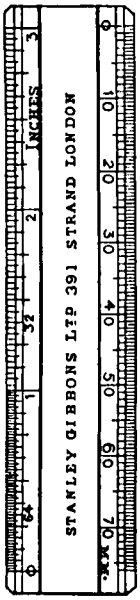

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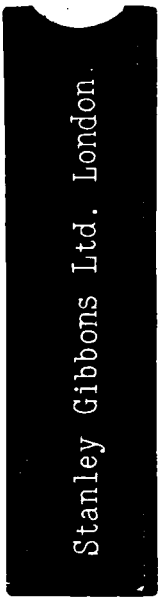

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These Packets cannot be sent by Book Post abroad. The average rate abroad by Letter Post or Parcel Post varies so much that sufficient should be remitted, and balance, if any, will be credited or returned. The prices quoted "post-free" are for Great Britain only.

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PACKETS 601 to 609 inclusive, containing 335 **different varieties** of Envelopes, Wrappers, &c., of Great Britain and her Colonies.

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No. 612.—Contains 21 **varieties,** including Argentine, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, &c. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/7.

No. 613.—Contains 24 **varieties,** including Persia, Russia, Shanghai, Uruguay, &c. Price 6/6; post-free, 6/7.

No. 614.—Contains 41 **scarce varieties** of Argentine, Austria. Austrian Italy, Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, and Costa Rica. Price 16/6; post-fr., 16/8.

No. 615.—Contains 62 **varieties** of Danish West Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, France, and Envelopes of *twenty* different French Colonies. Price 12/6; post-free, 12/8.

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No. 655.—Contains **23 scarce varieties,** including Nevis, Newfoundland, North Borneo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, &c. Price **4/-**; post-free, **4/1.**

No. 656.—Contains **24 scarce varieties,** including Tasmania, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Virgin Isles, Zululand, &c. Price **4/-**; post-free, **4/1.**

No. 657.—Contains **38 rare varieties,** including scarce Cards from Great Britain, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, &c. Price **10/-**; post-free, **10/2.**

No. 658.—Contains **47 rare varieties** from British Central, East and South Africa, Canada, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Cyprus, Gambia, &c. Price **10/6**; post-free, **10/8.**

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No. 660.—Contains **39 rare varieties** from Sirmoor, Cashmere, Jamaica, Labuan, Montserrat, Natal, Nevis, &c. Price **12/6**; post-free, **12/8.**

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PACKETS **650** to **662** inclusive, containing a really grand collection of **392** varieties of Postcards of Great Britain and Colonies. **Price £4.** Postage extra.

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No. 670.—Contains **20 common varieties.** Price 1/6; post-free, **1/7.**

No. 671.—Contains **27 other common varieties.** Price 2/6; post-free, **2/7.**

No. 672.—Contains **38 varieties,** including some scarce. Price **3/-**; post-free, **3/1.**

No. 673.—Contains **35 varieties,** including some scarce ones. Price **3/6**; post-free, **3/7.**

No. 674.—Contains **31 scarcer varieties,** including Austrian Italy, Hungary, Belgium, Congo, and Brazil. Price **6/-**; post-free, **6/1.**

No. 675.—Contains **31 scarce varieties,** including Bulgaria, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Morocco, Tunis, &c. Price **4/-**; post-free, **4/1.**

No. 676.—Contains **36 scarce varieties,** including German East Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Holland, Curaçao, Dutch Indies, Suriname, &c. Price **6/-**; post-free, **6/2.**

No. 677.—Contains **45 scarce varieties,** including Italy, Eritrea, San Marino, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, &c. Price **8/-**; post-free, **8/2.**

No. 678.—Contains **48 scarce varieties,** including Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Azores, Madeira, &c. Price **10/-**; post-free, **10/2.**

No. 679.—Contains **39 scarce varieties** from Roumania, Russia, Finland, Servia, Shanghai, Siam, South African Republic, Spain, &c. Price **7/-**; post-free, **7/2.**

No. 680.—Contains **45 scarce varieties** from Cuba, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, &c. Price **9/6**; post-free, **9/8.**

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. OCTOBER 31, 1900. NO. 124.

Editorial.

* * *

VARIOUS circumstances have combined to prevent, until now, our making special reference to the premature demise of the oldest of stamp magazines. The cessation of the regular appearance of *Le Timbre-Poste* must at any time have seemed premature to those who have been its constant readers for many years, and who, like ourselves, have been dependent upon it for monthly chronicles and varied information; but its editor and publisher added bitterness to our grief by taking the fullest advantage of the liberty he had reserved to himself of bringing his year to an end with almost indecent haste. We had hoped that our old friend *Le Timbre-Poste* would have passed gently away with the closing months of the dying century; but convulsions came on in the early part of the year, the almanac was turned inside out, we had two Aprils, June and July were knocked into one, September and October came in June, and the snows of December were melted in the early days of August; in fact, the funeral procession proceeded at a gallop, and the mourners have hardly got over it yet.

Philatelic Literature.

To have produced thirty-eight annual volumes of a magazine devoted to the best interests of Philately is an achievement of which anyone might be proud; and it must be remembered that our hobby has had its ups and downs during that period. Stamp collecting has not always been the popular, the fashionable pursuit that it is at present, and at more than one time during those thirty-eight years the current stamp magazines of the whole world might have been counted upon the fingers of one hand. *Le Timbre-Poste* survived all those vicissitudes that have wrecked so many of its younger brethren, and, at the end of a successful career, has gone into retirement with the master-mind and master-hand which originated it and conducted it so well. We once more wish our *confrère* many years' enjoyment of the rest which he has so fully earned.

* * *

AN Index of Philatelic Literature is a work that has long been desired by editors of magazines and writers of papers, and we believe that a commencement has been made, in more than one quarter, upon the compiling of such an index. The task, however, is a truly herculean one, whether the object to be attained is a general index or only an index of the publications in one language or of one country. The mass of periodical philatelic literature increases so rapidly at the present day that, even if we possessed an index complete down to a recent date, it would be no easy work to keep it up. An attempt is now being made by Mr. W. J. Stanton (address No. 918, Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.) to publish a monthly index of current philatelic magazines, and we have the first number of

Stanton's Philatelic Index now before us. The idea is to index each month the literature of the month, or so much of it as reaches the editor in sufficient time, and work off the accumulating magazines as they come in, thus producing a complete index of the periodicals obtained by the editor from about August, 1900. This work, if thoroughly carried out (and we believe Mr. Stanton to be quite capable of doing it), will be of very great service to all philatelic writers, and by cutting up and filing the monthly index anyone can obtain a yearly index or one covering a longer period. The only question is whether the editor will be able to obtain all the current magazines, and whether, if he does, he will have time to deal with them as thoroughly as he could wish. We do not envy him his task, but we wish him every success in its accomplishment, and we trust that all publishers will comply with his request to send him two exchange copies of their publications.

* * *

WE have before us a very neat booklet, with the modest title *Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States: their Stamps and Franks*, by Joseph S. Rich. This is a reprint, with some additions and corrections, of the papers by Mr. Rich which have appeared in *The American Journal of Philately*, and it contains a most interesting history of the commencement of telegraphy in the United States, in 1844, and of the various companies which have since constructed and worked the telegraph lines. The account of how the U.S. Government refused to take up the business, on the ground that it could not be made to pay, reads like an extract from the history of our own Post Office Department. The stamps described in these papers were all of them issued by private companies, and have, we fancy, received little attention from Philatelists outside their native country, but their study forms an interesting branch of Philately.

* * *

MESSRS. SMYTH AND NICOLLE, our publishers' agents in Sydney, New South Wales, send us the first number of *The Australian Journal of Philately*, a monthly periodical that has been started by them, and to which we wish all success. A little infusion of fresh energy into the publication of philatelic literature in Australia should be of great service just now. When federation takes place the end of the separate issues of the various Australian colonies must soon follow, and a new impetus will be given to the collection of those issues. To make a general Australian collection will never be a light task, but the knowledge that, although there may be fresh varieties to be discovered, there are no further emissions to be provided for, is always a great attraction to a specialist, and we trust that in the coming century Philatelists in Australia will devote more and more of their attention to the obsolete stamps of their own quarter of the globe, and furnish abundant materials for Australian publications. In this connection we would venture to point out to them the good example of our fellow-Philatelists in India.

* * *

MESSRS. MARGOSCHIS BROS. draw our attention to the fact that, so long ago as January last, they changed the title of their magazine, *The Junior Stamp Collector*, by dropping the word *Junior* and calling it *The Stamp Collector* simply. We gather from their programme that they have no intention of dropping the juniors altogether, but whilst continuing to assist beginners to the best of their ability, they desire to provide for the medium class of collectors also. They have our good wishes.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—We hear that Mr. Ewen has found the current 6d. with coloured blocks between the panes, like those upon some of the sheets of the ½d. and 1d.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent kindly sends us a cutting from *The Cape Times*, August 25, containing a notice of the Colonial Postmaster-General's report, a portion of which is of interest to Philatelists :—

"Reference is made in the report to the objection raised to the design of the new 1d. postage stamp brought into use on 1st January, 1900. The Postmaster-General explains that the design—a representation of Table Bay with Table Mountain in the background, and the Arms of the Colony above—was intended to more clearly identify the stamp with the Colony, and to form the commencement, contemporaneous with the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage, of a series of pictorial stamps similar to those adopted by New Zealand, Tasmania, and many British colonies and foreign countries. 'Unfortunately' (adds Mr. French) 'owing to the first issue of the new stamp having been made during a period of great political excitement, consequent on the war, an endeavour has been made by a section of the Press to place a political construction on what was entirely a non-political and purely postal change, the basis of the adverse criticism being apparently an erroneous impression that the figure of "Hope," which has been portrayed on the Cape Colony series of postage stamps since stamps were first introduced, represented "Britannia," and, therefore, that the adoption of any other design at the present time must proceed from a disloyal feeling towards the Crown. As a matter of fact, however, the design now adopted was first prepared in the year 1892, and the dies and plates for the present issue were in the hands of the engravers many months before the outbreak of war.'"

Mafeking.—We hear that No. 6 in the list, 1d. on ½d., vermilion, exists with the Mafeking surcharge inverted, but carefully printed clear of the "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" overprint.

A correspondent in Natal points out to us that the existence of a stock of Bechuanaland stamps at Mafeking is accounted for by the fact, which we mentioned last March, that the Post Office at Mafeking was the stamp-issuing office for the Protectorate.

Ceylon.—A correspondent in this Colony informs us that the new 15 c. stamp has already appeared with the "On Service" surcharge in *black*. *The Ph. C. & A.* adds that the current 3 c. has been similarly treated.

Official Stamps. 3 c., dark green ; black *surcharge.*
15 c., blue ; black *surcharge.*

Another correspondent tells us that he possesses the 15 c., *olive*, surcharged with Type 33 upside down and showing the error "Flve." This ought to exist, as the error was no doubt on the same sheet as the correct surcharge, which is known inverted.

Hong Kong.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports the 4 c. in its new colour.

Adhesive. 4 c., carmine.

We have received the new envelopes (they are envelopes, not cards), and find that they exist in the following varieties ; there may be others also :—

Envelopes.	2 c., green on *white laid ;*	120 × 94	mm.
	2 c. ,, ,,	140 × 78	,,
	4 c., rose ,,	120 × 94	,,
	5 c., lilac ,,	,,	,,
	10 c., blue ,,	,,	,,
	4 c., rose on *grey wove ;*	140 × 111	,,
	5 c., lilac ,,	,,	,,
	10 c., blue ,,	,,	,,

The *grey* envelopes have a kind of *grey granite* surface inside.

India.—*The Ph. J. of I.* tells us that the following articles of stationery have been overprinted for use in China, and the ¼ a. adhesive in addition to those listed last month. The envelope is the small oblong size :—

Adhesive.	¼ a., carmine ;	*surcharged*	"C. E. F."
Post Cards.	¼ a., brown on *buff*	,,	,,
	¼ + ¼ a. ,, ,,	,,	,,
	1 a., blue ,,	,,	,,
	1 + 1 a. ,, ,,	,,	,,
Envelope.	½ a., green on *white*	,,	,,

From the same source we learn that the stamps in their new colours, both without and with the "On H. M. S." surcharge, were to be issued on October 1st. We have since seen a copy of the "C. E. F." envelope postmarked "F. P. O. No. 5 22 AU 00." The surcharge on this has no dot after the letter "C."

Faridkot.—We have received the 3 pies stamp, surcharged for use in this State.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine; black *surcharge.*

Puttialla.—A variety of the current 4 a. is described in *Stamps* (Calcutta) on which the word "STATE" only has been printed, the name being conspicuous by its absence. This is reported to have been found in a block of four, three of which bore the normal "PATIALA—STATE" surcharge. A similar error, in *red*, on the ½ a. is noted in Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book, but this would have been from a different setting altogether, and in both cases it was probably the result of the type being a little low, and therefore not printing.

Native States.—*Bhor.*—*The Ph. J. of I.* publishes a note to the effect that this State is about to bring out a new issue of so-called *postage* stamps, but that as the post offices in Bhor have for years past been worked by the Imperial Post, the stamps cannot be employed for any legitimate purpose.

Dhar.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that this State has issued a 2 a. stamp of the type-set design. *Adhesive.* 2 a., black on *yellow.*

Hyderabad.—Mr. Byramji Shavakshah kindly sends us specimens of a provisional stamp, the first (and let us hope the last) to be issued by this State. It appears that, in emulation of the Imperial Indian Government, the authorities of Hyderabad decided on introducing a ¼ anna rate for printed matter under 3 tolas weight, and, being anxious to copy the example of the Indian Post Office in every respect, they have surcharged the current ½ a. stamp with the words *pao anna*, in Persi-Arabic, in *black*. From an examination of the block of stamps shown us we gather that the surcharges were printed singly, and our correspondent states that only a comparatively small number have been issued, as a permanent ¼ a. stamp may be expected shortly—but we should fancy that the supply will not be allowed to fall very short of the demand.

Adhesive. ¼ a., in *black*, on ½ a., red.

Nepaul.—We have received the ½ a. stamp pin-perforated, like the other values.

Adhesive. ½ a., black-brown; *pin-perf.*

Orcha.—The *Monthly Circular* notes the 1 a. of this State imperforate, and we doubt not that the remaining two values will be obtainable in the same condition.

The same authority mentions a larger 1 a. stamp, the inscription on which does not include the word "POSTAGE," and which our contemporary is probably correct in classing as a *fiscal*, but *The Ph. J. of I.* hints that all the labels of this State are intended mainly for the collection of *revenue*, and that it is doubtful whether any have been postally used as yet.

Mauritius.—We have recently been shown a used copy of the "TWO CENTS" on 4 c. of 1891, with inverted surcharge, which we are assured was found among some thousands of stamps of this Colony. This and some other varieties of that issue were chronicled years ago and were at one time included in the Catalogue, but were struck out as having been, according to a statement in *Le Timbre-Poste* in December, 1891, made intentionally and for speculative purposes.

Natal.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the "HALF" on 1d. of 1895, with long leg to the letter "H," which we described in August, was chronicled in that journal in 1898. This makes the case still more mysterious, as no other chronicler appears to have either seen the variety or copied the description. This type did not exist on the ordinary sheets. Is it a rarity, or is it a fake?

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from a correspondent at Port Elizabeth, who tells us that he possesses three copies of this variety, used at Durban in March, June, and July, 1895. We presume, therefore, that it existed only in the earliest printing of that provisional.

The 1d. card, No. 7 in the Catalogue, has been adorned with divers views of colonial scenery on the back. A correspondent, who sends us one with three pictures on the back, says that there are twelve other views, which we gather also appear in sets of three.

New Zealand.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* notes a variety of the Postage Due stamps, differing from the first printing in the size of the letter "D" that denotes the currency. The ½d., 1d., and 2d. are stated to exist in this variety, and the ½d. is also found without a period after the letter. We have since examined a set of these stamps, lacking the 8d. only (does this value exist?), and find that the ½d., 1d., and 3d. have a much larger letter "D" than that on the other values; but this appears to be the original type as far as the ½d. is concerned, judging from specimens received when the stamps first appeared. We have the 1d. with the smaller "D" also.

The following cutting from a colonial paper shows that New Zealand is about to adopt "Penny Postage." We presume, however, that the rate will not be actually *universal*, but limited for the present to correspondence within the British Empire. We are sorry to see that the Postmaster-General thinks that a new die is necessary; the same penny stamp will do quite well for all kinds of postage.

"PENNY POSTAGE.

"Parliament during the session of 1891 passed an Act under which penny postage within the Colony could be established. From that time until the present, owing to the demand upon our funds, we have not been able to give to the public the boon such a cheap rate of postage would confer. It is pleasing to be able to announce that on and after January 1, 1901, a penny postage system will be established within and without the Colony. This Colony will therefore be the first in Australasia to have a universal penny postage. I estimate that the loss of revenue by so doing will be about £80,000 per annum, but this will only be of a temporary nature, for there will be an increase in the corre-

spondence, which will in time bring up the revenue to the original level. The loss to the revenue during the unexpired portion of the present financial year will be about £20,000.

"The Postmaster-General has cabled to the Agent-General directing him to have the necessary die prepared in connection with the issue of stamps for universal penny postage."

Mr. Gordon Smith sends us the following list of the varieties of the stamps locally printed during the last two years, which he has been able to find in our publishers' stock. This list supersedes and supplements that formed by Nos. 209 to 222 in the Catalogue :—

1899–1900. Types 27 *to* 36. *No wmk. Perf.* 11.

2½d., blue.	6d., bright green.
3d., yellow-brown.	8d., indigo.
4d., carmine.	9d., purple.
5d., chocolate-brown.	1s., red.
6d., dark green.	2s., blue-green.

5s., vermilion.

Types 24 *and* 31. *No wmk. Perf.* 11.

4d., brown and blue.	6d., carmine.

Mr. Ewen has also shown us the 6d., recently received, in a *pale carmine*, or *carmine-rose*, shade, and still without watermark.

1900. Types 13 *and* 15. *Wmk.* "N π" *and Star. Perf.* 11.

½d., black.	2d., violet.

Types 23, 29, *and* 25. *Same wmk. and perf.*

½d., pale green.	1d., crimson.
½d., dark ,,	1d., rosine.
1d., lake.	2d., violet.

2d., purple.

There are various shades of the 1d. and 2d., but the above are the most prominent. The 2d., *purple*, was not found without watermark.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—*The S. C. F.* announces the issue of the 5d., wmk. Crown and CA, completing the set on watermarked paper. *Morituri te salutant!*

Adhesive. 5d., purple ; *wmk. Crown and* CA.

North Borneo.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the ½ c., *lilac-rose*, of 1890, imperforate vertically.

Northern Nigeria.—A correspondent in this Colony sends us some information as to the present arrangement of the British possessions in West Africa as follows :—

"The late Niger Coast Protectorate has been extended considerably north, thus taking in a large portion of the Niger, and is now known as the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. I believe new stamps have been issued, superseding the old Niger Coast Protectorate ones. The boundaries of Lagos have been extended eastward.

"The remainder of the late Niger Company's territories now composes the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, which is by far the largest in extent of any of the British West African possessions, having, roughly, an area of 300,000 square miles."

The stamp on our correspondent's letter has been obliterated with an oval postmark in pale *violet*, and as that proved ineffective there has also been written across it, in three lines, "Post Office—Tebba—12.8.1900," in *red* ink.

Orange River Colony.—No variety, however minute, is unworthy of the attention of the true Philatelist. We therefore record the fact, communicated to us by a correspondent, that there is a broken figure "1" in the surcharge on the fifth stamp in the first row of the lower pane of the second edition of 1d. The thick "V" also exists, we believe, on all except the 2½d., 4d., and the 6d., *carmine*. Another correspondent reports the receipt of a pair of 1d., one of which has the surcharge with small stops above the line, while the other has the thick "V," and no stop after the letter "I." Mr. Peckitt has since shown our publishers a sheet of the 1d. with raised stops, on which there are eight copies with no stop after the "I," two on each pane.

We give an illustration showing the new 2½d. stamp.

A correspondent on the spot sends us the following list of stamps surcharged "V.R.I." and "T.F." or "A.T.", for use on telegrams :—

1d., purple ; *postage, surcharged*			"T.F."
3d., blue	,,	,,	"A.T."
6d. ,,	,,	,,	"T.F."
1s., brown	,,	,,	"A.T."
5s., green	,,	,,	,,
10s., salmon ; *fiscal*		,,	,,
£1, lilac	,,	,,	,,
£4, aniline (?)	,,	,,	,,

He adds that all the fiscal stamps have been surcharged with "V.R.I." and the value.

Queensland.—We have received a new 2s. stamp, in the type of the current 1s., and with the same watermark and perforation.

Adhesive. 2s., greenish blue ; *perf.* 13.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We have received the bicoloured 5 c. of Perak surcharged with the new combined name. We presume the whole of the reserve stock of stamps for these States will go through the printing press of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. in due course.

Adhesive. 5 c., lilac and ochre ; *Perak.*

We gather that the stamps of the various Malay States are being used indiscriminately, an envelope addressed to our publishers bearing a mixed assortment of Straits Settlements, Perak, and Selangor.

Perak.—We have received the 50 c. of this State surcharged "Three Cent.", in the same type as two of the 1 c. provisionals chronicled last month.

Adhesive. 3 c., in *black*, on 50 c., green and black.

Transvaal.—A correspondent tells us that he has received, direct from Johannesburg, a specimen of the 2½d. of the late S. A. Republic with the "V. R. I." surcharge *inverted.* He was informed that one sheet only of sixty stamps was thus overprinted, and that thirty of these were destroyed---and we may safely assume that the other thirty were not put in circulation.

We are informed that the following quantities of the various values had been overprinted up to August 1st :—

½d.	540,000	6d.	250,000
1d.	900,000	1s.	320,000
2d.	360,000	2s. 6d.	210,000
2½d.	560,000	5s.	10,680 (all sold)
3d.	270,000	10s.	6,000 (,,)
4d.	180,000	£5	3,000

None of the postal stationery had been surcharged and issued when our informant wrote.

We fear that local varieties of surcharge of a more or less official nature are likely to abound. It appears that a whole series of values, up to 2s. 6d., was overprinted at Rustenburg with the letters "V.R.", in *violet.* These are said to have been issued on June 23rd, and their use authorised, by the commandant at that place, for that day only.

Another correspondent states that he received on a letter from Zeerust the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps surcharged "V.R." in a deep *bluish purple.*

Just as we are going to press we have received a type-set post card, which is supposed to have been a final issue of the S.A. Republic, made when the seat of government was at Machadodorp—a name which may have suggested the making of cards to those in authority. It has a stamp in the right upper corner, formed from a printer's block of the Arms of the State, with "POSTZEGEL Z.-A. REPUBLIEK," in two lines above, and "1 PENNY" below, within a rectangular frame; the inscriptions are similar to those of the Postal Union card of 1896, and at foot are the words "Staatsdrukkerij te velde, Machadodorp, Z.-A.R." The whole is printed in *red*, on white card 120×90 mm. We are informed that the ordinary penny cards being sold out, the Government had 5,000 of these cards printed, and that no more could be made, because there was no more cardboard in stock, therefore they will be very rare! We should hardly have supposed that, under all the circumstances of the case, the authorities of the Republic would have found it necessary to make a special issue of 1d. cards, especially as the letters "P. P. C." do not appear in the formula; but when we state that our informant dates his letter from the "Staatsdrukkerij," that he secured one-tenth of the total issue, and is anxious to dispose of them, and that he adds in a postscript "Je suis grand collectionneur de timbres," we think our readers will be able to understand what some of our friends would term the *raison d'être* of this curiosity.

Trinidad.—A correspondent sends us some information as to the numbers issued of the 5d. and 10s. stamps of 1896, both of which have been withdrawn from circulation. Of the lower value 34,728 were issued, and of the higher 1,189 only, the majority of which were used fiscally. The remainders have, we are told, been destroyed.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent tells us that there is a variety of No. 50 in the Catalogue "2½" on 2 a., *ultramarine*, with the figure "1" in the surcharge inverted. We should like to be assured that this is genuine before listing it.

PART II.

Austria.—Herr Rudolf Friedl sends us a specimen of a new 6 heller letter card, the material of which is *buff* outside and *white* inside. There are no inscriptions upon it whatever, which seems to be the only method for avoiding the numerous varieties of previous issues. It is a pity the post cards cannot be simplified in the same manner.

Letter Card. 6 h., orange on *buff.*

Brazil.—A correspondent shows us some varieties which do not appear to have been noted. The frame of the 500 r. of 1894, perf. 11, exists in two distinct shades of *blue*, which might be listed as *light* and *dark;* the 1,000 r. exists perf. 9. The 100 r. and 200 r. of 1900 show two varieties of impression; they seem to have been first produced by two printings, as before when the centres were in *black.* We are shown copies of each in which the two impressions are not quite in register, the background of the head overlapping slightly the inner line of the frame, and in the 100 r. the centre is in a slightly different shade from that of the frame. Then a fresh transfer seems to have been made, with the head inserted in the frame, and in the 100 r. the inner line of the oval portion of the frame has been removed, and the head appears with the background of lines only surrounded by a white border, giving in poor impressions rather the effect of a worn plate. In the 200 r. the inner line is left, and the central portion is reduced in size by shortening the lines of shading and the neck, so that it comes well within the inner line.

Adhesives. 500 r., pale blue and black; *perf.* 11, 11½.
500 r., deep ,, ,, ,, ,,
1,000 r., green and mauve ,, 9.
100 r., carmine-red; *with inner frame.*
100 r. ,, *without* ,, ,,
100 r., carmine-rose ,, ,, ,,
200 r., blue; *type of* 1894.
200 r. ,, *centre smaller.*

Mr. Gordon Smith tells us he has found the current 300 r. Unpaid Letter stamp perf. 12½×11.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 300 r., pale blue; *perf.* 12½×11.

Colombia.—*Tolima.*—We learn from *Morley's Ph. J.* that the 5 c. of the type of 1888 exists perf. 12, like the stamps of 1895.

Adhesive. 5 c., vermilion; *perf.* 12.

Corea.—The plague is extending here. We have seen the 5 poon, No. 7 in the Catalogue, surcharged, in *brown-red*, with a figure "1" over the figure "5," and with characters at the tops of the side labels; also the new 2 cheun with a surcharge in the same colour over the upper right portion of the oval band, and the 3 ch. with a *black* surcharge in a similar position and at the right of the top label.

The *S. C. F.* chronicles four new values, and adds, on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who have received letters franked with them, that these (as well as the surcharged stamps of the previous issue) are available for international postage. We learn from the same source that 10 *re*=1 *cheun*, and 100 *cheun*=1 *yen* of Japan, the value of which is at present about two shillings; also that 1 *poon*=2 *re*.

Adhesives. 1 p. on 5 p., green; brown-red *surcharge.*
2 cheun, blue ,, ,,
3 ,, brown-red; black ,,
2 re, grey.
4 cheun, carmine.
5 ,, rose-pink.
6 ,, blue.

The Ph. J. of I. claims that the 1 poon stamp is the cheapest in existence, being only of the value of one-fifth of a farthing; but this is a mistake. Spain has a ¼ c. de peseta stamp, of which 40 go to the penny, and the ½ mil. de peso of the Spanish colonies was of the same microscopic value. One can buy a whole sheet of 200 stamps in Spain for half a peseta!

Crete.—*Morley's Ph. J.* states that some of the Russian labels, 1 met., *blue*, 1 met., *green*, and 2 met., *rose* (Types 3 and 4, we believe), are found on *laid* as well as on *wove* paper.

Ecuador.—We give an illustration of the surcharged fiscal stamp which we described in August.

France.—We learn from the *Monthly Circular* that the 50 c. stamp has appeared in the first type of the 1876 design with the "N" of "INV." under the "B" of "REPUBLIQUE." The same periodical quotes from the *Echo de la T.* the report of the discovery of a copy of the 10 c., black on *lilac*, surcharged "Chine" in *blue*, instead of *red*, and used at Shanghai as long ago as July, 1897. We should like to be assured of the genuineness of the overprint before listing this variety, as we presume unsurcharged stamps might have been used at Shanghai at that date.

We have received the 5 c. in its present shade surcharged in *carmine*, for use at Cavalle and Dédéagh, and the 2 francs with the same surcharge, in *black*, and the value "8 Piastres 8" added in the same colour (the numerals and words in narrow type). *Le C. de T.-P.* states that Alexandria possesses 15 c. envelopes and letter cards, and the Morocco Offices 10 c. cards surcharged "5 CENTIMOS."

Adhesives. 50 c., carmine; *variety* (*a*).
5 c., yellow-green; "Cavalle."
Adhesives. 8 pi. on 2 fr., brown on *azure*; "Cavalle."
5 c., yellow-green; "Dédéagh."
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown on *azure*; "Dédéagh."
Envelope. 15 c., blue on *pale green*; "ALEXANDRIE."
Letter Card. 15 c., blue on *grey*; "ALEXANDRIE."
Post Card. 5 c. on 10 c., black on *green*; *for Morocco.*

We have also the 25 c. adhesive with the surcharge "ALEXANDRIE" upside down.

French Congo.—Two provisionals are reported by the *Echo de la T.* to have been issued here in July, formed by surcharging the 20 c. and 30 c. of 1892 with numerals surmounted by the word "VALEUR." The colour of the overprint is not stated.

Adhesives. "5" on 20 c., red on *green.*
"15" on 30 c., cinnamon on *drab.*

German Empire.—We have at last received specimens of the 2 and 3 marks stamps, of which we gave illustrations in April last. Being engraved in *taille-douce*, the execution is, of course, vastly superior to that of the low values, but the figure of Germania properly engraved would make a far better design for a postage stamp than these microscopic pictures.

Mr. Gordon Smith has examined a sheet of the "5 Pfg." on 10 pf., two varieties of which we mentioned last month, and sends us the following particulars:—

There are *three* types of the figure "5." *a.* Medium shape, the thin and thick parts not greatly contrasted; the figure ends in a ball. Nos. 1 to 21, inclusive, have this figure. The "g" of "Pfg." is of similar type to the figure. No. 1 has a circular stop after "Pfg."; the others have an upright oval stop.

b. Wider figure, thin and thick parts as last, and *no ball.* Nos. 22 to 43, inclusive, have this figure. The "g" corresponds with the figure, and is wider than in variety *a.*

Var. b.

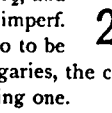
Var. c.

c. Narrower figure, with the thin and thick portions in marked contrast. Nos. 44 to 50 have this figure. The letters correspond in type with the figure. The figure of No. 47 is damaged, the left top corner, where the head joins the neck, being broken off.

Both *b* and *c* have circular stops.

The stamps appear to have been surcharged in panes of fifty.

Greece.—We have received specimens of the 25 l., Type 2, in various shades of *blue*, surcharged "ΛΕΠΤΑ—20," in two lines, in *black*. The stamp exists both *imperf.* and *perf.* 11½, and we are shown a horizontal pair imperf. between the two stamps; if it is also to be found perf. 13½, with a few more vagaries, the collection of this stamp will be an interesting one.



We have also received two post cards, bearing stamps of similar designs to those illustrated last month, but with plain background and heavily im-

pressed, so that the white portions are in relief. We gather that these are struck to order, on cards of private manufacture; both of those before us have Postal Union inscriptions, as in Type 3 in the Catalogue, in *red*, without any frame. The card is *white*, and measures 143×91 mm. It is hardly necessary to add that there are pictures on the back.

Dr. Socolis tells us that there were 864,300 of the 25 lepta surcharged, but only a few thousand were *indigo* and *dark blue*. He adds that the 40 lepta, Athens print, in *purple*, imperf. and perf. 11½, will shortly be issued converted into 1 drachma, and the same stamp perf. 13½ converted into 2 drachmas!

We have since received these stamps, which are surcharged in the same type as that employed for the 20 l. The 40 l. stamps are all three in approximately the same tint, that perf. 13½ being only slightly paler than the other two.

Adhesives. 20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; *imperf.*
20 l. on 25 l. ,, *perf.* 11½.
20 l. on 25 l. ,, *partly perf.*
20 l. on 25 l., indigo; *imperf.*
20 l. on 25 l. ,, *perf.* 11½.
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine; *imperf.*
20 l. on 25 l. ,, *perf.* 11½.
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake; *imperf.*
1 dr. on 40 l. ,, *perf.* 11½.
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, *perf.* 13½.
Post Cards. 5 l., green on *white; formula* red.
10 l., pink ,, ,,

Guatemala.—*Morley's Ph. J.* tells us that the fiscal postal stamps, Type 27, Nos. 133 and 134, exist perf. 14×12 (as well as 12 all round?).

Paraguay.—*The Ph. J. of I.* states that various telegraph stamps of this Republic have been admitted to postal use, the 30 c. and 50 c. stamps with their values altered to 5 c. and 10 c. respectively, by means of a surcharge in *black*, and a 40 c. without alteration. No overprint was applied to indicate that the stamps were available for postage. We have since seen a specimen of the 40 c., which paid postage on a letter to our publishers. It is a large oblong stamp, with the design in *vermilion* and a background in *grey*. We do not know the colours of the other values.

Telegraph Stamps used for Postage.
5 c., in *black*, on 30 c. ? ?
10 c. ,, ,, 50 c. ? ?
40 c., vermilion and grey.

Peru.—We hear that there are two new cards to be noted, one with the view of the post office, as on the 1898 cards, in the right upper corner, with "1900" above and value in words below it, and the other with the embossed stamp of 1899, having a figure "2" at the left and "CENTAVOS" in a curve below.

Post Cards.
2 c., brown-black (on?); *Post Office.*
2 c., red-lilac ,, *Head.*

We give an illustration of the 22 c. stamp chronicled last month.

Portuguese Colonies.—In continuation of the notes given last month we have the following:—

Madeira.—1876 issue.
Add—55*a*. 50 r., deep green.
Types 5 and 6 should be transposed.
1876–80 issue.
Add—84*a*. 50 r., blue.

Mozambique.—Nos. 21, 34, 35 should be struck out; 21 exists only as a reprint; 34 and 35 do not exist.
"1893. Type 6 *surcharged in* black."
The description should be—
(i.) "PROVISORIO," 19 mm. long, figure 4½ mm. high.
(ii.) "PROVISORIO," 19½ mm. long, figure 5 mm. high.
(iii.) With both types of figure on the same stamp.
And add—77*a*. 5 on 4 r., chocolate (iii.).
Nos. 79 and 80 are the same as Nos. 157 and 159. Nos. 157, 158, 159, with the heading "*Two varieties of the* 2½ r.", should be transferred to p. 286, and become 79, 79*a*, 80, as they are not surcharged "JORNAES."

Mozambique Company.—1894 issue.
This should be described as "On chalk-surfaced paper, except certain values on *cream*."
(ii.) *Perf.* 12½.
Add—25*a*. 50 r., blue on *cream*.
(iii.) *Perf.* 13½.
Add—34*a*. 15 r., lake-brown on *cream*.
1898 issue.
Delete Nos. 51, 53, 56, 57, 59, 62.
Nos. 52 and 60 are on *cream*.
Add—63*a*. 150 r., brown-orange on *rose*.

Ponta Delgada.—1892–93 issue.
No. 1 is on *cream*.
Add—2*a*. 25 r., green.
There should be no number between 15 and 17.

Portuguese Congo.—1893 issue.
(*a*) *Perf.* 11½.
Add—6. 15 r., red-brown.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—1881–85 issue.
(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.
Add—45*a*. 50 r., indigo (pl. 2).
After No. 217 delete "1898," etc., and No. 218.

Timor.—1885 issue.
(*b*) *Perf.* 13½.
Add—15*a*. 25 r., violet.
Variety, double surcharge.
22*a*. 5 r., black.
1898 issue.
Nos. 69 and 70 are *perf.* 12½.

Zambezia.—The stamps of 1894 are on *chalk-surfaced* paper.

Roumania.—Mr. Duerst sends us the following:—To celebrate the opening of the new General Post Office at Bucarest the authorities intended to issue a special stamp of the value of 30 bani. According to the *I. B. J.*, however, they have reconsidered the matter, and in order to benefit the postal treasury have decided to issue ten commemorative stamps of the following values:—1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 bani, and 1 and 2 lei, in their present colours. To distinguish them from the current issue they are printed on a paper coloured *pink* on the back and watermarked with a Crown and a Coat-of-Arms covering

a block of twenty-five stamps. The two corner stamps of the first row in the block have a large "R," and the two corresponding stamps of the last row the numerals "1900" as watermark.

Therefore, in order to possess the entire watermark, it is necessary to buy a block of twenty-five stamps, and if it is desired to have the full set ten such blocks must be purchased, involving an outlay of frs. 112.25, or £4 9s. 3d. As the collectors with long purses are supposed to live only in the larger towns, these commemorative stamps have been sent only to the larger offices. According to one authority, only one hundred sets were printed; according to another, six hundred.

The obverse of these labels does not differ in the least from that of the current stamps; they can therefore be used for franking letters to foreign countries. It is said that they are only sold in blocks of twenty-five!

Russian Locals. — *Belebei.* — We have received Type 4 in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., red; *perf.* 11½.

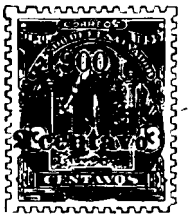
Buzuluk.—We have received Type 8 in what we believe to be a new shade.

Adhesive. 3 kop., carmine-rose; *imperf.*

Livny.—We have Type 5 in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 kop., carmine; *perf.* 13.

Salvador.—Our publishers' correspondent in this Republic has sent them a fearful and wonderful set of the surcharged stamps recently produced there, which we think it well to list in full, although it includes varieties already chronicled, as we believe it to be complete down to the time at which the latest news was despatched!



(i.) *Stamps of* 1898. Type 73, *without the* Wheel *surcharge.*

a. Surcharged "1900," *in the same type as upon the stamps with value altered.*

1 c., vermilion.

b. Surcharged "1900" *and value;* "centavo" *in the singular.*

1 c. on 10 c., blue.
1 c. on 10 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
1 c. on 13 c., brown-lake.
2 c. on 12 c., purple.
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge vertical.*
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
2 c. on 13 c., brown-lake.
2 c. on 13 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
2 c. on 13 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
2 c. on 13 c. ,, "eentavo" *and inverted.*
2 c. on 20 c., Prussian blue.
2 c. on 20 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
3 c. on 12 c., purple.
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
3 c. on 12 c. ,, ,, *double.*
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
3 c. on 12 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted* (?).
3 c. on 50 c., orange.
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue.
5 c. on 24 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
5 c. on 26 c., brown.
5 c. on 1 c., *yellow.*
5 c. on 1 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*

c. Similar surcharge, but "centavos" *in the plural.*

2 c. on 12 c., purple.
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge double.*
5 c. on 12 c. ,, ,, *vertical.*

d. With a second figure below "centavos."

2 c. on 12 c., purple.
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue.

e. With figures above and below.

2 c. on 12 c., purple.

f. With two figures below.

5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue.

(ii.) *The same stamps with the* Wheel, *in* black.

With surcharge (b).

2 c. on 12 c., purple.
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
2 c. on 12 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted.*
3 c. on 12 c. ,,
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."

With surcharge (c).

2 c. on 12 c., purple.
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
5 c. on 12 c. ,, *vertically upwards.*
5 c. on 12 c. ,, ,, *downwards.*

With surcharge (d).

2 c. on 12 c., purple.

The numbers issued of the above varied, we are told, from 50 to 1,000 of each.

(iii.) *Stamps dated* 1899, *without the* Wheel *surcharge.*

With surcharge (b).

1 c. on 13 c., carmine.
1 c. on 13 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
1 c. on 13 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
1 c. on 13 c. ,, ,, "ecntavo."
1 c. on 13 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted.*
1 c. on 13 c. ,, "ecntavo" ,,
2 c. on 12 c., deep green.
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
2 c. on 12 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted.*
2 c. on 13 c., carmine.
2 c. on 13 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
2 c. on 13 c. ,, ,, "ecntavo."
3 c. on 12 c., deep green.
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
3 c. on 12 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted.*

1900

g. Surcharged 1 centavo 1.

1 c. on 13 c., carmine.

(iv.) *Stamps dated* 1899, *with* Wheel *in* black.

With surcharge (b).

1 c. on 2 c., pale green.
1 c. on 2 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
1 c. on 13 c., carmine.
1 c. on 13 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."

2 c. on 12 c., dark green.
2 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
3 c. on 12 c. ,,
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
3 c. on 12 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
3 c. on 12 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted.*
5 c. on 24 c., blue.
5 c. on 24 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
5 c. on 26 c., rose
5 c. on 26 c. ,, *surcharge inverted.*
5 c. on 26 c. ,, *error* "eentavo."
5 c. on 26 c. ,, "eentavo" *inverted.*

Of these the numbers were 300 to 15,000.

We have also seen the following :—

Unpaid Letter Stamp.
10 c., orange-brown (of 1899); *with* Wheel *in* black.

Official Stamps.
3 c , yellow-brown (No. 615); *surcharge inverted.*
20 c., aniline rose (No. 620) ,, ,,

Samoa.—The post office here has been taken over by the German authorities, at least they have provided stamps for it, but the late Postmaster appears to be still in the stamp business also. Among other things received from this island our publishers have found what purport to be copies of Nos. 41 and 42 in the Catalogue, 1½d. and 3d. on 2d., which are not quite what they should be; the stamps themselves are perf. 11 (the later gauge), instead of 11½, and the 1½d. appears to be on No. 28 and the 3d. on No. 27, instead of both being on No. 19. Moreover, the 3d. is surcharged in *green*, instead of *black*.

Siam.—*L'Echo de la T.* notes, as something quite new, the type which we described in April last with head three-quarter-face to left. Our contemporary adds that there is a 3 atts, *carmine and blue*, of this type, and that the specimens seen were used on a letter to France. Can anyone tell us whether these stamps were ever really issued?

We have received a set of the new issue, and find that the 8 a. is in *dark green and orange*, the 10 a. in *bright blue*, and the higher values have the design in *chocolate*, the 12 a. having the value in *pink*, and the 64 a. in *light brown*.

Spain.—In November, 1899, we alluded to a report that a copy of the disputed 2 reales, *blue*, of 1851, had been found attached to a 6 reales of the same date, and in February last we stated that the editor of *Le T.-P.* had learned (not perhaps with very great regret) that the specimens in question were forgeries. We now hear that M. Mahé has had an opportunity of closely examining them, and pronounces them genuine. Now we suppose some more pairs will turn up, as is so often the case when a long-looked-for rarity is discovered.

Fernando Poo.—Last month we chronicled No. 42 with the surcharge inverted. This month we have to add No. 43 with the overprint in the same abnormal position. We are also shown a block, from left lower corner of sheet, of Nos. 50 and 51, as described last month. The upper pair is 15 c., and the right-hand stamp bears the word "para" without an accent over the first letter "a"; we understand that this occurs twice on each sheet. In the lower margins are portions of the words "Fernando Póo 1899," which have not been completely inked, as if the setting was larger than the sheets.

Porto Rico.—Divers correspondents have pointed out to us that Types 9 and 12 in the new Catalogue should be transposed.

Switzerland.—The labels which were intended to do honour to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Postal Union had hardly made their appearance when it was discovered that their execution was not quite worthy of the occasion, and it was decided to do a little tinkering at the die. We have received copies of the re-engraved 5 c. and 10 c., and find that the alterations consist mainly of strengthening and clearing the lines of the design and the shading, so that they print more cleanly than before; the most noticeable change, in the lower value, is in the figure "5," the tail of which ended almost in a point in the first edition, but is now much more blunt. The colour is also a deeper *green*, but this may not always be the case. In both values there is a lock of hair on the top of the lady's head and curling up between the telegraph wires; this is very indistinct in the first set, but is now quite clear.

Adhesives. 5 c., green; *re-engraved.*
10 c., rose-red ,,

The perforations of the current stamps appear to vary somewhat; we have seen several values perf. 11½ × 11, and we are told that the 20 c. and the 50 c., *green*, exist perf. 12 × 11. Are these stamps produced by the same printers as some of the current stamps of Luxemburg?

United States.—We understand that the ordinary postage stamps can now be employed in all the colonial possessions of the United States, Cuba alone having special stamps of its own as being only under protection at present. The various surcharged stamps can likewise be used in all parts of the Republic, as Mr. Stanton has kindly shown us by franking a letter to us from Detroit by means of stamps overprinted "PORTO RICO" and "PUERTO RICO."

Cuba.—A variety was discovered among the surcharged stamps supplied to this island, having the letter "B" of the overprint broken in such a way that the word appeared to be "CUPA" instead of "CUBA." According to *The Weekly Ph. Era* this has hitherto been only known on the 5 c., but has now been seen upon the 2 c. also.

Porto Rico.—Mr. Lohmeyer assures us, on the best authority, that no 2 c. Postal Union cards have been surcharged for use in this Colony. We should, however, list the two varieties of the surcharge "PORTO RICO" (21 mm. and 26 mm. long) on the 1 c.

We are glad to learn from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that no more stamps or stationery are to be surcharged (even to order) for this place.

Uruguay.—A special 2 c. card has been issued here to commemorate August 25, 1825, on which date, we gather, some important event took place. A

profile of Liberty, in a double-lined circle, with a large figure "2," crossed by the word "CENTESIMOS," below it, forms the design of the stamp in the right upper corner. "REPUBLICA O. DEL URUGUAY | TARJETA POSTAL | 25 DE AGOSTO | 1825–1900," in the upper centre, in four lines, and an instruction at foot, compose the formula, and there is a picture in a frame at the left. We have received two varieties, differing slightly in the details of the design of the stamp, and in the picture, which in one represents a mountain entitled "I.A PIEDRA ALTA" and in the other a monument.

Post Card. 2 c., black on *white;* 142 × 92 mm.

Venezuela.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* reports that the 5 c. of last year has been surcharged "Resellada—1900—Castro." *The S. C. F.* adds that the 10 c and 25 c. have received a similar (probably the same) overprint, and that the 50 c. has appeared in *orange-yellow* and the 1 bolivar in *grey*, surcharged "1900" only. Neither of our contemporaries states the colour of the surcharge. What a pity that the person who removed a portion of the stock some twelve months ago did not clear out the lot!

Adhesives. 5 c., blue-green; "Resellada 1900."
10 c., vermilion ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,
50 c., orange-yellow; "1900."
1 b., grey ,,

Our publishers have found the following values of the surcharged issue of 1893 with the *red* overprint inverted:—
50 c., deep blue (Type 11).
5 c., blue (,, 16).
25 c., brown (,, 18).

The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste* by G. B. DUERST.

(*Continued from page* 37.)

* * *

LA REVISTA states that from September, 1870, the paper used was smoother (or thinner) in consequence of a complaint by the Administration of the Post that the stamps did not adhere firmly enough to the letters. But if this was so, then the gum should have been altered and not the paper.

I have tried to find this difference, which, if it exists at all, is very, very slight. Classifying the stamps by the shade, which resembles that of the 1867 issue, the date of the obliteration, and the texture of the paper, I find one stamp in a hundred to be on a coarser paper, having a yellowish tinge. The other ninety-nine are on white, well-finished paper. This is a little arbitrary, and certainly nobody would have looked for this variety if *La Revista* had not mentioned it.

The classification of the 15 c., with portrait of San Martin, is still more complicated. Scott says that the stamps with horizontally-lined background appeared first, and those with cross-lined background in 1882. This is obviously incorrect, because the 15 c. was changed into 24 c. four years before that date; and although the original die may have still existed, stamps of the value of 15 c. were not required in 1882. *La Revista*, No. 37, admits this, and says that the cross-lined background appeared before 1882, but does not give any date. Sobrino, in the *Filatelista S A.*, No. 68–9, says that the stamps with cross-lined background appeared in 1868, and those on horizontally-lined background in 1876, but queries the latter date. Moens believes that the horizontally-lined variety was produced by the wearing of the plate, and gives 1869 as the date for both varieties. Here we have four divergent opinions.

I believe that the crossed lines were added when a new plate was made, in the same way as in the 5 c. value, and that the varieties are not due to the wearing of the plate. It is very difficult to find this value obliterated with the date die. Nevertheless, I believe that the stamps with horizontally-lined background were the first. The shade is always *light sky-blue.* Careful examination shows that in the background on the left, from the level of the eyes downwards, the lines are less distinct than anywhere else, and this gives a lighter appearance; but the glass does not reveal any traces of the wearing of the plate, although the lighter shade may lead one to suppose it to be worn.

Further examination with a powerful glass will reveal on certain stamps very fine oblique lines in this place which are practically invisible to the naked eye. These few oblique lines have been evidently added to strengthen the background. This is a retouch which has never been described yet. All the stamps that I have found showing these lines were among those classified as on horizontally-lined background. The paper of these is a little thinner than usual.

It is possible that M. Moens has noticed these fine oblique lines, and concluded that the stamps without them owe their origin to wear and tear of the plate.

These two types appear in four or five shades, but always in *sky-blue*, more or less light.

These fine oblique lines were no doubt considered insufficient, and when a new plate became necessary they were strengthened in such a manner that the entire background was covered. The colour of this printing is *very deep blue.* Shade varieties do not

exist, as the stamps were issued in 1876 and withdrawn in 1878.

I consider, therefore, that the 15 c. (San Martin) of 1868 exists in three states.

In a very interesting article in *La Revista* it is stated that part of a printing of 600,000 stamps of 10 c., *green* (Belgrano), issued in 1873, was on *laid* paper. Scott gives the same date. Sobrino says 1876 (?). I have seen one copy obliterated "9-76." Which is the correct date? and was the entire printing on *laid* paper? Specimens *laid vertically* are not rare; those *laid horizontally*, however, are extremely so, according to Mr. de Coppet.

The 5 c., *rouletted*, was issued in September, 1876. They were found amongst others, and formed part of an order for five millions given on October 28, 1875. I believe it is impossible to give the exact number of these rouletted stamps; there cannot have been many. The margins of these stamps being wide, it is very easy to cut the perforation down and roulette them, thus enhancing the value a hundredfold. It is just as well to put collectors on their guard. The first type, on horizontally-lined background, does not exist *rouletted*.

These three values are perforated 12 (the machine only perforated one line at a time). They are printed remarkably well from line-engraved plates. The four margins bear each the following inscriptions in one line:—"Compania Americana de Billetes de Banco Nueva-York" over the second and third stamps; "American Bank Note Co., New York," over the fourth, fifth, and sixth stamps; and the Spanish inscription again over the eighth and ninth stamps. There are, therefore, four inscriptions in English, and eight in Spanish.

It is, perhaps, of interest to note that the Argentine Consul at New York had the plates in his custody, and handed them to the company whenever a fresh printing was ordered.

Issue of 15 March, 1873.

1 c., violet, mauve . . Balcarce.
4 c., brown . . . Moreno.

According to Sobrino the 1 centavo, *mauve*, appeared first. This does not seem to me probable, because the *mauve* is much the more common. It is not here a question of shade; we have two distinct colours.

Some very slight differences can be found in the paper of the 4 centavos, but not sufficiently marked to indicate the different printings.

Issue of 8 October, 1873.

30 centavos, orange . . . de Alvear.
60 „ black . . . Posadas.
90 „ blue . . . Saavedra.

According to the decree announcing these three values, the 30 c. should have been *sky-blue*, the 60 c. *golden yellow*, and the 90 c. *scarlet*.

What was the reason of this alteration? A similar change took place with the 5 c. of 1868, which was to be *carmine*, and not *vermilion*.

We always hear a great deal about the dates of issue, but very seldom anything about the dates of withdrawal of stamps, yet this is sometimes of importance. I admit it is often very difficult to fix such dates. What was the date at which the 60 c., *black*, and the 90 c., *blue*, were withdrawn?

In examining a quantity of these stamps one may find some with a *black* obliteration, which are printed in *black* and in a *very deep blue*, on yellowish paper. These are the earliest impressions, used postally; they have the appearance of age. The others have the impression in lighter shades, and the paper is *white*: the obliteration, which often appears to have been made with an india-rubber stamp, is larger and seems to have been that used upon telegrams. One finds many of such copies.

I think that the 60 c., *black*, and the 90 c., *blue*, were in circulation from 1873 to 1889, when the large-size stamps appeared, and that they were at first only used for the franking of letters, but from about 1878 for telegrams also. The same remark applies to the 25 c., *carmine*.

The foregoing stamps, 1, 4, 30, 60, and 90 centavos, were engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York. They are perforated 12. The paper varies little. This firm, charging less (but perhaps turning out less perfect work) than the American Bank Note Company, had obtained the contract for these five stamps.

The sheets contain 100 stamps. In the centre of each of the four margins is the inscription, "Compania Nacional de Billetes de Banco, Nueva-York" in the colour of the stamps.

(To be continued.)

Postal Organisation of the Kingdom of Siam.

(*Continued from page* 61.)

* * * *

III.

STAMPS AND POST CARDS.

THE adhesive postage stamps which were introduced for inland use in the year 1883 (Appendix V.)* were of six different colours, had a likeness of the king in the centre, and represented respectively the following values, printed in Siamese characters, viz.:—

1.	Dark blue	1 solot
2.	Carmine	1 att
3.	Red	1 seo
4.	Yellow	1 seek
5.	Brown	1 salung

The revenue stamps were distinguished as follows:—

1.	Blue	1 seo
2.	Red	1 seek
3.	Carmine	1 fuang
4.	Yellow	1 salung
5.	Orange	1 tical
6.	Green on white ground	1 salung
7.	Yellow ,,	2 salungs
8.	Green ,,	1 fuang
9.	,, ,,	1 tical
10.	,, ,,	2 ticals
11.	,, ,,	4 ticals

As these stamps were apt to cause inconvenience to foreigners, and moreover did not agree with the rates of the Union, a new design of stamps and post cards, both single and with reply, was decided upon in 1885, and completed in the beginning of 1886.

* Appendix V. is a sheet on which are mounted the five postage stamps of 1883, the specimen of the 1 lotte (or "solot") in the book before us being surcharged "1 Tical," in *red* (this surcharged stamp is not alluded to in the book); the post card of the same date; and the revenue stamps mentioned in the list. The first five of the latter are very handsome stamps of large rectangular shape, with a full-face portrait of the king in the centre; they are engraved, like the postage stamps, in *taille-douce*, and are in very similar colours. The other revenue stamps, described as "on white ground," are of the oblong design shown in the accompanying illustration, which represents the highest value. The *green* stamps vary slightly in shade, but this is evidently quite unintentional. The same design continued in use till comparatively recently, as we gather from *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, and the various values seem to have been printed in several different colours, but it may be presumed that those given here were the colours in which the stamps were first issued.—ED. *M. J.*

4 ticals.

The new stamps (Appendix VI.),* which shall henceforth serve as postage and revenue stamps, represent according to the combination of their colours the following values, all expressed in atts, and printed in English and Siamese characters and numerals:—

1.	Green with red	2 atts
2.	,, ,, blue	3 ,,
3.	,, ,, brown	4 ,,
4.	,, ,, yellow	8 ,,
5.	Purple ,, red	12 ,,
6.	,, ,, blue	24 ,,
7.	,, ,, brown	64 ,,

The new foreign single and reply post cards have the Siamese Arms printed in red in the left corner, and a 4 atts stamp of the same colour on the right with a superscription both in Siamese and French.

The inland post cards so far have undergone no change, and are yellow, with the Arms printed in brown in the centre, and a 1 att stamp in the right corner.

APPENDIX.

I.

NOTIFICATION.

H.R.H. Somdetch Phra Chao Nong Ya Thó Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanuphandhuwongse Wordej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, begs to announce to all persons interested in and desirous of using the Postal Service, that on the 1st of June next the Kingdom of Siam enters the Universal Postal Union. From that date an outward Postal Service will be conducted by the Government. A new Post Office for that purpose is located on the premises of the Custom-house. The office hours are, on week-days, from 9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m., and on Sundays the office will only be open when a Singapore mail either arrives or is to be despatched. Special hours of business are always before the departure and after the arrival of a Singapore mail. The departures of mails are announced by means of postal circulars. The closing of any particular mail is fixed at half an hour before the steamer is announced to start. Letters will be despatched with this steamer still, if they are posted at latest half an hour before the despatch of the mail in the post office letter-box at the new Custom-house, or at latest ten minutes before the departure of the steamer, in the letter-box, which will be found near the wharf of every mail

* Appendix VI. is a sheet on which are the seven adhesive and the single and double cards, to which the date "1886" is assigned in the book.—ED. *M. J.*

steamer, whether the steamer starts in the day or night time. A supplementary mail may be closed on board at the discretion of the Post Office.

The rates of postage are the following :—

COUNTRIES.	Each Letter per ½ oz.	Each Post Card.	Each Newspaper, Book Post, Printed Matter, Sample, per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.	Fee for an Acknowledgment of Receipt.
	Atts.	Atts.	Atts.	Atts.	Atts.
Universal Postal Union . .	12	4	3	12	6
EXCEPT					
Straits Settlements and China .	8	4	2	8	6
Non-Union Countries . .	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa, Australia (New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji Islands) .	24	—	12	12	—
Sarawak and North Borneo . .	8	—	2	8	—

The limit of weight for printed articles of every kind is 4 lbs. 6 oz., and no packet of printed papers may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

The limit of size for a sample is 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, and 2 inches in depth, and the limit of weight is 8 ounces.

The limit of weight for articles grouped together (samples and printed papers) is 8 ounces per package.

Until the arrival of the new postage stamps the inland and local stamps will be used, the 16 atts stamps representing a value of 12 atts; the others at their present value.

Full particulars regarding the service will be published shortly in a Postal Guide.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BANGKOK, *the 22nd May*, 1885.

II.

NOTICE.

His Royal Highness Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangsi Sawangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanupandhuwongse Wordej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, begs to inform the public that, to commence from the 26th August, post offices will be established at Paklat and Paknam, which will have daily communication with Bangkok.

The rates of postage for letters will be 4 atts per 1 tical weight.

The rates of postage for parcels will be 12 atts per pound or 30 ticals weight.

The rates of postage for post cards will be 1½ att each card.

The rates of postage for printed articles and samples will be 1 att per 2 ticals weight.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BANGKOK, *the 20th August*, 1885.

III.

NOTICE.

His Royal Highness Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanupandhuwongse Wordej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, begs to inform the public that :—

1. A post office is opened at Bang Pa In during the presence of His Majesty there, connection with Bangkok every second day.

2. To commence from the 19th October next, post offices will be established at Nakonchaisee, Phra Pratoom, Banyang, Tacheen, Maklong, Ratbooree, and Petchabooree.

Regular connection with Bangkok post office No. 1 once a week; communication to these places will be increased when found necessary.

I.—MAIL-LINE BANGKOK, NAKONCHAISEE, PRA PRATOOM.

Departure of the mail-boat from	*Arrival of the mail-boat at*
Bangkok every Monday morning.	Nakonchaisee and Pra Pratoom every Tuesday.
Nakonchaisee and Pra Pratoom every Wednesday.	Bangkok every Thursday.

II.—MAIL-LINE BANGKOK, BANYANG, TACHEEN, MAKLONG, RATBOOREE, AND PETCHABOOREE.

Departure of the mail-boat from	*Arrival of the mail-boat at*
Bangkok every Thursday morning.	Banyang and Tacheen every Friday.
Ratbooree and Petchabooree every Friday morning.	Maklong every Saturday.
Maklong every Saturday.	Ratbooree and Petchabooree every Sunday.
Banyang and Tacheen every Sunday.	Bangkok every Monday.

The rates of postage will be :—

For letters, 4 atts per 1 tical weight.

„ parcels, 12 atts per pound or 30 ticals weight.

„ post cards, 1½ att each card.

„ printed articles and samples, 1 att per 2 ticals weight.

Registration fee, 8 atts.

Fee for an acknowledgment of receipt, 4 atts.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BANGKOK, *the 15th October*, 1885.

IV.

NOTICE.

His Royal Highness Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanupandhuwongse Wordej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, begs to inform the public that, commencing from the 26th of October next, a regular mail service will be established between Bangkok and Chiengmai. The first mail will be closed on Monday the 26th of October next, at 8 a.m. In future a mail will be despatched and received every fortnight.

Post offices are opened on the main line: At Muang Nontabooree, Muang Pratombooree, Bang Pa In, Ajuthia. Angtong, Muang Prom, Muang In, Cheinat, Prayuhakiri, Monorom, Nakon Sawan (Paknam Po),

Poom, Pechit, Ban Thalaw, Pitsanuloke, Siperom, Peechei, Outaradit, Pray, Lakon, Lampoon, Chiengmai, and branch lines:

To Banpotpesei, Muang Kanu, Kampang Pet, Raheng, Sokothai, and Swankaloke. The arrival of the mail at Chiengmai may be expected 15 days after leaving from here, in Paknam Po 5 days, in Raheng 10 days, and in Outaradit also 10 days. A time-table will be issued afterwards.

The rates of postage will be:—
For letters, 4 atts per 1 tical weight.
„ parcels, 12 atts per pound or 30 ticals weight.
„ post cards, 1½ att each card.
„ printed articles and samples, 1 att for 2 ticals [weight.
Registration fee, 8 atts.
For an acknowledgment of receipt, 4 atts.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
BANGKOK, *the 18th October*, 1885.

The Stamps of New South Wales.

SOME MORE INTERESTING RECORDS ABOUT THE "SYDNEY VIEWS."

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

(From *The London Philatelist.*)

(*Continued from page* 34.)

* * * *

THERE being so few working days remaining before the stamps were required for issue, it can easily be understood that the printer would be working incessantly, and that the supervisors would therefore have no time to perform their ordinary duties if they strictly carried out the original arrangements; hence it became absolutely necessary to appoint deputy-supervisors.

That the printing went on satisfactorily from that date may be assumed, as there is no doubt that the stamps were ready for issue on the 1st January, 1850.

The next recorded item is one of the most interesting in the history of the "Views"; although it has been published before, I must insert it here in order to make this paper complete. Fortunately it is brief and to the point:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*21st Dec.*, 1849.

"SIR,—I do myself the honor to submit the undermentioned Accounts for Copper Plate Engravings of the Postage Stamps, and request you will obtain authority for my including them in Abstract.

"2. The Amount can be paid out of the sum voted for this Department for the current year, a balance of £5,800 remaining unexpended; but in explanation of difference in price, I beg to state that I was obliged to employ separate engravers, the Plates being urgently required, and that I made the best arrangement I could under the circumstances.

"Robert Clayton for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 engravings of the Penny Postage Stamp, Ten pounds.

"John Carmichael for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 24 engravings of the Twopenny Postage Stamp, Twelve pounds twelve shillings.

"H. C. Jervis for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 engravings of the Threepenny Postage Stamp, Seven pounds.

"Charles Kay for providing articles required in printing Postage Stamps, Five pounds eleven shillings and ninepence.

"Amounting in all to Thirty-five pounds three shillings and ninepence.

"I have, &c.,
"JAS. RAYMOND.

"The Honorable the Colonial Secretary."

Looking at this account at the present day, one can only marvel at the small sums charged for the engravings. The work was very good of its kind, especially in the case of the 2d., and yet these elaborate designs were engraved on copper at the rate of 10s. 6d. each; while for the 3d. little more than 5s. 6d. was charged!

Kay's items were doubtless small necessary articles —blankets, paper, and other requisites. They could hardly have included a printing-press, as assumed by Dr. Houison, because the total sum is so small, and the Postmaster-General's letter of the 13th December mentions the purchase of a printing-press under the inspection of the Colonial Storekeeper, which was included in a subsequent contingent account, the cost being £20.

Within a month of commencing the printing of the Sydney Views, Mr. Raymond was forced to conclude that the appliances and means of production available in the Colony were totally inadequate to the requirements of the Department. As early as the 5th January, 1850, he wrote to the Colonial Secretary, "Much difficulty has been experienced in providing the Postage Stamps authorised to be issued. It is not my wish to imply that there are not mechanics in the Colony capable of engraving the Stamps, but there seems a difficulty in multiplying the Dies upon a Steel Plate for want of the requisite machinery, and under these circumstances it appears to me that it will be advisable to obtain from England three Steel Plates containing at least 100 impressions of each stamp."

The history of those plates "to be obtained from England," what delays took place, and what temporary arrangements were resorted to, forms very interesting reading, which I hope in due course to publish. In the meantime, to continue the history of the "Views," I find on the 23rd January, 1850, the Postmaster-General wrote to the Colonial Secretary, reporting on a letter from the Colonial Storekeeper, who complained that he was inconvenienced even by having to depute one of his clerks to supervise the printing of the stamps. Under date 23rd January, 1850, Mr. Raymond wrote :—

"SIR,—In returning to you the accompanying letter from the Colonial Storekeeper, complaining of the inconvenience experienced in his Department by the continued employment of one of his clerks in attending the printing of Postage Stamps and desiring me to state when the required number will be printed,

"2. I do myself the honor to report that it is out of my power to estimate the number of Stamps likely to be required, as one hundred and thirty thousand have now been printed, and it is only within the last few days that there has been a sufficient supply to meet the demand.

"3. It appears to me, however, that an arrangement something similar to that at Melbourne might be beneficially adopted here, namely to entrust one party to superintend the printing, who should sign a joint certificate with the Printer of the number struck off, then hand them over to this Department, obtaining my receipt and forwarding receipt and certificate to the Audit Office. The Plates to be deposited in an iron chest, the key of which to remain in his possession.

"4. Some such alteration is moreover necessary, as the Printer complains the hours he is allowed to work do not enable him to earn enough to maintain himself, and that in tendering he contemplated upon working eight or ten hours, when he would print as many in two days as he does now in a week.

"5. If therefore the gentleman now deputed by the Audit-General to attend at this Office should be considered sufficient to superintend the printing, and that by paying him extra—say at the rate of one shilling per hour for every hour he may be employed beyond the usual Office hours—a sufficient number could be printed in two or three days each week, the arrangement would, I think, be the most economical and more convenient for all parties."

On the 25th April, 1850, the Postmaster-General wrote to the Colonial Secretary, submitting certain contingent accounts for approval, and requesting that the sanction of His Excellency the Governor might be obtained to his including them in the contingent account. This is one of the most important and interesting records found, in that it establishes the fact that after all Jervis, and not Carmichael, as assumed by Dr. Houison, retouched the 2d. plate. The items are as follows :—

"Hugh Carruthers for repairing and supplying Stamps, &c., Thirty-seven pounds thirteen shillings.

"J. C. Thornthwaite for supplying Stamps, &c., Six pounds eighteen shillings.

"(Note: These two items refer to obliterating stamps for various post offices.)

"H. C. Jervis for re-etching and repairing the plate for printing Twopenny Postage Stamps, Six pounds.

"J. S. Norrie for supplying gum for gumming Post Office Stamps, Six pounds eighteen shillings.

"Charles Chapman for supplying colours for printing Postage Stamps, &c., Eighteen pounds eight shillings."

The date upon which these contingent accounts were submitted for approval does not, unfortunately, give any clue to the actual date upon which the "re-etching" or the "repairing" of the 2d. plate were effected. From the dated copies referred to in *Oceania*, it is evident that the so-called retouch of Plate I.* was made in February, 1850, the plate having become so worn during six weeks' employment that the finer lines had entirely disappeared. From examination of a number of impressions from Plate I., I have long held the opinion that the plate was several times operated upon, possibly in the evenings or intervals of use; for instance, while the 1d. or 3d. plates were in the press. The same "plate number" may be found with more or less signs of tinkering or retouching, of such a character as to preclude the supposition that they were merely slight repairs, which in their turn had disappeared through the wearing of the plate.

The terms used, which were probably copied verbatim from Jervis's account, point to more than one operation on the part of the engraver, when considered in conjunction with the terms used in subsequent accounts. I have, therefore, no hesitation in taking the above-quoted account to refer to the several temporary scratchings at the plate, and also to the *re*-etching or entire renewing of the designs on the plate, which resulted in altering the character and appearance of the stamps in such a marked manner as to have caused the late Mr. Tapling to think they were from an entirely new plate.

In replying to a letter from the Colonial Secretary with reference to certain inquiries from the New Zealand Government about the production of postage stamps, Mr. Raymond wrote (29th November, 1850), "The plates, being on copper, are objectionable, as they require to be renewed, and the impression thus becomes altered." From this it is evident that Mr. Raymond was fully alive to the disadvantages attached to the copper-plate system.

Although specimens of the stage of the 2d. plate known as Plate III. have been found with date October, 1850, it was not until the 24th of January, 1851, that another batch of contingent accounts, including repairs to the plates, was submitted for approval.

These accounts were:—

"H. C. Jervis, Account for repairing and renewing Plate for Twopenny Postage Stamps, Six pounds.

"do. do. One Penny Postage Stamps, Six pounds five shillings.

"Charles Chapman, Account for colours and materials supplied for printing Postage Stamps, Twenty-two pounds fifteen shillings.

* For the sake of convenience I refer to the various *stages* of the plate as I., II., III., with "retouches" as generally accepted.

"Dawson and Thompson, account for articles supplied for printing Postage Stamps, Three pounds 1/9.

"John Row, account for furnishing gum for Postage Stamps, Six pounds 17/11.

Although the repair which produced the stage known as Plate III. was neither as radical as that producing Plate II. nor that of the 1d. plate, Jervis put in the same charge of 5s. per "head" all round; and, finally, for the two last repairs he made the same charge. His accounts are included in a batch submitted on the 11th June, 1851, rather more than a month before the 2d. laureated plate was submitted for approval.

The accounts were:—

"H. C. Jervis, Account for repairing 'Twopenny' Postage Stamp Plate, Six Pounds.

"H. C. Jervis, Account for repairing 'Twopenny' Postage Stamp Plate, Six Pounds.

"William Ford, Account for paper supplied to Stamp Department, Two Pounds twelve shillings and sixpence.

"William Ford, Account for paper supplied to Stamp Department, Nine pounds twelve shillings and sixpence.

"Edward Youngman & Co., Account for gum supplied to Stamp Department, Two pounds ten shillings.

"Charles Scott, Account for Articles supplied for use of Stamp Department, Nineteen shillings and threepence.

"Charles Chapman, Account for colours, &c., supplied for Postage Stamps, Twenty-six pounds four shillings."

We have, therefore, the fullest evidence that there was one "renewal" of the 1d. plate and four operations, variously described as "re-etching and repairing" (1), "repairing and renewing" (1), and "repairing" (2), while there is no mention of repairs to the 3d. plate. Upon this point the memorandum of the Postmaster-General, dated 30th November, 1851, that the "present plate (3d.) . . . though in use for nearly two years, has never been repaired," supplies convincing evidence that there are no missing "contingent accounts" with regard to that plate.

It is a matter of no little satisfaction to find at this late date that the conclusions of the late Mr. Tapling and Mr. Philbrick as to the number of plates (or states of the plate) are fully borne out by actual official records.

With regard to the number of stamps printed I have not yet been able to procure full information, but several interesting items have come to light bearing upon the subject. While I found copies of letters "transmitting returns of the Postage Stamps printed and issued," dating from 11th February, 1850, up to the 23rd January, 1853, the returns themselves, unfortunately, were not copied.

The letter from the Postmaster-General to the Colonial Secretary, dated 23rd January, 1850, previously quoted, gives 130,000 of all values as printed up to that date, and states that it was only within the preceding few days that there had been a sufficient supply to meet the demand. This statement must not be taken to imply that at least 130,000 per month were required, because the demand for the first month of issue was necessarily great, in order that all offices throughout the Colony might be furnished with a supply sufficient to last for some time. In the letter regarding the inquiries by the New Zealand Government, also previously referred to, Mr. Raymond gives the following "return of the number of Postage Stamps issued to the Postmaster-General for sale between 1 January and 31 October, 1850:—

Designation.	Number.	Value.
One Penny ...	242,900 ...	£971 12 0
Two Penny ...	384,576 ...	£3,076 12 1
Three Penny ...	69,600 ...	£835 4 0
Total ...	697,076 ...	£4,883 8 1"

The value is computed at the wholesale rate, viz. 8s. per 100 at 1d., 16s. per 100 at 2d., and 24s. per 100 at 3d.

The evidence of Mr. John Curwen Boyd, one of the Inspectors of Stamps, given before the Board of Inquiry into the working of the Post Office, and quoted *in extenso* by Dr. Houison, contains a statement that 73,914 stamps were printed in January, and 86,096 in February, 1851. There was, doubtless, some little difference between the monthly average *printed* and *issued*, and it is therefore difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the average monthly increase in the issue. I have, however, ventured to make a rough estimate, taking 70,000 as the probable month's issue in October, 1850, and 4,000 as the average increase per month. From these figures (which I admit are not very satisfactory), I arrive at an estimate of the total number of each value issued up to the date of supersession by the laureated types.

The estimate is:—

1d., 720,000 . . superseded 20th December, 1851.
2d., 815,000 . . ,, 24th July, 1851.
3d., 375,000 . . ,, 1st December, 1852.

Although the total numbers may eventually be found to have been somewhat greater, I do not think the difference will be very large. My estimate is larger in the aggregate than Dr. Houison's, who, however, had only the numbers printed in January and February, 1851, to go upon. He estimated the issue for the six months ended 30th June, 1851, at 1d., 151,163; 2d., 302,326; and 3d., 46,511. For the same period I estimate the issue of 1d. at 193,200; 2d., 301,600; and 3d., 55,200. Dr. Houison gives the proportion in which the denominations were issued at two twopenny to one penny, and six and a half twopenny to one threepenny. The proportion shown in the ten months' issue quoted above is 3½ 1d., 5½ 2d., and 1 3d. in every ten stamps.

The subject is an interesting one, but further indulgence in speculation may weary my readers. It is also just possible that I may trace more complete records at a later date. In the meantime I hope to publish some new and captivating records regarding the laureated series.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, and are priced at the new rates. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The editor of the *Philatelic Record* states in his issue for August last that "We have had more grand bargains out of Gibbons' specially-priced stock books than from any other source." *Verb. sap.* The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published :—

	VALUE.
Mozambique to Port. Congo	£170
Siam	107
St. Thomas to Zambesia	145
Persia	240
Orange River Colony	403
(The V.R.I. divided into the different printings.)	
Labuan	323
New South Wales, vol. 1	1,205
" " vols. 2 and 3	408
Cyprus and Corea	376
Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland	372
Queensland (2 vols.)	890
Tonga, Cook Islands, Samoa, and Sarawak	207
New Zealand (2 vols.)	578
Peru	443
Western Australia	984
Trinidad and Seychelles	658
Mauritius	467
Austria, vol. 1	380
North Borneo	159
Jamaica, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles.	

* * *

Visit to the United States. I AM looking forward with much pleasure to another and more extended visit to the United States, especially after the kind reception I had from many friends in 1895-6.

I am unable at present to fix the exact dates, but I hope to be at the following addresses on or about the dates named. I shall have with me a fine stock of *rare stamps*, some fine special collections of stamps in *blocks of four* and in pairs, and samples of wholesale stamps for the trade; and I shall be happy to hear from anyone in or near the towns named who may be interested in these goods.

I may also state I am especially anxious to *purchase* some *really fine collections*, and single rarities of all kinds.

Approximate dates and addresses:—

1900.

Nov. 24th to Dec. 3rd, Holland House, New York.
Dec. 4th to Dec. 7th, Belvedere Hotel, Philadelphia.
Dec. 8th to Dec. 10th, Shoreham Hotel, Washington.
Dec. 12th to Dec. 14th, General Delivery, Buffalo.
Dec. 15th to Dec. 17th, General Delivery, Cleveland, O.
Dec. 19th to Dec. 24th, Auditorium, Chicago.
Dec. 28th and Dec. 29th, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Col.

1901.

Jan. 1st to Jan. 9th, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.
Jan. 14th to Jan. 16th, Russell House, Detroit.
Jan. 18th to Jan. 22nd, Queen's Hotel, Toronto.
Jan. 24th to Jan. 29th, St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
Jan. 31st to Feb. 1st, General Delivery, Portland, Me.
Feb. 2nd to Feb. 10th, Tremont Hotel, Boston.

* * *

Extension of Premises. OWING to the great expansion in our business during the last year or so, it has been found necessary to increase our accommodation and to considerably strengthen our staff. I have, therefore, pleasure in announcing that we have just taken on a long lease the whole of the upper adjoining premises over 390, Strand. Communications are now being made between the two buildings, and a fire-proof floor is being put in, cutting off the chemist's shop under our new premises. The *extra* space gained will consist of *seven* rooms, which will enable us to make many improvements for the convenience of our clients, the most important being the setting aside on the first floor of two well-lighted rooms, in which clients who desire to inspect any of our stock will be enabled to do so at much greater convenience than at present.

* * *

The Pruning Knife! THE skilled gardener, when he finds certain branches of his trees too weakly or decaying, has to use the pruning knife and cut off the offending limbs for the good of the trunk.

This principle seems to me to be a good one, and after considerable discussion and thought, our directors have decided that a pruning will be necessary in our business at the end of this century.

The offending limbs are Entires and Locals, and I have now to give notice that after December 31st, 1900, we propose to cease importing any more post cards, envelopes, wrappers or local stamps; and

at the same time we shall cease to chronicle any in our *Journal* or our catalogues.

It is considered that the end of the century is the best time that could be adopted by us in taking this step.

We shall continue to sell off our great stock of Entires and Locals, and for this purpose we have had a thorough stocktaking, and find we possess about 850,000 Entires, including very many varieties that had been entirely overlooked for years.

In anticipation of this step we have already greatly reduced our retail price for Entires in our last Catalogue, and now we have rewritten our **Wholesale List** and included an enormous number of good varieties in these lines that we have never before offered to the trade.

The prices have been put remarkably low, and advantage should be taken of this exceptional opportunity of acquiring the pick of a stock of forty-six years' growth.

The stamp business has become such a vast one that no firm will be able—in the future—to take up all its branches, and we have practically decided to take as our speciality the retail stamp trade and the publication of philatelic works, leaving to other and more capable hands the other branches of the trade.

Our publication department shows how largely our books are appreciated, the sales during the past year having been over 20% increase on those of the preceding year.

Our packets, sets, and approval-sheet departments show also enormous increases, and with our new accommodation we hope to still further improve these sections, to which we shall be able to give more attention.

* * *

The Paris Exhibition—Correction.

In my report on this Exhibition in the last number I regret that, through incorrect information from a friend who was present at the banquet, a serious blunder occurred. I stated that "Herr Hupfeld tried to introduce politics into his speech, but was promptly shouted down."

I find that this is absolutely incorrect, as my friend M. A. de Reuterskiöld writes me that Herr Hupfeld made a most charming speech, and thanked the committee for their kind reception of the strangers to Paris. It was a Paris journalist, named Col. Delauncey, who made a fool of himself and was hissed and shouted down.

I understand from an authentic source that after the banquet M. Eugène Simoneau, Attaché au Cabinet du Sous Secrétaire d'Etat des Postes et des Télégraphes, specially thanked Herr Hupfeld for his friendly speech and congratulated him on the fact that he spoke the French language so well, afterwards inviting him to drive home in his (M. Simoneau's) carriage.

I much regret this stupid blunder, and I tender my apologies to Herr Hupfeld, and regret that I should have been led into such a mistake.

Le Figaro of September 6th last stated as follows:—

"Very successful was a striking speech delivered by Herr Hupfeld, who represented Germany, when he invited his fellow-countrymen to give 'three hochs' in honour of 'Fair France.' Also his invitation to all the Philatelists in the world 'to clasp each other's hands in all the world across their albums' was received with very great applause."

* * *

Packets of Post Cards and Envelopes.

I would like to draw the attention of my readers to the grand series of these packets which are now being announced in our advertisement columns.

The great advantage to a collector of Entires is that in purchasing these packets he will not get a single duplicate. Every packet contains different varieties from those in any other packet, and the present is the best opportunity ever offered to collectors of Entires to purchase a really grand lot at about *half* the usual Catalogue rates.

The second portion of the list will be published next month.

The list of sets of stamps is also continued in our advertisement pages, and a careful perusal will show many bargains, great care having been taken to price every set at a *great* reduction from the cost of the stamps if bought singly.

* * *

Egyptian "Salt Revenue Stamps."

The following letter recently received by our publishers may be of some interest to collectors of Fiscals.

The stamps referred to are large oblong, with value in English and Arabic in a tablet in the first colour named, the rest of the stamp being in the second colour, wmk. Crescent & Star twice on each stamp.

250 m., carmine and ultramarine.
500 m., brown and orange.
1 l., green and carmine.
2 l., mauve and green.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you that this Administration possesses a large stock of 'Salt Revenue' stamps, and I beg to request you to kindly inform me if you consider them to be of value to stamp collectors.

"The following was the method and object of their use:—

"Until a short time ago there existed in this country a salt monopoly, which was directed and controlled by the 'Salt Administration.' When the salt retailers wished to purchase salt, the method of proceedure was to buy Salt stamps at a post office equal to the price of the quantity of salt required; these stamps, affixed to forms after they had been obliterated by the Office date-stamp, were presented at the salt store who issued the salt.

"A short time ago the Government monopoly was bought by a company, and the affair is worked on a different basis, stamps no longer being used.

"It appears to me that, as no more of these stamps will be issued, they are of value to collectors, specially as the whole stock, of which there were two issues, is in the hands of this Department. It is now proposed to sell them, the proceeds to be devoted to the Postal Mutual Aid Association.

"I inclose a set of the stamps for your inspection.

"I have the honour to be,
"Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"T. Babu,
"*Postmaster General.*"

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

* * * *

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY.
President—R. HOLLICK.
Vice-Presidents—T. W. PECK, W. PIMM.
Committee—
P. T. DEAKIN, C. A. STEPHENSON, W. S. VAUGHTON, W. G. WALTON.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—
G. JOHNSON, 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

THE officers for the ensuing year were elected as above. The Accounts, showing a balance in hand of £79 8s. 11d., were audited and approved. The Report was approved and 3,000 copies ordered to be printed. Copies may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec. The total amount circulated in the Exchange during the past year was £23,785 16s. 7d., and the total sold was £3,124 14s. 3d. It was decided to hold two auctions for the use of members only on December 6th, 1900, and February 14th, 1901. Full particulars will be found in the Report, which will also contain a list of the chief philatelic works in our valuable library.

The programme was fixed as follows:—

PROGRAMME, 1900–1901.

Each meeting commences at 8 p.m.

1900.
Oct. 4. Annual Meeting.
Nov. 6. (Tuesday.) Display, "British North America, New South Wales," etc. Mr. W. B. AVERY.
Dec. 6. Auction.
1901.
Jan. 3. Display, with Notes, "West Indies." Mr. W. PIMM.
Feb. 14. Auction.
Mar. 7. Display, "Modern Issues." Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON.
April 4. Display, with Notes, "South Australia." Mr. R. HOLLICK.
May 2. Paper, "New Zealand, Type I." Mr. T. W. PECK.

Auctions at Great Western Hotel, Birmingham. All other meetings at 208, Birchfield Road.

All meetings are held on Thursday, unless stated otherwise.

Herts Philatelic Society.

HONORARY President: Harold J. White. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, Gordon Smith, M.A. Committee: Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, George Gaffe, E. A. Mardon, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland. Counterfeit Expert: Rev. R. B. Earée, Miserden Rectory, Cirencester. Librarian: George Haynes, The Grange, St. Albans, and 124, Newgate Street, London, E.C. Honorary Auditors: W. A. Boyes and C. Forbes. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans. Headquarters for Monthly Meetings: Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C. Annual Subscription, 5s., no Entrance Fee. Life Membership, £2 2s.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.
Vice-Presidents—H. ABBOTT, W. GRUNEWALD.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.
Hon. Librarian—J. C. NORTH.
Hon. Secretary—G. FRED H. GIBSON, Kersal, Manchester.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. COOTE.
Comptroller—W. GRUNEWALD.
Committee—
J. S. GEE, N. HEYWOOD, W. W. MUNN.

The Meetings are held at the GRAND HOTEL, MANCHESTER, every Friday evening, at 7.30.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1900–1901.

1900.
Oct. 5. Opening Meeting.
Paper, "Impressions of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition." W. DORNING BECKTON.
Display of Stamps exhibited by Local Members and Medals received.
„ 12. Paper, "A Plea for Beauty Spots." NATHAN HEYWOOD.
Display, with Notes, "Belgium." W. W. MUNN.
„ 19. Auction lots.
„ 26. Display, with Notes, "Mexico." H. E. WALKER.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
Nov. 2. Auction Lots.
„ 9. Paper, "Fading of Stamp Colours." M. W. JONES.
„ 16. Auction Lots.
„ 21. (Wednesday.) Annual Dinner, 7 p.m.
„ 30. Auction Lots.
Dec. 7. Paper, "Orange River Colony." W. DORNING BECKTON.
With Display by J. H. ABBOTT, W. DORNING BECKTON, and G. F. H. GIBSON.
„ 14. Auction Lots.
1901.
Jan. 4. Display, with Notes, "St. Helena." VERNON ROBERTS.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
„ 11. Auction Lots.
„ 18. Paper, "Official Stamps." G. B. DUERST.
„ 25. Auction Lots.
Feb. 1. Display, with Notes, "Roumania." C. H. COOTE, G. B. DUERST.
„ 8. Auction Lots.
„ 15. Paper, "Recent Issues." J. C. NORTH.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
„ 22. Auction Lots.
Mar. 1. Display, with Notes, "Sarawak." J. H. ABBOTT, W. DORNING BECKTON.
„ 8. Auction Lots.
„ 15. Short Papers on Interesting Stamps. G. F. H. GIBSON, W. GRUNEWALD, W. W. MUNN.
„ 22. Auction Lots.

Mar. 29. Display, with Notes, "Holland."
A. H. HARRISON.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
April 3. (Wednesday.) Auction Lots.
„ 12. Lantern Exhibition. J. H. ABBOTT.
„ 19. Auction Lots.
„ 26. Display, with Notes, "Egypt."
E. T. ROBERTS, W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in a bookcase at the Grand Hotel, and may be borrowed on application to the Librarian.

All books must be in the Library during the Ordinary Meetings of the Society. Members may borrow one book at a time, with the privilege of renewal at the end of a fortnight, unless it is required by another member.

Hon. Librarian—J. C. NORTH, 35, S. James' Terrace, Spring Street, OLDHAM.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB

Is in active operation from October to June inclusive, and is open to Members and Corresponding Members for the Session, the packets or sheets circulating monthly. Details and Rules may be had on application to the Comptroller, W. GRUNEWALD, Kirklees, Elm Grove, DIDSBURY, near Manchester.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

AT the beginning of another season Philatelists of all grades are invited to join the Suburban Club, which will be found a favourable medium for the disposal of duplicates or for the acquisition of rare and medium stamps at reasonable prices. As the packets are valuable, satisfactory references are requisite, and intending members should not fail to send such with their applications. Rules and full particulars to be obtained from the Secretary, H. A. SLADE, Ingleside, St. Albans.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held on July 18th, when a good number of members attended. The President, Mr. W. Brettschneider, occupying the chair.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the Annual Report, and in doing so again complimented the Society upon the success of the Exhibition it had recently held. The expense of it reduced the balance to the credit of the Society, but it had helped to increase the members' roll. The adoption of the Report was seconded by Mr. Glazbrook and carried unanimously. The Balance Sheet was also unanimously adopted upon the motion of Mr. J. Davis.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1900–01 resulted as follows: President, Mr. C. Chapman; Vice-President, Mr. W. Davies; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. S. Abraham; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. D. S. Abraham; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Baker; Librarian, Mr. E. A. Deaville; Auditor, Mr. S. E. Innes.

Committee: Messrs. W. Brettschneider, J. Davis, A. S. A. Whelen, and F. A. Jackson.

A notice of motion given by Mr. J. Davis was carried, viz. That the fine of 1s. in Rule 7 of Exchange Branch be altered to 3d. An attempt was made to alter the amount to 6d., but met with no support. The Committee now intend to strictly enforce the fine on members keeping the Exchange Books more than two clear days.

A new member was elected, Mr. James Williamson, while the Secretary nominated another for election at next meeting. D. S. ABRAHAM, *Hon. Sec.*

Correspondence.

* * * *

[The following letter from a lady at Bloemfontein contains so much that is both amusing and instructive that we have much pleasure in publishing it almost in full.—ED. *M. J.*]

"BLOEMFONTEIN, O.R.C.,
"*August 24th*, 1900.

"*Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited,*
"391, *Strand, London.*

"GENTLEMEN,— . . . The stamp craze has been the most extraordinary feature of the war since the British entry here, or rather I should say one of the sidelights. It has been, and still is, a positively abnormal state of trade. It seemed as though we were caught in a whirlpool, and simply went mad over stamps. To take, for instance, myself. I had, it is true, never thrown a stamp away in my life. I begin to think that that fact was due to the knowledge that I had in me the makings of a stamp-dealer (I beg your pardon—a Philatelist). Be that as it may, I had, as I say, never thrown away a stamp, but never in the least concerned myself as to the difference between one and another; I only saved them to give them away by the handful to the most importunate little boy of my acquaintance. Three weeks after the British entry I sold and dealt and talked stamps with the oldest and wisest collectors of them all. Mortimer Menpes did me the honour of asking me where I picked up my knowledge; and when I modestly disclaimed any knowledge whatsoever, being only a dealer of scarcely two weeks old, he looked his surprise, and said, in a flattering tone, 'that there seemed very little indeed that I did not know.' I am recounting this to show with what fervour and heat the fever caught on. A short account of it will perhaps interest you, and might make matter for your *Journal*.

"I was left in charge of a stationery business while the owner went home to order new stock. The owner was also a dealer in stamps, whom you know, I believe, in that connection. To his advice I owe my interest and embarkation in the speculation in stamps. I invested in £2 worth of 'V. R. I.', and have made nearly £10 out of them, having very few of the original lot left. Stamps will perhaps *never* fetch such prices again as they have since March last—there is that to be said; but I also think that the market will be slow in readjusting itself to its former level. When the British flooded the town they paid any price asked for old Free State and Transvaal stamps. The catalogue was simply not in the reckoning at all; in fact, the catalogue price was at once quadrupled by the most innocent seller, if indeed he happened to know anything whatever about the catalogue prices.

"Sets of old Free State stamps never fetched less than £1, and with a Commando and Police stamp, £1 5s. and £1 10s. It was paid without a word. Stamps singly went

at 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s.—quite the common sort. 'T. F.' stamps fetched 1s. 6d. and 2s. steadily all through. Commandoes I sold out at 1s. 6d. each; then jumped up to 5s. and 6s. for about half a dozen; then I sold one at £1 10s.; now I expect to get £2 for my last remaining one. Police 'R. D. M.' stamps sold at 3s. each all along; now they are not to be had. Of course, the three values of 'V. R. I.' that ran out were rushed for in a manner almost laughable. Every week the price went up a few shillings for the 2½d., 4d., and 6d., *rose*. When the 4d. ran short the first time I sold them at 5s. each for about four or five weeks. Then they came in again—a few sheets were found, it was said. However, it only affected the sales slightly; they dropped to 2s. 6d. each, as the sheets were bought right out. The 2½d. began at 7s. 6d., now are 10s., and will very soon be 15s. The 6d., *rose*, began at 15s., and have now reached 25s., and are scarcely to be had at that. Mr. Mortimer Menpes wrote a most amusing letter anent the stamp craze, which was published in our paper, *The Post;* a little of it I saw also in a recent issue of your *Journal*. He dwelt on the *errors*—no dots. It was certainly *most* amusing. One heard of nothing but stamps without dots. Every stamp bought was searched eagerly to find the '*no dot*.' I had some *very* amusing experiences in the business over stamps. To me, who had learnt stamps for three weeks, the gross and lamentable ignorance displayed by people who bought and professed to be collectors (in a small way) was truly astounding. With what a superior air and divine pity I would gaze at them! and a little lecture—'free, gratis, and for nothing'—on stamps, their surcharges, and the various curiosities in postmarks would be given over the sale of every separate stamp to delighted audiences of two, three, or four *khaki*-clad individuals, until at last 'O. F. S.' 'V. R. I.', and all kinds of surcharges flitted before me day and night. Everyone was bitten—man, woman, and child, soldier and civilian, warrior, doctor, and nurse, all alike bought stamps, many of them not knowing in the least what they bought or why they bought. Imagine a group of nurses musing over a book of Orange Free State stamps, and ending in buying a set each. They walked to the door perfectly satisfied with their purchases and knowing all about them. Reaching the door, one turned in a hesitating way, walked back to the counter, and said—

"'*Would* you mind telling me what a surcharge is?'

"The little lecture was again trotted out. Another bought a set and, highly delighted, went off. In a week back she came, and begged to know whether she might return it, as she had *quite thought* she had bought a 'V. R. I.' set until it had been pointed out to her. I really got into the way of saying to purchasers before they paid, 'I hope you understand you are not buying a "V. R. I." set, as of course you could not get it at that price.' So little did they know that in several cases my remarks caused them to lay it down again.

"Many of the gentlemen buyers 'knew nothing whatever about stamps, and were only buying for friends at home who had asked them to be sure and send them some.' These friends had not the faintest idea of what handsome sums they were coolly expecting to be spent in their behalf. I had a letter from a colonial friend, who said, 'When you reply please put a 6d., red, and a 2½d. on your letter. I hear they are rare, and should like to have them.' I should think so, indeed—£1 1s. to be gummed on the letter! Not so easy, my friend. The strength of my regard for you does not go that length. One collector happened to turn up a stamp that I had omitted to make myself familiar with as regarded price and condition. I looked him up and down, and wondered whether I might plunge. But I was really so ignorant of its value that I was afraid of asking something ridiculously low or just as ridiculously high, so I determined to throw myself on his mercy. I said, 'What is the price of it? You should know, being a collector. Of course, our prices are pretty high just now, so I must really trust to your honour to tell me correctly.'

"'Um—haven't got any—where stamps are concerned,' I heard him mutter under his breath. To my sorrow I found that was true of some, though not of this particular individual.

"One thing they each and all tried to make me understand, believe, and remember—that *you* were well supplied with *every* stamp, and they had only to wait until they went back to London to be able to get the stamps they were paying such fabulous prices for here in hundreds of you. I insisted on asking the question as to why they did not wait, and also why you quoted these very stamps and did not price them. Did not that show you were out of them? The most plausible reply I got was: 'Oh, dear me, no; he has so many it is no use trying to sell!' I was not to be taken in, and it was a significant fact that they went on buying.

"One of them never entered the place without telling me we were making our own prices, and there would be a fearful slump directly.

"'Never in "V. R. I." stamps,' I told him, and showed him just how many had been surcharged, and begged him to recollect at the same time that 4,000,000 collectors must be supplied, and each must have *at least one set*. How was it to be managed?

"Mafeking stamps were a great rage. Lord Dudley bought two from me—one with Baden-Powell for £5, and one with Captain Goodyear on a bicycle for £3. Several others I sold for £2 and £3 each.

"A man walked in one day and asked for the Mafeking stamp I had in the window marked 1s. I looked my surprise, as I had *no* Mafeking stamp at all, and said so. 'Yes, there is one; I saw it plainly.' So I begged him to fetch it for me, which he did. It proved to be a Bechuanaland stamp with the Mafeking postmark distinctly upon it. He left sadder and certainly wiser. He will not make that mistake again.

"The postmarks on the Orange Free State stamps, showing the Dutch occupation of the colonial towns, are most interesting. In Aliwal North, Colesberg, Barkley West, and Burgersdorp they used the Free State stamps during the short period of their rule, and used the Cape of Good Hope postmarks, so that one sees a Free State stamp with a postmark 'Colesberg, C. G. H.' We sold these, on envelopes, at 7s. 6d. each. I have three or four left. I inclose you a Burgersdorp one as a curio. It was the same with the border towns in Natal taken by the invaders, only there they used the Z. A. R. stamps. I have heard of a few colonial stamps surcharged by the Boers, so few that I think their price will be high. The Boers were never long enough in authority to think of these things. There are one or two Natal stamps surcharged 'Z. A. R.', and I have heard of some Cape stamps treated in the same way at Colesberg, surcharged 'O. F. S.', but I have not seen any of them. The curiosity in postmarks is the same here—the Orange Free State stamps imperially surcharged 'V. R. I.' and over that the 'Bloemfontein O. V. S.' postmark. For the past month the 'O. V. S.' has been obliterated, and the three dots alone remain as the sign of a past government. Now we have the proper one, I see by a letter I received from Kroonstad to-day; 'Kroonstad, O. R. C.' is the postmark. The Army Field Force and Army Telegraph postmarks are much sought after. I have an extremely embellished post card before me now. Originally it was a Brief Kaart, with four lines in black and a 'V. R. I.' 1½d. on 2d., lilac, stamp, marked with the Coat of Arms, no flag. In the left corner is a 'V. R. I.' ½d., green, Transvaal stamp; in the right-hand corner is an English yellow (?) ½d.

while in the opposite corner is a 2½d., blue, Transvaal 'V.R.I.' In the middle at the bottom, and just underneath the card's own stamp, are two ½d. English; in the left-hand bottom corner an English 1d. Each stamp on this card is obliterated with 'Field P.O. British Army Service'; others again have 'Army P.O. South Africa'; others 'Army Telegraphs.' All are curiosities and mementoes of martial law.

"The first Orange River Colony surcharge appeared a week ago. I send you one on the letter. One error appears on the sheet—no dot after 'Colony.' Most of the 'V. R. I.' values made their appearance with two errors in each sheet, and these of different kinds. One ½d., error, had the 'd' without the '½'; also the 6d., rose, and the 6d., blue, exist without the '6.' A 1d. had only 'V.R.', no 'I'; and the 1s. is found with the 's' alone, no figure. The common one, of course, was that with the dot missing between 'V' and 'R'; others had it deficient between 'R' and 'I.' The 6d., blue, error, has fetched as much as £10. I sold one for £3. The 6d., rose, error, is fetching as much as £20. The 1s. brings from £1 10s. to £2, the 1d. from £1 to £1 5s., and the ½d. from 10s. to £1. For a few months the ½d. and 1d. sheets appeared with *four* errors—one in each quarter-sheet. They were bought up tremendously, but the errors were soon rectified, and now no more are to be got. The prices of those that are exhausted keep high. The 6d., rose, is keeping firm at £1 5s., 2½d. at 10s., and 4d. at 2s. 6d. The latter will soon be more, and so will the 2½d.

"Old Free State sets from ½d. to 5s. sell well at £1 the set. The Transvaal 'V. R. I.', too, are fetching good prices. There is one error in the 1d.—'V. R.' and no 'I,' the only error I have seen so far. We hear that the supply of 5s. stamps is exhausted, and they are fetching £2 5s. in Pretoria and Johannesburg. I have been asked repeatedly for it, but have only one for a set, and will not sell it until it is worth a good price. I sold one set, minus the 2s. 6d. stamp, for £2. Sets up to 6d. sell for 5s.; up to 1s. for 8s. and 10s.; up to 2s. 6d. for 15s. 6d., and so on.

"My stamp letter has reached undue proportions, so I will now close, trusting you have not been wearied with it, and also trusting to hear from you very shortly.

"I am, yours truly, —— ——."

DEAR SIR,—As I have already pointed out to your publishers, the 3d. Baden-Powell stamp was not a *local*,* and paid postage anywhere. In the first place there would have been no necessity for both a 1d. and 3d. stamp for local use in a small place like Mafeking; secondly, if the 3d. had been intended for local use only, the words "Local Post" would surely have appeared at the foot as in the case of the 1d. But I can produce as conclusive evidence in support of my views the following:—

(*a*) A block of four small 3d. B.-P. stamps on an envelope sent from Mafeking to Buluwayo.

(*b*) A pair of large 3d. B.-P., together with a 6d. on 3d., lilac, Brit. Bech. on an envelope sent from Mafeking to Buluwayo.

(*c*) A single small 3d. B.-P. on an envelope among other stamps sent from Mafeking to England.

I also know of other B.-P. stamps on letters sent out of Mafeking. The charge for a letter *viâ* North was 1s. for half an ounce, and *viâ South*, 6d. This is curious, but perfectly true. I believe that 6d. was charged for every additional half-ounce. Native runners usually carried from fifty to one hundred letters, sometimes less than fifty. I have conversed with a gentleman who personally inspected the mails with the Postmaster of Buluwayo as they came in from Mafeking; he saw B.-P. stamps on letters to all parts.

Yours truly,

J. R. F. TURNER.

* It really does not appear to us to matter in the least whether this stamp was a "local" or not.—ED. *M. J.*

Answers to Correspondents.

* * * *

S. H.—It is not advisable to soak stamps in hot water, and there are many that will not stand soaking in cold. The safest way to remove paper from the backs is to lay the stamps face downwards and wet the paper with a brush, or lay wet blotting-paper on them.

F. E. L.—We do not undertake to value stamps in this column, and a variety of postmark, in our opinion, adds very little to the value.

PHILATELIST.—We doubt whether an album published in small monthly parts would answer, the parts would be so liable to be damaged in the post. Why not start a savings-bank account, or an Album Club for the purchase of albums by monthly instalments?

P.—We believe that, after Austria ceased to hold any part of Italy, the stamps with values in *soldi* could only be used in the offices in the Turkish Empire. Were there any other offices to use them?

J. M. C.—According to our gauge the Russian stamps you asked about are perf. 14½ × 15.

B. M. R.—It is impossible to print an accurate perforation gauge in a magazine. They require to be very carefully printed so that the material may not shrink. Correspondence for the *Monthly Journal* should be addressed to the Editor.

W. S.—The Labuan variety you mention is probably an imperfect impression or from a defective transfer. We note the North Borneo.

H. T. M.—Your Queensland stamp has changed colour, probably from exposure to the sun.

F. E. W.—Your diligence as devoted to the discovery of discrepancies is marvellous. There are not many of our readers who wade through old editions of the Catalogue and Album for our benefit, but with the aid of the faithful *few* we hope to remedy many little defects in time. In the case of the *Argentines*, the Catalogue is wrong and the Album right. *Canada*, 10 c., on *laid*, was chronicled in 1893, but it appears to be one of the varieties covered by the note after No. 89. You are quite right about *Porto Rico*. As to the types of the *United States* 2 c. envelopes of 1887, we believe the position of the point of the bust to be the best test; the "G" may show signs of wear, or the ends of the bar be covered with colour.

C. E. J. H.—The stamps overprinted "D. P." are used in the office of a newspaper, the *Daily Press* of Hong Kong. It is a private mark only, like the initials perforated in English stamps.

A. P.—The illustration in the Catalogue shows the difference between the Paris and Athens prints better than any description. The Belgian and Greek impressions are more difficult to distinguish, as some of the later printings at Athens have been clear and good; the Belgian prints are better than any of the local, and the paper seems to be also of a better quality, but we know of no definite point of difference that can be described.

A. E. M.—We have never seen a copy of plate 70, neither have we ever met with anyone who had. If you have found three copies you are singularly fortunate; it seems too good to be true!

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CHILI.

1900. *Type* 16.

	s.	d.
10 c., violet	0	4

COREA.

1895. *Type* 6. *Perf.* 11½.

No. 3. 5 poon, *used*	0	4
,, 4. 10 p., blue, unused	1	0
,, 4. 10 p. ,, used	0	3
,, 5. 25 p., lake, unused	1	3
,, 5. 25 p. ,, used	0	6

1899. *Same type. Perf.* 12½, 13.

No. 7. 5 p., green, unused	1	0
,, 7. 5 p. ,, used	0	2
,, 10. 50 p., mauve, unused	1	6
,, 10. 50 p. ,, used	0	6

1900. 1895 *issue surcharged in red.*

No. 11. 5 p., green	1	6
,, 12. 10 p., indigo	2	0
,, 13. 25 p., lake	1	6

1900. 1899 *issue surcharged in red.*

No. 14a. 50 p., mauve	1	6

1900. *Types* 7 *and* 8. *Perf.* 10.

No. 16. 3 c., red	0	3
,, 17. 2 c., blue (surcharged in red)	1	0
,, 18. 3 c., red (,, ,, black)	1	6
,, 19. 1 p., in red, on 5 p., green (No. 3)	2	6

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1900. *New type.*

1 c., green	0	1
5 c., ultramarine	0	4

DUTCH INDIES.

1899. *Stamps of Holland surcharged.*

	Unused. s.	d.		Used. s.	d.
No. 88. 10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac	0	4	...	0	3
,, 89. 12½ c. on 12½ c., blue	0	5	...	—	
,, 90. 15 c. on 15 c., brown	0	6	...	0	4
,, 91. 20 c. on 20 c., green	0	8	...	0	5
,, 92. 25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose	0	9	...	0	9
,, 93. 50 c. on 50 c., red and bronze	1	6	...	0	8
,, 94. 2 g. 50 c. on 2 g. 50 c., lilac	6	6	...	4	6

1898. *Envelopes surcharged in black.*

No. 13. 10 c. on 12½ c., grey, unused	0	4
,, 14. 10 c. on 15 c., bistre ,,	0	6
,, 15. 10 c. on 20 c., blue ,,	0	4
,, 16. 10 c on 25 c., violet ,,	0	4

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Stamps of Perak and N. Sembilan surcharged.*

1 c., lilac and green (on N. Sembilan)	0	2
3 c. ,, black (,, ,,)	0	4
5 c. ,, ochre (on Perak)	0	6
$1, green and deep green (on Perak)	4	0

FRENCH OFFICES ABROAD.

CAVALLE.

5 c., light green	0	1
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown on bluish	2	6

DEDEAGH.

5 c., light green	0	1
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown on bluish	2	6

ZANZIBAR.

20 a. on 2 fr., brown on bluish	3	0

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. *Type* 12.

2 marks, blue	2	6
3 ,, lilac	3	9

GREECE.

1900. *Provisionals.*

20 l. on 25 l., blue; imperf.	0	4
20 l. on 25 l. ,, perf.	0	4
1 dr. on 40 l., purple; imperf.	1	6
1 dr. on 40 l. ,, perf.	1	6
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, ,,	3	0

GUAM.

1900. *United States stamps surcharged.*

1 c., green	0	2
2 c., carmine	0	3
5 c., blue	0	6

HONG KONG.

1900. *Envelopes.*

1 c., yellow on white, oblong	0	2
2 c , green ,, square	0	2
2 c. ,, ,, oblong	0	2
4 c , carmine ,, square	0	3
5 c., mauve ,, ,,	0	3
10 c., blue ,, ,,	0	5
4 c., carmine on grey, large square	0	3
5 c., mauve ,, ,, ,,	0	3
10 c., blue ,, ,, ,,	0	5

1900. *Registered Envelopes.*

10 c., mauve; sizes F or G each	0	6
10 c. ,, ,, H and H2 ,,	0	7
10 c. ,, size K	0	8

NEPAUL.

1900. *Pin-perf.*

½ a., black-brown	0	1

PERAK.

1900. *Provisionals.*

1 c. on 2 c., lilac and brown	0	2
1 c. on 4 c. ,, carmine	0	6
1 c. on 5 c. ,, ochre	0	6
3 c. on 50 c., green and black	0	9

PERSIA.

1900. *Surcharged in violet, in pairs.*

5 sh., yellow (per pair)	0	6

QUEENSLAND.

1900. *New type.*

2 shillings, green	2	6

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

1900. *New types or colours.*

Belebei. 2 k., red	0	3
,, 5 k., blue and rose (smaller size)	0	6
Buzuluk. 3 k., carmine	0	4
Livny. 5 k., lake	0	6
Nikolsk. 2 k , green, blue, red, and yellow	0	3

SALVADOR.

1900. *Provisionals.*

1 c. on 13 c., carmine (with wheel)	2	0
2 c. on 12 c., lilac	7	6
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (with wheel)	4	0
3 c. on 12 c. ,,	4	0
3 c. on 12 c , green (surch. inverted, and with wheel)	5	0
5 c. on 24 c., mauve	4	0
5 c. on 24 c., blue (with wheel)	4	6

SIAM.

1900. *New type.*

1 a., green	0	1
2 a., bright green	0	2
3 a., red and blue	0	2

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1900. *New colour.*

4 c., rosine	0	2

SWITZERLAND.

1900. *Postal Jubilee.*

5 c., green; re-engraved	0	1
10 c., carmine ,,	0	2

TRANSVAAL.

1900. *Surcharged* "V.R.I."

£5, green	£8	0 0

URUGUAY.

1900. *Post Card.*

2 c , black	0	2

VENEZUELA.

1893. *Surcharge inverted.*

5 c., Correos	2	6	50 c., Correos	1	6
10 c. ,,	1	6	50 c., Escuelas	1	9
25 c. ,,	2	6	1 b. ,,	2	6

Cheap Sets of COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1901.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS' LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the LOW PRICES at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

*Used.** *Unused.†* *Used and Unused.‡* *All Guaranteed Genuine.* *No Reprints.*

In ordering it is only necessary to quote the number of the set and the price.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
	BRITISH HONDURAS.			
110†	1872-88, including old issues and scarce Provisionals	6	12	0
111†	Large surcharge, 2, 3, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	7	6
112†	1891, Provisionals	4	3	0
113*	,, ,,	4	1	6
114†	1891-98, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, and 24 c.	7	3	0
	BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.			
120†	1890-94, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	6	4	0
121†	1896-97, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s.	8	5	0
122†	,, 2s., 2/6, 3s., and 4s.	4	14	0
123*	1891-97, including 4d. and 6d	8	2	0
124†	1897, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	7	3	0
125†	1898-1900, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6	2	8
	CANADA.			
130†	1868-90, including large 1 c., 3 c., pale rose; 6 c., brown, etc.	6	4	6
131*	1859-95, including old issues and high values	11	2	0
132†	1897 (Jubilee), ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.	9	8	6
133*	,, ,, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 c.	6	2	3
134†	,, ,, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars	5	80	0
135*	,, ,, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars	5	50	0
136†	1897 (Maple), ½, 1, 3, 5, and 6 c.	5	1	3
137*	,, ,, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 c.	6	0	6
138†	1898-99 (figures), ½, 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	8	2	0
139*	,, ,, including Map stamp	8	0	6
140†	1899, Map, 3 distinct shades	3	0	5
141†	,, including Provisionals, Special Delivery, and Registered	4	1	6
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.			
150*	1855-77, including 4d., triangular	5	2	6
151†	1868-82 ,, 4 rare Provisionals	6	8	0
152*	,, ,, 2 varieties, 3d. on 3d.	6	1	6
153†	1882-90 (wmk. "CA" and "Anchor"), including 4d. and 6d.	8	4	0
154*	1885-90 (wmk. "Anchor"), ½d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s.	6	1	0
155†	1891-96, including 2½d., green, and 2½d. on 3d.	6	2	3
156*	,, ,, Provisional and high value	8	1	0
157†	1896-1900, 1d., 3d., 4d., and 1s.	4	2	0
	MAFEKING SIEGE STAMPS.			
160*	1900, Cape and Bechuanaland Protectorate, surcharged "Mafeking Besieged"	3	40	0
161*	,, Baden-Powell's designs, 1d., Bicycle; 3d., B.-P.	2	50	0
	CEYLON.			
165†	1867-82, including 1d., blue; 24 c., green; and 16 on 24 c.	5	4	6
166*	1872-80 (wmk. "CC"), 4, 4, 8, 16, 24, and 48 c.	6	2	0
167†	1883-85, including 3 scarce Provisionals	6	6	0
168*	,, ,, 2 Provisionals	5	1	0
169†	1885-88, 5, 15, 25, 28, and 28 on 32 c.	5	2	6
170†	1888-90, various 2 c. Provisionals	6	1	0
171*	,, ,, ,, etc.	6	0	8
172†	1891-1900, including high values and Provisionals	10	2	6
173†	1895, "On Service," 3, 5, 15, 25, and 30 c.	5	3	9
174*	,, ,, and new issues	8	1	6
	COOK ISLANDS.			
180†	1892, 1d., 1½d., and 10d.	3	5	6
181†	1893, 1d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 5d.	5	3	6
182†	1898, ½d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4	2	6

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
	CYPRUS.			
190†	1880, 1d., Plates Nos., including scarce varieties	6	6	0
191†	,, 2½d, Plates 14 and 15	2	0	6
192†	,, 4d. and 6d.	2	25	0
193†	1881, ½d. on 1d., 18 mm., various Plate Nos.	7	12	0
194†	,, ½d. on 1d., 13 mm. ,, ,,	3	6	0
195†	1881-86, including both dies and Provisional	7	2	3
196†	1894-96, 30 paras, ½, 1, 2, and 4 pi	5	1	3
197†	,, 9, 12, 18, and 45 pi	4	12	0
198*	30 p., ½, 1, 2, and 4 pi	5	0	10
	DOMINICA.			
201*	1877-79, 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	3	6	0
202†	1877-88, including Provisional and scarce value	7	10	0
203†	Postal Fiscal, 1d., 6d., and 1s.	3	6	0
	FALKLAND ISLES.			
205†	1878 (no wmk.), 6d. and 1s.	2	6	0
206†	1884-96, ½d., 1d. (3), 2d., and 2½d.	6	2	0
207†	1891-96, 6d., 9d., and 1s.	3	2	9
	FIJI ISLANDS.			
210†	1871-78, including 1st issue and Provisionals	6	9	0
211†	,, imperf. varieties, including inverted surcharge	7	17	6
212†	1879-93, including various perfs. and 5d. on 6d.	6	6	0
213†	,, 1s. and 5s.	2	8	0
214†	1891-93, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d. (2), 5d., and 6d.	7	5	0
215†	,, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 6d.	5	1	3
216*	,, 1d. and 3 varieties of 2d.	4	0	9
	GAMBIA.			
220†	1880 (wmk. "CC"), ½d., 1d., 2d., and 3d.	4	10	0
221†	1886 (wmk. "CA"), ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	7	4	6
222†	1898, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	8	3	3
	GIBRALTAR.			
225†	1886-87, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	6	12	6
226†	1889 (Aug.), surcharged, 5, 10, 25 (2), 40, 50, and 75 c.	7	10	0
227†	1889 (Nov.), 5, 10, 20, 40, and 50 c.	5	1	6
228†	1889-95, 1, 2, and 5 pesetas	3	9	0
229†	1898, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	7	3	0
230*	1886-98, including 4 different issues	7	0	9
	MOROCCO AGENCIES.			
235†	1898, Local Print, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 c.	6	1	9
236†	,, ,, 1 and 2 pesetas	2	4	0
237†	,, London Print, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., and 1 peseta	7	2	9
238*	,, 5 and 10 c. with each surcharge	4	0	6
	GOLD COAST.			
241†	1880-94, ½d., 1d. (2), 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 1s.	8	5	0
242*	,, ½d., 1d. (2), 2d., 3d., and 4d.	6	1	6
243*	,, 2½d., 4d., 1s., and 2s.	4	1	9
244*	1891-94, 5s., 10s., and 20s.	3	8	0
245†	1898, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	6	2	6
	GRENADA.			
250†	1883, ½d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	5	7	0
251†	1886-90, including 3 scarce Provisionals	4	3	6
252†	1895-98, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. (2), 3d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.	9	4	0
253*	Surcharge "Postage," 1d. and 2d. on 6d. and 8d.	4	15	0

CHEAP SETS OF COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
	GRIQUALAND.			
256†	Including large and inverted small "G"	4	3	0
	HELIGOLAND.			
258†	Originals, ½, ¾, and 6 sch.; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pfg.	10	7	6
	HONG KONG.			
260†	1863-90, 2, 5, 10, 12, and 30 c.	5	2	0
261*	,, 2 (2), 5, 8, 10 (2), and 30 c. (2)	8	2	0
262†	1890, with Chinese, 20 c., 50 c., and 1 dollar	3	5	0
263*	,, including 50 c. and 1 dollar	5	1	6
	INDIA.			
266*	1854-88, including 1st issue and blue paper	15	1	9
267†	1882-90, 3 and 9 pies, ¼, ½, 1, and 1½ annas	6	0	8
268*	Including 2, 3, and 5 rupees	6	3	0
269†	"Service," 1867-73, 2, 4, and 8 annas	3	2	0
270*	,, ,, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	5	0	4
271†	"On H.M.S.," 1, 2, and 4 annas	3	4	0
272*	,, ,, including 2 issues and high values	9	0	8
273†	,, ,, 1, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	4	2	6
	CHAMBA.			
276†	½, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	5	1	6
277†	2½, 6, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee	5	6	6
278†	"Service," ½, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	5	1	3
	FARIDKOT.			
280†	1886-93, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 annas	6	2	0
281†	,, 8 a., 1 rupee, grey; 1 rupee, carmine and green	3	8	0
	GWALIOR.			
285†	1885, red surcharges, short and long	5	10	0
286†	,, short, black, 9 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 3, 4, and 6 a.	7	10	0
287†	,, long, 3 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 annas, and 1 rupee, grey	8	7	6
288†	,, long. 2, 3, and 5 rupees	3	21	0
289†	"Service," ½, 1, 2. 4, and 8 annas	5	1	9
	JHIND.			
292†	1885, curved ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4	6	6
293†	1886-98, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 4, 8 a. and 1 r., grey	7	5	6
294*	,, 2, 3, and 4 annas	3	1	0
295†	"Service," curved, ½, 1, and 2 annas	3	3	0
296†	,, 1887, ½, 2, and 4 annas, and 1 rupee	4	2	3
297*	,, ,, ½, 2, 4, and 8 annas	4	2	0
	NABHA.			
300†	Curved and red surcharges	4	5	0
301†	1887-94, 3 and 9 pies, 1½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee, grey	8	7	6
302†	,, 2, 3, and 5 rupees	3	30	0
303†	"Service," including curved and red surcharge	5	1	6
	PUTTIALLA.			
306†	1884, curved, ½, 1 and 2 annas	3	2	6
307†	1885, red straight, ½ and 2 a., and 1 r., slate	3	6	6
308†	1886, including 2 red errors "Auttialla" and double surcharge	5	7	0
309†	1892, *Patiala*, 9 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 6 a.	8	3	0
310†	,, ,, 8 and 12 annas, and 1 rupee	3	4	0
311†	"Service," red surcharges, ½, 1 and 2 annas	3	1	0
312†	,, 1887-92, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas and 1 rupee, slate	8	7	0
313*	Red surcharges, ordinary and "Service"	5	4	0
314*	1892, ½, 1, 3, and 6 annas and 1 rupee	5	3	6
	ALWUR.			
317†	1877-99, ½, ¼, and 1 anna	3	0	4
318*	,, ,, ,,	3	0	3
	BHOPAL.			
321†	1877-80, including square imperf.	4	1	3
322†	1880-84, large perf.	3	0	8
323†	1881, square imperf. including errors	6	3	0
324†	1886-90, square perf. and imperf.	7	2	0
325†	1889-98 ,, ,, later issues	5	1	4
326†	1896, small stamps perf. and imperf. including scarce	9	1	6

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
	BHOR.			
329†	1879, ½ and 1 anna	2	0	10
	BUNDI.			
330†	1896-99, ½, ½, 1 and 2 annas	4	0	10
331†	,, 4, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	4	4	6
	BUSSAHIR.			
335†	1896, perf. ½, 2, 4, 8, and 12 annas	5	7	6
336†	1896-99, pin perf. and imperf.	5	2	0
337†	,, later varieties	6	2	6
	CHARKARI.			
340†	½, ½, and 1 anna	3	0	4
	COCHIN.			
343†	½ and 1 puttan	2	0	6
344†	1898, 3 pies, ½. 1, and 2 p.	4	0	6
	DHAR.			
346†	1897-99, including first issue	4	1	9
	DUTTIA.			
348†	1897-99, imperf. and rouletted	6	1	4
	HOLKAR.			
350†	1889-92, ½, ½, 1, and 2 annas	4	0	6
	HYDERABAD.			
352†	1871-96, ½, ½, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	6	1	6
353*	,, ½, ½, 1, 1, and 2 annas	5	0	6
	JAMMU AND CASHMERE.			
355†	1866-77, circular stamps, originals	6	9	0
356†	1866, old rectangular	5	5	0
357*	1866-83, including old issue	4	1	3
358†	1878-94 ,, scarce varieties	10	3	0
360†	"Service," 1880, ½, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	5	1	9
	JHIND.			
364†	1874-76, including thick and thin paper and perf.	5	3	9
365†	1882-84 ,, wove and laid and perf.	7	2	6
	KISHENGARH.			
368†	1899, imperf., ½, ½, 1, and 1 anna	4	0	9
369†	1900, pin perf., ½, ½, ½, and 1 anna	4	0	8
	NEPAUL.			
372*	1866, 1 and 4 annas	2	0	4
378†	1899, including imperf. and pin perf.	5	1	0
	NOWANUGGER.			
376†	Including 1st issue and wide and narrow stamps	6	1	0
	ORCHA.			
378*	1900, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4	1	3
	POONCH.			
381†	1884-88, white and yellow papers	5	2	0
382†	,, green, blue, lilac, etc., papers	7	2	0
383†	"Service," 1 pice, ½ and 1 anna	3	1	0
	RAJPEEPLA.			
386†	1880, ½, 2, and 4 annas	3	2	9
	SIRMOOR.			
387†	1885-88, 3 and 6 pies, 1 and 2 annas	4	0	6
388†	1895 (Elephant), 3 and 6 pies, 1, 2, 3, and 4 a.	6	1	3
389†	1899, 3, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	4	3	3
390‡	"Service," red and black surcharges	3	1	0
	SORUTH.			
394‡	1868, 1 anna, black; 1 anna, red	2	12	0
395†	1877-86, including imperf. and perf.	5	2	0
	TRAVANCORE.			
398†	1888, 1, 2, and 4 chuckrams	3	0	6
399*	1889, ½. 1, 2, and 4 ,,	4	0	4
	IONIAN ISLES.			
402†	1859, orange, blue, and carmine	3	8	0

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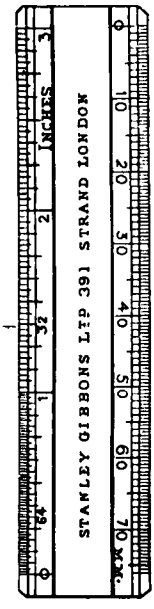

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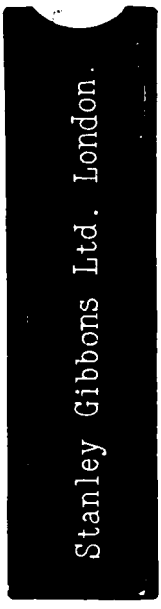

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,, 153	,,	30	,,	,,	,,	4 6	4 7

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. NOVEMBER 30, 1900. NO. 125.

Editorial.

* * *

Death of Mr. T. Ridpath.

WE have to announce, with much regret, the death of Mr. Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool, which took place, we are informed, at the beginning of the month. Mr. Ridpath's connection with the stamp trade commenced many years ago, he having been originally in the employ of Messrs. Young and Stockall, a firm whose name is hardly known to the majority of collectors of the present day. He started in business on his own account in 1877, and within the next couple of years had the good fortune to obtain the great lot of early British Guianas, amongst which was the copy of the "ONE CENT" oblong, of 1856, which still remains unique, two or three of the 2 c. circular, at that time uncatalogued, and such a stock of the other values of the first issue as rendered circular Guianas, for a time, almost plentiful! We do not know whether Mr. Ridpath had devoted any attention to the *collection* of adhesives, though he had a very extensive knowledge of stamps generally, from a business point of view, but he was a specialist in envelopes, post cards, etc., of which we have good reason to believe he had a remarkably fine collection. Mr. Ridpath was also one of the earliest and most skilful exponents of the system of showing enlargements of stamps and forgeries by means of a lantern, and he had very frequently given displays of this nature at meetings of philatelic societies. A most interesting lantern exhibition by Mr Ridpath formed a prominent item in the programme at the conversazione held in London, 1897, in connection with the Philatelic Exhibition of that year.

Forged Mafekings.

IN the September number Mr. Phillips, in his "Notes and News," mentioned forgeries of some of the Mafeking provisionals, of which forgeries considerable numbers appear to have been palmed off upon collectors and others in Cape Colony, and not a few no doubt have found their way to England. Mr. Phillips was naturally anxious to stop the sale of these fraudulent varieties as far as possible, and he only did what we consider that he was justified in doing, in giving the name of the person who had sent the stamps to our publishers, with a guarantee of their genuineness, and who, so far as we knew, might be supplying the same things to other people. We much regret to find that some injustice has unintentionally been done to Mr. Beeman in this matter. He claims, and we have no reason to doubt that he is correct, that he was a victim and not a culprit, and from what we have since heard of him we fully believe that such is the case, and we are very sorry that his unfortunate purchase of these forgeries should have led to his name being publicly associated with them. Under all the circumstances of the case, however, we do not think that Mr. Phillips could have acted otherwise. Forgeries of various of the South African provisionals were coming into the market, and everyone was anxious to trace them to their source. A correspondent of our publishers sent them a number of these forgeries, and assumed responsibility for them by guaranteeing them genuine. Mr. Beeman himself acknowledges that he was hasty in doing this, and that if he had examined the stamps more closely he would have seen that they were not what they professed to be. His explanation, which

we fully accept, is that having had some dealings with our publishers, and having been asked by them to send them any Mafeking stamps he could obtain, he purchased this lot for that purpose; that they were sold to him by a Mr. Ettling, a merchant of several years' standing in Kimberley, who stated that he had received them from a correspondent in Mafeking itself; and, believing the source to be a thoroughly trustworthy one, he sent the stamps off without thoroughly examining them, and guaranteed them genuine on the strength of their history —a very risky thing to do in South Africa or anywhere else! Mr. Beeman has now called upon Mr. Ettling to trace the pedigree of these curiosities a generation further back, but in the meantime their progenitor has probably planted his offspring far and wide and raised the price of a ticket to Europe or America!

Another, or perhaps the same, ingenious person has, we are told by a correspondent at Capetown, disposed of a large quantity of forged Mafekings to dealers and others in that place, and has since disappeared. He is described as a German, about twenty-four years of age, fair, with a small moustache, and some 5 feet 8 inches in height, passing at that time under the name of Mihm; he also sometimes did business through the agency of a lady, who gave the name of von Almen. But their names (and complexions also) may have undergone some change before these persons are next heard of. The Cape Police still, we believe, have the matter in hand, but laying their hands on the forgers is another thing.

* * *

A Philatelic Exhibition.

WE have received from the Secretary of The International Philatelic Union a circular announcing an Exhibition to be held in January next by the members of that Society. The rooms at which the show is to take place had not been finally decided upon, but a further announcement is to be made in December, when the Committee know what amount of space is likely to be required. The Exhibition is termed a "private" one, but we gather that it is only private to the extent that all the exhibitors must belong to the Union. "Tickets of admission (for which no charge will be made) will be obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary by members for the use of themselves and friends, and also by the Secretaries of any other recognised Philatelic Societies for the use of their members." It will therefore be so far public that no one who wishes to visit it need have any great difficulty in obtaining a ticket, and we have no doubt that it will be well attended. These minor exhibitions, if such they may be called, render great service to Philately; they may bring out exhibits which would not be sent to the big shows, but which are quite as interesting to the majority of collectors as the more elaborate contributions of specialists. A series of small exhibitions, got up without much trouble or expense, during the winter months would, we believe, do more to interest the general body of Philatelists than one of the great and costly shows which it seems to be customary to hold in the dog days—as if Hydrophobia and Philately were manias of a similar class!

* * *

Railway Letter Stamps.

MR. H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN has sent us specimen pages of *A History of Railway Letter Stamps*, upon which he has been engaged, we believe, for some time past, and which may be ready by the time these lines are in print. These labels form a class by themselves, the true philatelic and postal *status* of which is not easy to define. If not actually postage stamps, they are very closely allied to them, for not only is their issue authorised by the Post Office Department, but their use is prescribed by the Postal Regulations, in the case of the conveyance of letters by certain means. But indeed it matters very little whether these are postage stamps, in the strict meaning of the term, or not; they are stamps certainly, and their study forms a very interesting branch of Philately, and we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Ewen's book will be of great assistance to all collectors of the stamps of which it treats.

* * *

"Y ¼" Cuba

IN our September number we made some observations on the subject of these stamps, which, since we have had an opportunity of looking further into what was published a few years back, we find require

a little modification. As to the value of the stamps, that has been proved over and over again to be ¼ real and no more, and it is quite unnecessary at the present day to bring forward any fresh proofs of that fact. The only difficulty is, or has been, to explain the meaning of the letter "Y." The stamps were issued in November, 1855, in accordance with an official notice, a translation of which was published in *Le Timbre-Poste*, and also (in October, 1897) in this Journal. The notice showed distinctly that the stamps were ¼ real stamps, and any doubts that still existed upon that point were fully disposed of; it also showed that they were intended for prepaying local postage in Havana and its suburbs. Mr. Andreini, who is a well-known authority on the stamps of Cuba, and who writes with a thorough knowledge of Spanish, maintains in a long article in *Mekeel's Weekly* that this official document introduced for the first time the transmission of letters, etc., by post within Havana itself, and that ¼ real was the total charge for the local transmission of packets, irrespective of weight. He may be quite correct, but there is another side to the question. Even if up to that time there had been no house-to-house delivery of letters in Havana, we presume that a letter addressed by one resident in Havana to another could be posted there, and that it would be delivered to the addressee on his calling at or sending to the Post Office for his letters; and such letters would of course have been prepaid at the ordinary inland rate of ½ real per ½ oz. But another paragraph of the same document, and this Mr. Andreini seems to have overlooked, shows plainly that there had been delivery of letters previously, but that it was costly to the receivers, and possibly it was both irregular and infrequent. This paragraph states that from that date the postmen were not to receive payment or gratuities on the delivery of letters, as they were to have regular wages for that service; which can only mean that hitherto the senders of all letters (local or other) had paid postage on them at ½ real per ½ oz., and the receivers had to pay a variable amount in addition for the delivery of their letters. According to Mr. Andreini, the Decree of November, 1855, swept all this away; not only was there to be a regular delivery of letters in Havana and the suburbs three times a day, but local letters and packets of *unlimited weight* were to be thus delivered at a total charge of ¼ real each. If he is right, and we acknowledge that the Decree will bear that interpretation, the reduction in the rate of postage was enormous. It seems almost too good to be true.

In 1897 Monsieur Gainsborg propounded a theory (see *Monthly Journal*, October, 1897) in explanation of the use of the letter "Y," to the effect that the ¼ real stamp was intended to prepay, not the total postage on all packets, but the charge for delivery, which had till then been paid (probably at a higher rate) by the receivers. The "Y" would thus indicate that the ¼ real was a special rate, and an addition to the ordinary postage, to cover the charge for delivery. The theory seemed to us, as we stated at the time, a very probable one. It got over the difficulty of an apparently ruinous reduction in the rate of postage, and it furnished a plausible explanation of the presence of the letter "Y."

Mr. Andreini's article seems also to hold M. Gainsborg and the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* responsible for certain theories, which certainly never entered the head of the latter and which do not seem to be included in the suggestions of the former. One is that the stamp in question was a ¾ real, covering the regular rate of ½ real and an additional ¼ real. But this is manifestly absurd: the regular rate was ½ real *per* ½ *oz.*; the ¼ real, whatever service it paid for, was stated to be charged *irrespective of weight*, and therefore the two could hardly be combined. The other is that the ¼ real was to be collected on delivery, and, presumably, that the stamp was a Postage Due stamp. This is exactly contrary to M. Gainsborg's theory, with which we expressed agreement. The idea was that it might be a "carrier's" stamp, like those used in the United States a few years before, for *prepaying* the fee for delivery, thus doing away with the charges previously collected by the postmen.

Finally, Mr. Andreini assures us, and in this he has the support of our friend Mr. Chapman, who also has an intimate acquaintance with Spanish, that the letter "Y" was commonly used in the old days in Spain, and is still used in Cuba and in Mexico, as the

initial of names, such as "Ygnacio" and "Ysabel," which are more correctly written "Ignacio" and "Isabel," and that therefore "Ynterior" would be quite a natural way of spelling the word "Interior" in Cuba. This should settle the question once for all, and the wonder is that it has not been definitely decided long ago. It is four-and-twenty years or more since the value of the stamp became known with certainty to be ¼ real, and the only occasion for controversy lay in the fact that persons who should have known declared that "Interior" was never spelt with a "Y." Señor Duro, who might be supposed to know something of his native language, in his book published in 1881, says simply, "This surcharge" (referring to the "Y ¼") "is wrong, as it appears to indicate that the stamp is worth two reales plata fuerte *and a quarter*." Like the ignorant people referred to so contemptuously by Mr. Andreini, Señor Duro's only idea of the meaning of the letter "Y" was "*and*." Our own knowledge of Spanish is extremely limited, and any opinions that we have expressed upon this subject have been based upon the evidence produced by others. We are very glad, therefore, to be able to revert to the "Ynterior" theory, which we trusted in twenty years ago, and only abandoned because we were told that it was untenable.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

British Guiana.—*Le Timbrophile Belge* announces the 48 c. of current type in new colours. Wmk. and perf. as before.

Adhesive. 48 c., dark grey, *name and value in* brown-lilac.

British Honduras.—We have received a 5 c. stamp of the current design, but printed in two colours and on pale *blue* paper. It is lettered "POSTAGE & REVENUE", instead of "POSTAGE" at both sides as before. *Adhesive.*

5 c., grey-black, *name and value in* blue, on *pale blue.*

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent sends us a copy of a notice recently published, to the effect that on and after October 1st, 1900, the triangular stamps will not be accepted in prepayment of postage! This seems unkind. They will still be accepted at face value in payment of subscriptions to the *Monthly Journal!*

Mafeking.—Our publishers have obtained, from a thoroughly trustworthy source, some small unused blocks of the stamps with the fancy type surcharge, from an examination of which we are enabled to place on record the following details. Although the distance between the words "MAFEKING" and "BESIEGED" differs considerably in the different settings used upon different natures of stamps, the type does not appear to have been entirely reset, but only the spaces increased or reduced; thus the same broken and damaged letters probably appear in the same positions on the sheets of stamps of each value (they do so in the blocks we have examined). The surcharge seems to have been set up in a row of six, and thus the minor varieties described below are repeated all down the sheet. Taking them from left to right we find—

1. In "MAFEKING" the "E" is battered at the top, so that the serif of the centre line joins the top line; "K" has both legs broken. In "BESIEGED" the third "E" has the lower half of the upright stroke and part of the bottom line gone.

2. All the lettering is fairly good.

3. The "B" of "BESIEGED" is battered almost into a bad figure "8."

4. The bottom line of the "E" in "MAFEKING" is broken in the middle; there is a break in the back of the "G" of "BESIEGED."

5 and 6 have no stop after "MAFEKING."

5. The tip of the bottom line of the third "E" in "BESIEGED" is gone.

6. The left upper corner of the third "E" of "BESIEGED" is gone.

There are, of course, other little points also, which will aid in the detection of forgeries.

Mr. J. H. Powell, Postmaster of Bulawayo, writes to us as follows, in reference to a stamp which was listed as No. 11*a* in the second edition of the Supplement to vol. i. of the Catalogue (both this and the then No. 9*a* have now been struck out):—

"I am writing to advise you of a forgery of the 1s. on 6d. *British Bechuanaland*, listed by you as

No. 15. The forgery, which I regret to say bears traces of having been done in Mafeking, consists of the words 'MAFEKING BESIEGED' printed in the *fancy type* used for Nos. 1 to 11. The genuine stamps (No. 15), of which there was only one issue, were overprinted with the *sans-serif* type used for all the later issues. The type used for this forgery is absolutely identical with that used for Nos. 1 to 11. The stamp, which was uncancelled, was given a friend of mine by a man in Mafeking last week. He had several, I am told. My friend did not care to give me the name of the man who gave him the stamp, but he is writing to ascertain where he got them. I have made it my duty to write to the Postmaster of Mafeking, drawing his attention to the existence of the forgery in his town. I fear the craze for uncancelled Mafekings will receive a shock when these apparently genuine stamps get on to the home market. With regard to a case of forgery quoted in the *Collector's Fortnightly*, where a stamp dated 'Mafeking, Feb. 24th' is quoted, I may say that the surcharged stamps were genuinely used in Mafeking from March 6th to May 17th only.

"I might add that all the letters received from Mafeking were checked at the 'Base Camp Post Office,' and again in my office here, with a view to checking the postage. The examining clerks at both offices initialled the envelopes and marked the value of the stamps affixed; all genuine entires, therefore, which escaped the Boers *south* of Mafeking should be so marked."

It is evident that the speculator in these interesting relics may have a good deal of speculation for his money.

The following extracts from the *Mafeking Mail* are sent us by Mr. J. R. F. Turner, and are of interest as giving details of some of the postal arrangements at that place during the siege.

Mafeking Mail Special Siege Slip of Thursday, March 22nd, 1900.

"LOCAL MEMS.

"Private letters will in future be sent by the Intelligence Department by runners in batches of thirty (letters, not runners) at a time. First come first served. The communications will be despatched in the order they are received. Don't all speak at once."

There appears to have been a cheery gentleman in charge of postal matters. Was it he, we wonder, who evolved the humorous idea of altering the value of every stamp in the office?

Mafeking Mail Special Siege Slip of Saturday, March 24th, 1900.

"NOTICE.

"New arrangements for the transmission of Telegrams and dealing with Letters.

"The Bombproof at the end of Minchin's yard, at Headquarters, will be open daily to receive Letters and Telegrams for North and South, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

"The following are the rates for Telegrams:—*Viâ* the North, 9d. per word, plus a fee of 1/- for a receipt, duly stamped. Telegrams for Cape Colony and Natal will be accepted by this route.

"Telegrams *viâ* the South for Cape Colony and Natal will also be accepted, the rate being 1/- for 12 words, plus a fee of 1/- for a duly stamped receipt.

"Cablegrams, 4½ per word, *viâ* the North } plus 1/-
" 4/- " " South } receipt fee.

"*The sale of stamps for letters for local delivery will be restricted.*

"Letters for Northern and Southern routes must be handed to the Postal Official on duty, *and stamps cannot on any account be sold.*

"RATES OF POSTAGE—LETTERS.

"Local delivery (within town limits), 1d. per half oz.

"Delivery at Outposts and Forts, 3d. per half oz.

"Letters for United Kingdom, Cape Colony, and Natal, *viâ the SOUTH, 6d. per half oz.*

"Letters for United Kingdom, Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia, *viâ the NORTH, 1/- per half oz.*

"*Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes.*

"Pillar or Wall Letter receivers are erected at the following places in Mafeking, and are cleared at the times mentioned:—

"Latest time for posting letters, etc., for each collection:

PILLAR AND WALL BOXES.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.
Dixon's Hotel.	9.55 a.m.	3 55 p.m.
De Kock's Corner.	9.40 a.m.	3.40 p.m.
Victoria Hospital.	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Post Office.	9.35 a.m.	3.35 p.m.
Railway Division.	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p m.
Whiteley, Walker, & Co.	9.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.

"The following table shows the hours at which the Letter Box is closed for the different Suburban Offices, and the hours at which mails are due to arrive at this Office:—

LETTER BOXES CLOSE AT MAFEKING AT	FOR	LETTERS DUE AT MAFEKING AT
5 p m.	Brickfields.	9 a.m.
"	Baralong Stadt.	"
"	B.S.A.P. Fort.	"
"	Cannon Kopje.	"
"	Native Location.	"
"	Western Outposts.	"

"J. V. HOWAT, Postmaster."

"*Mafeking, 22nd March*, 1900."

Ewen's Weekly publishes the following statement from a correspondent in South Africa:—

"I have lately had a talk with Mr. Ferdinand Jacobs, a merchant of Mafeking, who was through the siege, regarding the special issue of stamps. This gentleman, although not a stamp collector, took great interest in the siege stamps—in fact, dealt in them largely, and is reported to have cleared £1,000 profit in them. The following report shows Mr. Jacobs' opinions on these stamps, and I give the information for what it is worth:—

"'There was no real need for the stamps, except, perhaps, the 1d. and 3d. values. They were issued to give a few people something to do, and to give others a chance of making money, presumably as compensation for the privations undergone during the siege. The stamps were primarily intended for local postage, and those used for foreign postage were doubtless only passed by the courtesy of the Post Office. It has been questioned whether stamps were even needed for local postage, but it seems that they were. For instance, from Mafeking to the Brickfields, where the Cape Police, etc., were stationed, was a distance of about 1,000 yards, and no one was allowed to go there without a special permit. Letters were carried between these places by cyclists, and the postage was, I believe, 1d., though most of the letters had 3d., 6d., 1/-, etc., put on.'

"The stamps were overprinted one at a time in the stamp office, generally by Postmaster Howat, under the supervision of the military authorities. Something like forty sets of nineteen were signed by the postmaster."

In connection with the final paragraph of Mr. Jacobs' statement, it may be of interest to quote the following, from a letter addressed to *The L. P.*, by a Philatelist who is not altogether unfavourably disposed towards these stamps:—

"The prevalent opinion in Mafeking was, that the stamps would be *worth much more used than unused*, and a man just home from the Cape says the same idea prevailed at the Cape." The italics are ours.

Vryburg.—A correspondent, who has recently returned from South Africa, shows us two varieties of the Cape stamps surcharged by the Boers when they occupied this town a year ago. One is the ½d. (No. 1 in the list) with an italic capital "*Z*." in the surcharge; the other is the 1d. with the total height of the surcharge 12½ mm. instead of 9 mm. We are shown a strip of three with this variety on the centre stamp. Probably there were other irregularities in the setting.

Cayman Islands.—*The Ph. R.* states that these islands, which are dependencies of Jamaica, have started an issue of stamps, which are presumably for *revenue* as much as for postal purposes. The design is described as being that now employed for the Straits Settlements and other colonies.

Adhesives. ½d., green.
1d., red.

Only two stamps are reported at present, but as there are three islands there should be at least one more stamp.

Hong Kong.—We have received a 1 c. envelope, in the oblong shape chronicled last month for the 2 c.; also a set of Registration Envelopes, with a 10 c. stamp of rectangular shape embossed on the flap. These are in the current "THOS. DE LA RUE AND CO. LTD. PATENT." style; the formula on the address side is headed "HONG KONG REGISTERED LETTER.", and there is an oblong space at the lower left for "NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER." On the back is a table of fees for insurance, from 25 c. for $1·20, up to $1·20 for $1,200. The whole formula is in *red*.

Envelope. 1 c., yellow on *white laid*; 140 × 78 mm.
Reg. Envelopes. 10 c., purple; sizes F, G, H, H², K.

India.—We have received the new stamps to which we alluded in September, and find them to be as then described. We believe that they all exist surcharged "On H. M. S."

Native States.—*Cochin.*—We find we have omitted to note that the post card in *carmine* which, as we stated in July, is issued in pairs as well as singly, exists as a regular reply-paid card, those issued in pairs having the word "REPLY," and its equivalent in native characters, below the heading on one of the cards; the other is identical with the single cards. We have also received a sheet of the current 2 puttans adhesives without any inscription at the top; and we learn that Cochin has decided not to hand over its Post Office to the Imperial Government at present, but that Indian currency will shortly be adopted by the State, and that there will then be a fresh issue of stamps, with the values in *annas*.

Post Card. 2 + 2 pies, carmine on *buff*.

Dhar.—A correspondent in India tells us that we were misinformed when we stated that the ¼ anna stamp had been withdrawn, and in confirmation of this Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son kindly send us a sheet of this value in the same setting as the ¼ a. The new value, 2 annas, is also of this setting; it was issued, we are told, on August 1st, and this value has since appeared in Type 2. Fresh supplies of the ½ a. and 1 a. in Type 2 are stated to have been received about the end of September, and our informant adds that the ¼ a. stamp was issued in consequence of the stock of ½ a. stamps being temporarily exhausted, and that the ¼ a. value is now withdrawn. This does not sound very probable, as it would have been quite as easy to set up and print ½ a. stamps, if such were required. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have since sent us sheets of the ½ a., Type 2, in *deep rose* (5 horizontal rows of 12), 1 a. in *bright mauve* (5 rows of 6), and the 2 a., *deep green* (5 rows of 6). The 1 a. and 2 a. are much better printed than the previous impressions of this type, the 1 a. being apparently from a fresh plate. They are pin-perf. 12.

Adhesives. ½ a., deep rose.
1 a., bright mauve.
2 a., deep green.

Travancore.—We have received the 8 c. card surcharged "FIVE CASH," which we chronicled in September, and find that the overprint is in large *sans-serif* capitals. The Travancore cards vary greatly in size. We have the 8 c. varying from 134 × 74 mm. to 140 × 84 mm. (it is the largest card that we have with the surcharge). The first 5 c. card that we received measured 135 × 77 mm.; we now have one that is 136 × 90 mm.

Mauritius.—*Le T. Belge* states that the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. adhesives have appeared in new colours, and *Le C. de T.-P.* adds that a 2 c. envelope, of small size and with ungummed flap, has been issued. The *D. B. Z.* gives further details as to the envelope.

Adhesives. 1 c., grey, *value in* black.
2 c., lilac ,, violet.
4 c. ,, ,, carmine on *yellow*.
Envelope. 2 c., dull lilac on *white laid*; 102 × 85 mm.

New Zealand.—We have received a ½d. envelope with an octagonal embossed stamp, of somewhat similar style to that upon the 1d. and 2d. envelopes recently chronicled. We give illustrations of both the designs in reduced size.

Envelope. ½d., dark green on *white laid*; 138 × 80 mm.

In reference to the Postage Due stamps, some varieties of which we noted last month, we regret to state that there are not only two sizes of the letter "D" which accompanies the figures in the centre, but there are also two distinct varieties of the design of the stamps, differing in many of the details. They will therefore have to be classified as follows:—

Die I. Fourteen dots and curves in the horse-shoe frame round the figures; the last curve on the right has the convex side outwards; "POSTAGE DUE" measures 14½ mm., including the dot.

a. With large "D."
½d.
b. With small "D."
5d., 6d., 8d., 10d.

The 1s. and 2s. we have only seen in Die I.

Die II. Thirteen dots and curves in the horse-shoe; the last curve on the right has the concave side

outwards; "POSTAGE DUE" measures 13½ mm., including the dot; the letters "N. Z." are smaller than in Die I.

a With large "D."
½d., 1d., 2d., 3d.
b. With small "D."
1d., 2d., 4d.

Mr. A. H. Stamford has kindly shown us the 8d, which we had not previously seen. We understand that all the values exist in Die I., and it seems possible that the small "D" was the earliest type.

L'Essor Philatelique gives a list of several varieties of the Pictorial card which we chronicled in September. The number is probably unlimited.

North Borneo *cum* **Labuan.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 4 c., *red and black*, "Monkey Brand," was issued in Borneo on August 17th, and that the *ochre and black* variety was only issued at the London office!

Orange River Colony.—We have received the ½d. Cape of Good Hope, with the upright figure of Hope, surcharged "ORANGE — RIVER — COLONY.", in the same type as that previously employed for the 2½d. One stamp on each sheet of 240, the first stamp on the left lower pane, has no stop after "COLONY." The same variety occurs in the same position on the higher value.

Adhesive. ½d., green, black *surcharge.*

The position of the variety in the 3d. stamps surcharged "2½," with the "½" formed of a roman figure "I" and an antique figure "2," has been discovered; it is No. 46 on the pane of sixty, the fourth stamp in the eighth horizontal row. Nos. 83*a*, 110, and 112 in the Catalogue.

A correspondent in the Colony sends us the following extract from Army Orders:—

"It is published for information that all letters posted at the Army Post Office should be prepaid with British stamps. Transvaal or Orange River Colony stamps overprinted "V.R.I." can only be used if posted in Civil Post Office and prepaid full Colonial rates."

We may gather from this that the Colonial Post Office revenue is to be kept separate in future from that of the Army Post Office, the expenses of which come out of Imperial funds. The ordinary letter rate to the Colony is, we believe, still 2½d. per ½ oz., a further reason for soldiers' letters being exceptionally treated.

The same correspondent states that in the first sheets of the ½d., surcharged "V.R.I.", there were two types of the "½", one being smaller than the other and having no top *serif* to the figure "1." We presume this was a broken figure only. It will soon be time, we hope, to compile a final list of all these minute variations.

We understand that the following additions should be made to the list of surcharged cards given in September:—

i. *Surcharged like the first adhesives.*
½ + ½d. on ½ + ½d., green on *buff.*
1 + 1d. on 1 + 1d., brown ,,
1½d., in *black*, on 2d., mauve (adhesive stamp, etc.).

St. Lucia.—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the 1d., *lilac*, printed from Plate 4 of the adaptable type with head in an octagon. Like Plate 3, this is made from Die II. of this type.

We have also received a copy of a 1d. stamped envelope, which was issued on the 5th inst. It bears an impression of the usual rectangular stamp, with head on solid ground in a circle.

Envelope. 1d., carmine on *white laid*; 133 × 107 mm.

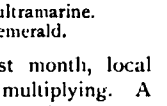
Sarawak.—Our publishers have been shown a square block of twenty-five of No. 12, the 1 c. on 3 c., imperforate horizontally. Two of the stamps at the left side of the block, in the third and fourth rows, showed a colourless impression of the surcharge, due apparently to their having been gummed on the face, and the gum and overprint washed off. It seems hardly necessary to add that No. 10, the variety with a stop after the word "THREE," exists surcharged with Types 3, 4, and 16. There are also varieties of Nos. 41 and 43 with a smaller "S" in "CENTS" than the normal, and of Nos. 40, 41, and 42 with the stop after "CENTS" above the line. These should be as interesting as the "V.R.I." varieties.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Circular* reports that the 2½d., blue, has appeared with the "O.S." surcharge. *Official Stamp.* 2½d., deep blue.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We learn from various sources that some of the values of the permanent issue have made their appearance. They are of the latest type of Perak, etc., with the new name on a scroll below.

Adhesives. 1 dollar, green and emerald.
2 dollars ,, carmine.
5 ,, ,, blue.
25 ,, ,, orange.

Perak.—*The S. C. F.* reports a 3 c. on 8 c., with the same surcharge as that on the 50 c. There is said to be one stamp on each sheet without a stop after the word "Cent." We have also the 1 dollar overprinted "Three Cent," in one line, and with two bars across the top of the stamp.



Adhesives. 3 c. on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine.
3 c. on $1, green and emerald.

Transvaal.—As we suggested last month, local varieties of surcharge appear to be multiplying. A correspondent tells us that he has received a set of the values from ½d. to 6d., including a 3d. on 1d. stamp in place of the ordinary 3d., with an overprint of "V.R.I." which measures only 8 mm. along the tops of the letters, instead of 12 mm.

Another correspondent sends us from Lydenburg specimens of the oblong 1d. Commemorative label, issued a few years back, very roughly surcharged "V.R.I." in *black*. This, we are told, was done by the army postmaster at that place, and if every postmaster in the country is going to surcharge his own little stock at his own sweet will, the Transvaal collector will have his hands full—if he gets all the varieties. Curiously enough, our correspondent's letter bore one of these oblong stamps with the surcharge,

and one of the ordinary Transvaal 2d. stamps without any surcharge! We have since seen one of the 1d. stamps surcharged "V.R.I." and "3d." in *violet*, and we understand that all these come from Lydenburg.

Our publishers have received the £5 stamp surcharged "V.R.I." in the regular type, and *The Ph. R.* reports an error on the 2d. with the overprint reading "V.I.R." This is said to have occurred only once on each sheet, and two hundred impressions were struck off before the error was noted, when most of the copies were destroyed. A few seem to have been saved!

Adhesives.

£5, green; black *surcharge*
2d., brown and green; *error* "V.I.R."
1d. (oblong), carmine; black *surcharge.*
½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d. on 1d., 4d., 6d.; *small surcharge.*

Trinidad.—A correspondent in this Colony informs us that he has recently been offered a number of copies of the 1d. Wrapper surcharged "HALFPENNY," with bars below, in two varieties, neither of which corresponds with the genuine overprint. We do not give details of the differences, but think it sufficient to warn our readers that these things are about.

Turks Islands.—We have received one value of a new series for this Colony, in a new and not conspicuously appropriate design. It consists of a ship, apparently amongst icebergs (which are not, we believe, very common in that latitude) in a circle, with "TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS" on an arched label above, "POSTAGE—ONE PENNY" in two lines below, pomegranates (?) in the upper spandrels, and "1848" "1900" in the lower. The impression appears to us to be by lithography, from a stone produced by transfers from a *taille-douce* engraved die. The specimen before us is used; it appears to have the Crown and CA watermark, and it is perf. 14. Some of our contemporaries list a whole set, of which the 2s. and 3s. are stated to be of larger size than the others.

Adhesives.

½d., green.	4d., orange.
1d., carmine.	6d., violet.
2d., black-brown.	1s., purple-brown.
2½d., blue.	2s., violet.

3s., brown-lake.

Victoria.—It is as well to warn collectors of *used* stamps that this Colony has gone into the cancelled-to-order business, and offers sets of its adhesives, including Postage Due stamps, envelopes, wrappers, and post cards, at reasonable prices—the series of values from ½d. to 20s. at £1, and the full set from ½d. to £100 at £5. The goods may be had either lightly afflicted with a postmark or disfigured by the word "Specimen," at the option of the purchaser.

Zanzibar.—We are informed that there is a variety of one of the surcharges of 1896 which we have not yet chronicled (it is not the only one perhaps). It is Type 6, we gather, with the figure "1" of "2½" inverted, and it exists both on the 1 a. 6 p. and on the 2 a. of India.

PART II.

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—We give an illustration of the design of the current issue, which has not yet been portrayed here.

Belgium.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports the issue of 5 c. and 10 c. cards of the current types printed on *white* and embellished with pictures of the Belgian boats plying between Dover and Ostend. These cards are sold only on board the boats in question, and are apparently for the purpose of advertising the service.

Post Cards. 5 c., green on *white.*
10 c., red-brown on *white.*

Brazil.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that two varieties of figure "5" may be found in the surcharge "500" on the 300 reis, *rose-red*, newspaper stamp, issued in 1898. In one the figure has a straight head, and in the other a curved one. Two varieties in the type of all the figures used for this value were noted in *Le T.-P.* for May, 1899, as quoted by us at the time.

Chili.—We have received a new 2 c. post card, issued at the beginning of October, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, "TARJETA POSTAL" on a scroll, three lines for the address, headed "*Sr.*", and an instruction in left lower corner, all within a neat frame, with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' imprint at foot.

Post Card. 2 c., red on *pale blue*; 138 × 90 mm.

A correspondent tells us that he has met with a pair of the current 2 c. adhesives *imperforate* vertically.

Colombia.—*L'Essor Philatelique* chronicles an impression of the 20 c. of 1883-4 in *rose on buff.* Moens catalogued this stamp years ago in *rose on pale lilac* as "*Erreur d'impression?*" Probably it is either a colour proof or a chemical changeling. The same periodical lists a series of supposed Telegraph Cards, and wonders why they have not been catalogued, seeing that they have been in use since 1893. But our contemporary gives a translation of a notice on the back of these cards, which shows that they are simply receipts for the charges upon telegrams, and that they can be sent free through the post, to the head office, in case of any claim being made on account of a telegram being lost or delayed. They are not post cards or telegraph cards in the ordinary sense at all.

Antioquia.—Some of our contemporaries have been announcing, with a certain amount of enthusiasm, the discovery (?) of impressions of some of the high values of 1896, in fancy colours, without the arms in the centre. We have the best of authority for stating that these are merely essays or colour trials, specimens of which were received by the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1896, when the stamps themselves first appeared.

Corea.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces a further addition to the list of adhesives, and the promise of an entire new set, with values in *cents*, for next year.

Adhesive. 15 cheun, grey-violet.

Dominican Republic.—We have received another new set of stamps for this State, the design of which shows a map of the island of San Domingo, with the portion occupied by the Dominican Republic filled with towns, mountains, and other details, whilst the adjoining territory of Hayti is depicted as absolutely blank. The map is within an oblong frame, with the name in an arch above, value in words below, "CORREOS" at each end and numerals in each corner. Lithographed (?) on white wove paper.

Adhesives.

½ c., blue ; *perf.* 14.	5 c., red-brown ; *perf.* 14.
½ c., rose ,, 14.	10 c., orange ,, 12.
1 c., olive-green ; *perf.* 14.	20 c., lilac ,, 12.
2 c., deep green ,, 14.	50 c., grey-black ,, 12.
1 peso, brown ; *perf.* 12.	

Probably there are full sets perf. 12 and perf. 14.

France.—We are informed that the current 5 francs stamp has been surcharged "Vathy—20 Piastres," and we believe that the 2 francs converted into 8 piastres is also in use at this place.

Adhesives. 8 pi. on 2 fr., brown on *azure* ; "Vathy."
20 pi. on 5 fr., lilac ,,

French Colonies.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that owing to the approaching change of the colour of the 10 c. to *red*, to comply with the recommendations of the Postal Union, the 50 c. is to be printed in the colour of the 2 francs stamp of France, with the name of the Colony in *carmine*.

Senegal.—According to some of our contemporaries the change alluded to above has already taken place as far as this Colony is concerned.

Adhesive. 50 c., brown on *azure ; name in* carmine.

German Empire.—We have not noted in this column the fact, mentioned by Mr. Phillips in his description of the Paris Exhibition, that the word "REICHSPOST" in the design of the current 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig has been redrawn since the first edition of those values was printed. The word was at first too large for the space intended for it, and has therefore been reduced in size.

The post offices in Morocco and Turkey have been supplied with sets of the new stamps, suitably surcharged. We have the following :—

For Post Offices in Morocco.

3 c. on 3 pf., brown.
5 c. on 5 pf., green.
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine.
25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine.
30 c. on 25 pf., black and orange on *yellow.*
35 c. on 30 pf. ,, ,, *buff.*
50 c. on 40 pf. ,, carmine.
60 c. on 50 pf. ,, purple on *buff.*
1 p. on 80 pf. ,, carmine on *pale red.*
1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark, carmine.
2 p. 50 c. on 2 ,, blue.
3 p. 75 c. on 3 ,, violet.

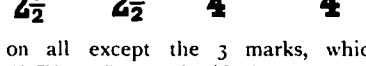
The surcharge is in *black* on all except the highest value, which has it in *red*. On the values up to 80 pf. inclusive the overprint is in two horizontal lines, "Marocco" followed by the value in "Centimos," or "Peseta." On the 1 and 2 marks the name is printed at each side, and the value, "1 Pes. 25 cts.", or "2 Pes. 50 cts.", along the lower part of the stamp; on the 3 marks the name is at the left side and the value at the right.

For Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.

10 para on 5 pf , green.
20 ,, 10 pf., carmine.
1 piastre on 20 pf., ultramarine.
1¼ ,, 25 pf., black and orange on *yellow.*
1½ ,, 30 pf. ,, ,, *buff.*
2 ,, 40 pf. ,, carmine.
2½ ,, 50 pf. ,, purple on *buff.*
4 ,, 80 pf. ,, carmine on *pale red.*
5 ,, 1 mark, carmine.
10 ,, 2 ,, blue.
15 ,, 3 ,, lilac.

Post Card. 20 para on 10 pf , carmine on *buff ; new type.*

The word "PARA" or "PIASTER" ("Piaster" on the 1¼, 1½, and 2½) is printed just above "REICHSPOST," and the numerals are in the lower



corners on all except the 3 marks, which has "15 PIASTER 15" at each side in *red ;* the others are all surcharged in *black*. We have only seen the one card, which was posted to us from Constantinople on October 25th.

Le T. Belge adds that the whole set, except the 2 pf, has been surcharged "China," for use in the German post offices in that country and by Philatelists elsewhere.

In reference to the provisional 5 pf. on 10 pf. stamps, issued in China, Mr. Reichenheim informs *The L. P.* that the first of these were issued at Kiao-chow on May 9th, and consisted of the edition showing three types of the surcharge ; that a second supply was put in use at the same place in the middle of August, presumably surcharged with the same type, though that is not stated ; and that an issue of a similar nature took place at Futchau about August 10th, in which the surcharge, we gather, was "5 pf." instead of "5 Pfg."

German Colonies.—*Le T. Belge* chronicles a complete outfit of adhesives for all the Colonies, in two new designs, each of which bears a Ship as a central device. The lower values, up to 80 pfennig (or 40 pesa), are of rectangular shape, the Ship is shown almost end on, the name is on an arched scroll above, and the word "PFENNIG" (or "PESA"), between numerals, on a scroll at foot. The higher values are oblong, and bear a side view of the Ship ; the name is on a scroll above and the value in the lower corners.

For the *Cameroons*, *Caroline Islands*, *German New Guinea*, *German South West Africa*, *Marianne Islands*, *Marshall Islands*, *Samoa*, and *Togo* the following is the list :—

2 pf., grey.	40 pf., blk. & carmine.
3 ,, brown.	50 ,, ,, violet on *buff.*
5 ,, green.	80 ,, ,, carmine.
10 ,, carmine.	1 m., carmine.
20 ,, blue.	2 m., blue.
25 ,, blk. & red on *yellow.*	3 m., violet.
30 ,, blk & orange on *buff.*	5 m., carmine and black.

For *German East Africa* the values are—

2 pesa, brown.	20 pesa, black and carmine.
3 ,, green.	25 ,, ,, violet.
5 ,, carmine.	40 ,, ,, carmine.
10 ,, blue.	1 rupee, blue.
15 ,, black and orange.	2 rupees, violet.
	5 rupees, carmine and black.

There are said to be post cards also, but details are not given. The adhesives may be enough for the present.

Greece.—This country seems to think that it cannot do enough for Philatelists, and has gone into the surcharging business with great enthusiasm. We gave a little list last month, but that was only the beginning of it; there seems to have been a great rummaging amongst the old stock, and everything is being converted into something new, and thus into cash. The currant crop has failed, we believe, and that no doubt is the raisin why the current issues are being supplemented in this manner.

ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ 3

We have the following surcharged, in *black*, as shown last month and in the accompanying illustration:—

Type 1. *a.* With figures on back.

50 l. on 40 l., buff on *cream*; *imperf.*
50 l. on 40 l. ,, ,, *perf.* 11½.
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on *blue*; *imperf.*
5 dr. on 40 l. ,, ,, *perf.* 11½.

b. Without figures on back.

30 l. on 40 l., pale lilac on *cream*; *imperf.*
30 l. on 40 l., purple on *cream*; *imperf.*
30 l. on 40 l. ,, ,, *perf.* 11½.
40 l. on 2 l., stone on *cream*; *imperf.*
40 l. on 2 l. ,, ,, *perf.* 11½.
3 dr. on 10 l., orange ,, *imperf.*
3 dr. on 10 l. ,, ,, *perf.* 11½.

We understand that the 40 lepta, Type 2, Belgian print, imperf. and perf. 11½, and the same value Athens print, imperf. and perf. 11½, were surcharged 2 drachmas, in *error*, in addition to the 2 dr. on 40 l. perf. 13½.

The numbers of converts (we suggest this as a better word than "surcharges," which seems to be so often used in the sense of "surcharged stamps") are stated to be:—

20 l. on 25 l. ... 950,000.	1 dr. on 40 l. ... 140,000.
30 l. on 40 l. ... 180,000.	2 dr. on 40 l. ... 100,000.
40 l. on 2 l. ... 180,000.	3 dr. on 10 l. ... 80,000.
50 l. on 40 l. ... 170,000.	5 dr. on 40 l. ... 75,000.

In addition to all this there has been an issue of stamps surcharged with fresh values in rather thinner type, and with the letters "A M" above the value. The use of these is not, as might be supposed, limited to the Morning Post, but the letters stand, we are told, for *Axia Metalliki*, which implies that the stamps have to be paid for at the rate for gold, instead of in paper monev at face value. These stamps are for international post office business of various kinds, including the franking of letters, as shown by an envelope addressed to our publishers, but they are not, we believe, ordinarily sold to the public.

We have the following, all *imperforate*:—

25 l. on 40 l., purple (Type 2, Belgian print).
50 l. on 25 l., blue (,, ,,).
1 dr. on 40 l., bistre on *blue* (Type 1, figures on back).
2 dr. on 5 l., green on *cream* (,, no figures).

Since writing the above we have received a letter from a correspondent in the Mediterranean Fleet containing, in addition to some of the surcharged stamps, specimens of the 5 l., *light green*, Type 2, and of the 20 l. on 25 l., *ultramarine*, perf. 9. These were purchased at the post office at Astoko, and the perforation is no doubt a local variety; it is badly done, apparently with a sewing machine.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that a set of envelopes has been issued here, formed by surcharging "four of the current Netherlands envelopes" with value at top and "NED.-INDIE" in block capitals at foot, in *black*. We do not know of any envelopes of Holland with other values than 5 c. and 12½ c., but possibly these have been stamped specially for the Colonies.

Envelopes. 10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac.
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue.
15 c. on 15 c., yellow-brown.
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green.

Japan.—We have received a new value of Type 26, issued, we are told, on October 1st.

Adhesive. 1½ sen, pale ultramarine; *perf.* 12½.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles a letter card, or letter sheet, of apparently similar shape to those used in Germany, but with the stamp in the left upper corner when held the right way up.

Letter Card. 3 sen, violet-brown.

The same paper states that the current set of adhesives has been surcharged for use in *Formosa*, in the same colours as the sets for China and Corea.

Nicaragua.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles two envelopes, with a stamp showing the picture on the current adhesives in a transverse oval frame; the name is on a scroll above and the value below. *Mekeel's Weekly* quotes an unusual size for the higher value.

Envelopes. 5 c., dark blue on *white*.
10 c., violet on *white*; 100 × 95 mm.

Paraguay.—Referring to the Telegraph stamps stated to have been surcharged and used for postage, which we chronicled last month, *The A. J. of Ph.* states that the 30 c. is *black*, *green*, *and grey*, and the 50 c. *black*, *dull violet*, *and grey*. *Le T. Belge* chronicles three values of a new type, having the Arms in an oval band inscribed "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" in the upper part of the design; "PARAGUAY" on a fancy label below this, and value at foot.

Adhesives. 2 c., olive-grey; *perf.* 11½.
5 c., deep green ,,
10 c., carmine ,,

Roumania.—We have received the whole set with the pink gum and elaborate watermark, described by Mr. Duerst last month. The blocks of twenty-five will be very good "space fillers" for those who want to spread out their collections. All are perf. 11½.

Adhesives, with pink gum and large wmk.

1 b., pale brown.	25 b., deep blue.
3 b., red-brown.	40 b., dark green.
5 b., emerald.	50 b., orange.
10 b., rose-red.	1 l., grey-brown and rose.
15 b., black.	2 l., orange and brown.

The Ph. R. chronicles the following varieties of the current issue on the ordinary paper, wmk. "P. R."

Perf. 11½.
5 bani, emerald.
10 ,, rose-red.
15 ,, black.

Perf. compound of 11½ *and* 13½.

5 bani, emerald.	15 bani, black.
10 ,, rose-red. ,,	25 ,, light blue.

Russia.—*Finland.*—An esteemed correspondent sends us the following :—

"On the 1/14 of August, when the Finnish stamps were replaced by those of Russia, there was issued, by way of protest (not officially, but by private enterprise), a funereal label, with a solid *black* ground, bearing the Arms of Finland in *yellow* and *red*, and the words 'SUOMI' above and 'FINLAND' below, in *white*. There was also a post card, with the same device in the right upper corner, 'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE' at top, four dotted lines for the address, and an instruction in four languages at foot, on pale buff card 140 × 91 mm.

"The price of the label, '1 PENNI', is marked on the back, and the profits, if any, were to be devoted to the national schools. These labels were to be placed on the address side of the letters, and the Russian stamps on the other side.

"The Governor-General soon put an end to these demonstrations. Referring the matter to the Russian Ministry of the Interior, he obtained authority to forbid absolutely the use of these labels and cards, which were in circulation for not more than about forty-eight hours.

"These labels were never sold at the post office at Helsingfors, as has been stated in a French journal.

"H. L. F."

Russian Locals.—*Gadiach.*—We have received two new stamps, of Type 1, with the centre inverted, perf. 11½. The shield is broken at the lower left, a defect which we have not noticed before.

Adhesives. 3 k., vermilion, *centre in* mauve.
3 k., mauve ,, vermilion.

Salvador.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that some of the Unpaid Letter stamps of last year have been converted into Official stamps by being surcharged with Type 201 ; they have also the Wheel, in *black*.

Mr. Morley sends us the 10 c. of this set, on which the official surcharge is in *violet;* also the 1 c. of 1900, No. 224 in the Catalogue, surcharged with Type 203 in *dark blue*.

Official Stamps. 1 c., orange.
2 c. ,,
5 c. ,,
10 c. ,,
1 c. brown (*without* Wheel).

Samoa.—Some of our contemporaries recently noted the discovery of certain *imperforate* blocks of the 1d. and 6d. of the first issue of this place, which are stated to have excited much enthusiasm, and to have fetched long prices. *The Australian Ph.* tells us that these were merely waste sheets, obtained from the printers' office, and had never been in Samoa. These are not the only curiosities about which the same story might be told.

Servia.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles two more values on ordinary wove paper, but does not tell us what is the gauge of the perforation.

Adhesives. 20 par., yellow on *wove*.
25 ,, blue ,,

Spain.—*Fernando Po.*—We copy from *The Weekly Ph. Era* the following list of a new set of stamps for this Colony, in the type of 1899 :—

Adhesives.

1 milesimo, black.	6 centavos, red-orange.
2 milesimos ,,	8 ,, bronze-green.
3 ,, ,,	10 ,, claret.
4 ,, ,,	15 ,, dark violet.
5 ,, ,,	20 ,, olive-brown.
1 centavo, deep green.	40 ,, brown.
2 centavos, violet	60 ,, green.
3 ,, carmine.	80 ,, deep blue.
4 ,, black-brown.	1 peseta, red-brown.
5 ,, bright blue.	2 pesetas, Turkish red.

Switzerland.—The two illustrations given here (the first of them being a repetition of the one in our August number) show with fair distinctness the

1st Type.

2nd Type.

differences between the first edition of the 5 c. Jubilee label and that produced from the re-engraved die.

Uruguay.—We give an illustration on page 104 of the design of one of the cards chronicled last month, which our engraver has reproduced "life size."

Venezuela.—We have received the whole series of Type 32 in new colours and surcharged "1900" in *black*. *Mekeel's Weekly* adds that the 50 c. Official stamp has also been surcharged with the date across each of the upper corners.

Adhesives. 5 c., orange ; *surcharged* "1900."
10 c., blue ,, ,,
25 c., purple ,, ,,
50 c., yellow-green ,, ,,
1 b., grey-black ,, ,,
3 b., red-brown on *buff ; surcharged* "1900."
10 b., vermilion ,, ,,
20 b., violet ,, ,,
Official Stamp. 50 c., yellow and black ,, ,,

We repeat the list of the three stamps chronicled in August, as we have to correct the descriptions then given of the colours. We have also seen the novelties chronicled last month, and we find that the surcharges are *black*, and the 1 bolivar stamp is in what we should term *grey-black*. It is in the same colour as the *Instruccion* stamp of that value.

URUGUAY (see p. 103).

The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste* by G. B. DUERST.

(*Continued from page* 80.)

* * *

Issue of February, 1877.

MONSIEUR MOENS, in his work, says that 400,000 stamps were converted into 1 c. at the beginning of February; and that 500,000 10 c. were surcharged "8," and 200,000 5 c. surcharged "2," at the end of the same month. The 1 c. and 2 c. were produced from both the perforated and rouletted 5 c. stamps, but the latter are very rare. It follows, therefore, that they have to be catalogued as follows: At the beginning of February the 1 c. on 5 c., perforated and rouletted; at the end of February the 2 c. on 5 c., perforated and rouletted, and the 8 c. on 10 c., perforated; but Moens' Catalogue gives the 1 c. and 2 c. on 5 c., rouletted, in February, and those perforated 12 at the end of 1877. Why? (M. Moens says because they were issued in this order and at those dates.)* I have never found a rouletted stamp yet with either of these surcharges. Numerous forgeries of the "1" and "2" exist, but those of the "8" are less common.

I believe there is only one genuine type of surcharge for each value; they were executed by letterpress. M. Moens doubts the existence of inverted surcharges. Such as I have seen were all forged, and struck on lightly cancelled stamps. I should like to know whether really genuine inverted surcharges exist (M. Marco del Pont says he has them.—*J. B. M.*); also how two impressions of the figure "8" could appear on the same stamp.

I have seen one stamp on which half of the lower

* M. Moens' book, published in 1882, gives the dates which M. Jaquier considers correct, viz.: February 15 for the "1" on 5 c., perforated and rouletted, and end of February for the "2" on 5 c. and "8" on 10 c. The next edition of Moens' Catalogue, the publication of which commenced in 1882 or 1883, divides the stamps differently, giving the "1" and "2" on 5 c., rouletted, under "Fevrier 1877," and the "1" and "2" on 5 c., perf. 12, and the "8" on 10 c. under "Fin 1877." The latter date is plainly wrong for the highest value, and no doubt equally incorrect for the others. "Fin 1877" was probably a misprint for "Fin Fevrier 1877."—ED. *M. J.*

loop of the figure was missing. Is it a broken figure or a defective impression?

Issue of May, 1877, to 15 March, 1878.

8	centavos,	lake,	rouletted	. Rivadavia.
16	„	green	„	. Belgrano.
24	„	dark blue	„	. San Martin.
20	„	„	„	. Saarsfield.

Comparing the above three stamps, 8 c., 16 c., and 24 c., with the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. of the former issue, it will be seen that the designs are the same, the value only having been changed. This was in consequence of a new tariff, the new stamps taking the places of the values of the same designs under the old tariff.

Moens, in his work, gives a translation of the contract with the American Bank Note Company for the alteration of the dies of the 5 c. into 8 c., of the 10 c. into 16 c., and of the 15 c. into 24 c., and for the manufacture of the plates and the printing of the stamps.

The alteration has certainly been very well done. I suppose that the procedure was as follows: From the original die an impression was taken in relief (the writer says "en creux," but this expression would be more correctly applied to the engraving of the original die itself.—ED. *M. J.*), from which the portions to be re-engraved were then cut away; this matrix being hardened, an impression was in turn taken from it, showing the parts to be re-engraved left plain; on this was engraved the new value in figures and words, and it became the new die from which the plates were constructed.

It is interesting to examine with a glass the transformation of *fifteen* into *twenty-four*. The new inscription, "VEINTI-CUATRO CENTAVOS," being longer than "QUINCE CENTAVOS," necessitated curving the lower labels to make them longer, and this of course involved small alterations in the bust and the corner ornaments.

The same firm engraved a new value, 20 centavos, *blue*, with portrait of Saarsfield, a stamp designed principally for inland telegrams.

There are practically no varieties in these four stamps, excepting that the 16 c. is found on very thick and very thin paper.

These stamps were rouletted, but not for very long; the 8 c. appeared perforated two years later and the 24 c. in 1880 (1887?); the 16 c. was not thus treated because it ceased to be issued in 1882. M. Moens mentions the 20 c., perf. 12, in 1884; Argentine catalogues do not chronicle this stamp, and Moens admits in his last catalogue that the perforation was forged. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the 20 c. perforated does not exist. (The sheets of this value have no imprint on the margins.)

These four values appear to have been current till 1888.

In making the plates of the 8 c., 16 c., and 24 c. the Company modified the marginal inscriptions, which now are "American Bank Note Co., New York," in the centre in each margin, the inscriptions in Spanish being omitted.

Again, on account of changes in the tariff, the 30 c. was converted into 25 c. The National Bank Note Co. accomplished the transformation of this die, as its rival had done in the case of the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c.; and this Company was also intrusted with the manufacture of a 2 c. stamp for printed matter.

Issue of 15 March, 1878, and June, 1877.

25	centavos,	pale carmine	. de Alvear.
2	„	green	. Lopez.

Both stamps are perforated 12. A few varieties of shade and paper can be found in the 2 centavos. The top and bottom margins of the sheets of these two stamps are inscribed, "Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co., New York"; and the two side margins, "Compania Nacional de Billetes de Banco, Nueva-York."

Before passing on to the 1882 surcharges, let us draw up a catalogue according to the foregoing article:—

1 September, 1867.

Horizontally lined ground.

5 centavos, vermilion; perf. 12.

1 January, 1868.

10 centavos, green; perf. 12, wove paper.

Varieties.

(*a*) On glazed paper.

(*b*) Cut in two and used as 5 centavos.

Ground of horizontal lines.

15 centavos, sky-blue to blue (four shades); perf. 12.

Ground formed of horizontal and a few oblique lines.

15 centavos, blue (shades); perf. 12.

February, 1869.

Retouched plate (or die?), the ground formed of crossed lines.

5 centavos, vermilion; perf. 12.

1 September, 1870.

Same plate, but thinner paper.

5 centavos, vermilion (shades); perf. 12.
5 „ red-brown „ 12.

I do not know the date of the impression in *red-brown;* it is more than a shade.

1 July, 1872.

Printed from the plate of the 1864 issue.

5 centavos; imperforate.

The paper is thin and well finished, without water-mark; the impression is very defective; the shade is *carmine*, *carmine-red*, and *rose-carmine* (fifteen to eighteen shades).

15 March, 1873.

1 centavo, mauve (shades); perf. 12.
1 „ violet „ „ 12.
4 centavos, brown „ „ 12.

There are differences in the paper.

8 October, 1873.

30 centavos, orange; perf. 12.

Variety. Imperforate horizontally.

60 c., black; perf. 12 (on white and yellowish paper).
90 c., blue; perf. 12 (on white and yellowish paper).

September, 1876.

15 c., dark blue; perf. 12 (with ground of oblique lines).
10 c., green; perf. 12 (on horizontally or vertically laid paper).
5 c., vermilion; rouletted.

February, 1877.

Surcharged 1 on 5 c., vermilion; rouletted.
„ 2 „ 5 c. „ „

End of February, 1877.*

Surcharged 1 on 5 c., vermilion; perf. 12.
„ 2 „ 5 c. „ „ 12.
„ 8 „ 10 c., green „ 12.

Variety. Double surcharge, 8 on 10 c.

May, 1877.

8 c., lake; rouletted.

June, 1877.

2 c., green; perf. 12.

* This does not appear to agree with the reasoning in the article, according to which it should be:—

February, 1877.

1 on 5 c., vermilion; rouletted (?).
1 on 5 c. „ perf. 12.

End of February, 1877.

2 on 5 c., vermilion; rouletted (?).
2 on 5 c. „ perf. 12.
8 on 10 c., green „

Which, we fancy, is correct.—ED. *M. J.*

15 March, 1878.

16 c., yellow-green; rouletted.

Variety. On thick paper.

20 c., blue; rouletted.
24 c., dark blue „
25 c., carmine; perf. 12.

1 September, 1880.

8 c., lake; perf. 12 (also imperforate horizontally).

The dies, and not the plates, of the foregoing were sent by the New York printers to the head office of the postal administration after the stamps went out of use. From the report (previously referred to), drawn up when the plates were destroyed in 1893, we find that only the following were amongst them:—

3 dies of the stamps of 1867; 5, 10, and 15 centavos.
5 „ „ „ 1873; 1, 4, 30, 60, 90 „
2 „ „ „ 1877; 2 and 8 „
3 „ „ „ 1878; 16, 24, 25 „

And where is the die of the 20 centavos? Was it not destroyed?

The Surcharges of 1882–84.

I believe that all the surcharges of this period were lithographed. This is shown by the register marks, which are found on entire sheets in the upper corners. The surcharges also have numerous defects, which can thus be easily explained. The stamps being printed in *taille-douce*, the colour is in relief on the surface of the paper, and the ink of the surcharge does not always adhere to the original colour.

Issue of 10 February, 1882.

½ on 5 c., vermilion.

Stamps perforated horizontally across the middle.

Type I. of the Surcharge.

This was used from the 10th of February to the 27th of March, 1882, and the same surcharge on stamps without the central perforation from the 27th of March to the 13th of July, 1882, when they were replaced by a regular issue of ½ c. stamps. During the six months the provisionals were in use there were two types of surcharge employed, as described later on. M. Moens says that the second type was not used for the stamps perforated across the centre; Sobrino's Catalogue says the contrary, and quotes the second type of surcharge on the perforated stamps at three times the price of the first. I have never found the second type of surcharge on the perforated stamps, which were only in use six weeks.

Issue of 27 March, 1882.

½ on 5 centavos, vermilion; perf. 12 (not perforated across the centre).

Both Types I. and II. of the surcharge exist here.

M. Moens says that the letters "R," "O," and "S" of "PROVISORIO" differ in the two types, that the heads of the figures "2" are dissimilar, and that the figure "1" nearly touches the division bar in the second type.

M. Sobrino says that the division bar measures 9 mm. in Type I. and 8½ mm. in Type II., and that the letter "P" is smaller in Type I. than in Type II.

After having carefully examined several entire sheets and large blocks, I think that the above indications are not sufficient. The letters "R," "O," and "S" are certainly different in the two types; the figure "1," which touches the division bar, and the "2" with a differently shaped head, are far less convincing. It is true that the division bar is, generally, longer in Type I. than in Type II., but there are varieties of Type I. which have division bars measuring 9, 8, and even 7 mm., and of Type II. which also have bars 8 or 7 mm. long. In fact the differences are very, very small, but they exist, and the two types are never found on the same sheet.

I have tried in vain to find a reason for the construction of two plates, for it must not be forgotten that these surcharges are lithographed. The hundred impressions of each type differ to a very slight extent one from another, and in some instances the word "PROVISORIO" contains some letters of one type and some of the other.

The most marked difference is as follows:—

The "P" of "PROVISORIO" in Type I. has a small head, and every letter of the surcharge appears to be higher than it is broad.

The "P" in the second type has a larger loop; the letters are thinner and square.

In studying the sheets I have before me I have found a still more conspicuous difference, which cannot possibly be mistaken.

In Type I. the lower portion of the figure "2" is very open.

In Type II. the tail of the "2" nearly touches the downstroke.

Type II. seems to me to be a little less common than Type I.

In addition to the numberless varieties resulting from defective transfers of the surcharge, I know of a copy of Type I., in which the "½" is inclosed in a double circle. This surcharge does not seem to me to be forged, but I have never been able to place it on any sheet!

Here ends the book written by M. Moens; a most useful work, which I have used as a basis for the arrangement of my collection. I may here thank the writer for the trouble and the time and the knowledge he has devoted to the two volumes issued. Enough matter for a third volume has accumulated since, but as M. Moens is retiring to well-earned repose we cannot ask him to write it.

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of New South Wales.

SOME MORE INTERESTING RECORDS ABOUT THE "SYDNEY VIEWS."

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

(From *The London Philatelist.*)

(*Continued from page* 85.)

* * * *

THE increasing demand for postage stamps, and the difficulty experienced in coping with this demand by printing from the small plates of the first issue, impelled Mr. Raymond, Postmaster-General, to consider some means for securing a more rapid method of production. As early as 5th January, 1850, he called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the difficulty, and suggested the advisability of obtaining three steel plates from England, containing at least one hundred impressions of each stamp.

However, England was a long way off, and the means of communication were very slow. The Postmaster-General, therefore, did not at the time further urge that his suggestion should be carried out. He appears to have taken steps to obtain estimates from local engravers as to the cost of making steel plates containing a larger number of impressions than the "View" plates, for on the 28th October, 1850, he wrote to the Colonial Secretary, returning a tender from Mr. Robert Clayton, offering to engrave a steel plate for postage stamps, at the same time observing that from the trouble and disappointment sustained the previous year by Mr. Clayton's non-performance of the work he engaged to undertake, and the manner in which he engraved the one penny stamp then in use, he did not feel justified in recommending his employment on the present occasion. He took the opportunity, however, of reporting that he had communicated with several engravers with a view to obtaining steel plates for the postage stamps, and begged to submit an offer from Mr. Carmichael, who he believed to be the most competent engraver in Sydney, to furnish the plates according to a design accompanying the letter, or such other as might be decided upon, at twenty-five shillings each stamp. Although he considered the price high, he feared that there was no alternative but to accept the offer, Mr. Ham having intimated his inability to come up from Melbourne to undertake the work, as he had at

first proposed, and his tender, even, was higher than Mr. Carmichael's. Mr. Raymond also stated that Mr. H. C. Jervis, the only other engraver he could find willing to execute the work, offered to do them at sixteen shillings each stamp, but as the threepenny plate then in use, furnished by him (Jervis), was certainly not a good specimen of engraving, he was unwilling to intrust the business to him.

In replying to a letter written by the New Zealand Government, asking for particulars respecting plates for postage stamps, Mr. Raymond threw a little more light on the matter. Under date 29th November, 1850, he wrote:—

"I do myself the honour to state that the engraver who is employed preparing new plates for this Department is willing to furnish three similar ones for the New Zealand Government, each containing twenty-five stamps, for £112 10/-, to be completed by the 30th November, 1851. . . . It will doubtless be in your* recollection that when the Act introducing the system of prepayment of postage by stamps was passed much difficulty was experienced in procuring plates, and the law coming into operation in little more than two months and a half after being assented to, it was found necessary as a temporary expedient to get three plates, containing twenty-five† stamps each, from three different engravers.

"These plates being on copper are objectionable, as they require to be renewed, and the impression thus becomes altered.‡ It was therefore determined to get three steel plates, adopting the Queen's head, with New South Wales Postage as the design, and Mr. Carmichael, who is the best engraver in Sydney, is now engaged upon them, but they will not be completed before the end of June, when he will be prepared to undertake those for the New Zealand Government, should they be required."

Hence it appears evident that the design referred to in the letter of the 28th October, 1850, consisted of a "Queen's head" with the inscriptions "NEW SOUTH WALES. POSTAGE," and, presumably, the value in words. The omission of the name of the colony, in an Anglicised form, from the "View" stamps seems to have caused some comment, and it was determined to leave no room for doubt in future issues. It was hardly to be expected that *all* the colonists were sufficiently versed in Latin to understand that "NOV. CAMB. AUST." meant "New South Wales."

On the 13th November, 1850, Mr. Raymond wrote to Mr. John Carmichael with reference to a personal interview he had had with him relating to the engraving of the plates, acquainting him that the sanction of His Excellency the Governor had been received to accept his amended tender to engrave three steel plates, each containing respectively fifty postage stamps of one penny, twopenny, and threepenny, of the design and description with which he had been furnished. Mr. Carmichael was informed that the plates were to be completed to the satisfaction of the Government on or before the 30th June, 1851, to which effect he would be required to enter into a bond or agreement should the same be considered necessary by the Crown Solicitor.

This guarantee as to due execution was evidently considered desirable; a bond was prepared and forwarded by the Crown Solicitor for execution. Some time was spent in fruitless negotiations, and on the 15th February, 1851, Mr. Raymond wrote to the Crown Solicitor:—

"Referring to your letter of the 22nd November, forwarding a bond for the signature of Mr. John Carmichael for the due completion of plates for postage stamps, I do myself the honour to inform you that, having called upon Mr. Carmichael to execute the same, he refuses doing so. I therefore beg leave to return the bond and tender."

Dr. Houison states that Carmichael "was deaf and dumb, but evidently had a will of his own." Subsequent events point rather to his having well-grounded doubts as to his own ability to carry out the work within the specified time, as it was not until the 16th July, 1851, or sixteen days after the expiration of the period stipulated for the completion of all three plates, that the Postmaster-General was able to "submit for the inspection of His Excellency the Governor-General the new plate for the twopenny postage stamps, with a proof of the same."

On the 9th June, 1851, Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq., was appointed Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General forwarded at the same time the old twopenny plate, which was unserviceable, in order that it might be condemned. As there was not more than a week's supply of the twopenny postage stamps printed, Mr. Merewether stated that it would be necessary to immediately bring the new plate into use, but conceived that before doing so it would be necessary to publish a notice describing the alteration in the design of the stamp.

That His Excellency the Governor-General lost no time in giving his approval is well known. In 1886 Major Evans described this very proof sheet,* across the face of which was written: "51/6960. Approved. See Governor-General's Minute on the Back." The endorsement referred to was, "Approved by my Minute on 51/6960 of this date, C. F. R., 17th July, 1851." This proof sheet had been removed from the records, and the finder had cut it up, evidently with the view of removing those impressions which had escaped the inscription, and could consequently be disposed of at an enhanced figure as "unused." When the sheet reached Major Evans it consisted of thirty-nine specimens, all cut separate, with the exception of one pair. Curiously enough, these stamps had been previously offered to me by Mr. W. F. Petterd, of Launceston, who had received them from a correspondent in Sydney. My philatelic eyes not being fully opened at that date, I saw nothing singular in a lot of "Twopenny Laureates" scribbled over with the broad marks of a quill pen, and stuck anyhow on a sheet of paper. I returned them to Mr. Petterd without attempting to decipher the inscription, or even thinking that the markings contained anything coherent. My feelings when Major Evans's paper appeared, and I discovered what I had missed, may well be imagined!†

* This letter was written to the Colonial Secretary, N.S.W., to enable him to reply to the communication from New Zealand

† This is slightly inaccurate, the 2d. plate having only twenty-four stamps.

‡ It is interesting to note the expression of this objection as to the alteration of impression. Considering the variation, more or less marked, existing between each individual impression on the plate, one would have thought that the slightly more marked variation produced by the retouching would have passed unnoticed!

* *Philatelic Record*, vol. viii p. 196.

† This plate was made up again to the original state by the selection of stamps of similar shade by Mr. M. P. Castle, and was included in his Australian collection.—ED.

The notification which Mr. Merewether pointed out would be necessary duly appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 25th July, 1851, as follows :—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*24th July*, 1851.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Referring to the Government Notice, dated 22nd December, 1849, respecting the issue of stamps, in accordance with the tenth clause of the Act of the Governor and Council, 13th Victoria, No. 38, intituled, '*An Act to establish an uniform rate of Postage, and to consolidate and amend the Law for the conveyance and postage of Letters*,' His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified that it has become necessary to provide new plates, on which, instead of the present design, there will be engraved the Queen's head, with a laurel wreath and the words 'New South Wales' in the border.

"2. Twopenny stamps with the above design will immediately be issued.

"By His Excellency's command,
"E. DEAS THOMSON."

This notice was repeated verbatim in the *Gazettes* of the 29th July, 1st and 5th August, 1851, the error made in omitting the word "be" in the second paragraph remaining unnoticed.

On the 29th July, 1851, the Postmaster-General forwarded Carmichael's account for the twopenny plate to the Colonial Secretary. In submitting this claim, Mr. Merewether referred to Carmichael's tender to furnish three plates for the sum of £150, and suggested that, as he refused to enter into any engagement for the fulfilment of his tender, it might be desirable, before any payment was made, to obtain some guarantee that the other plates would be completed. Carmichael preferred a further claim of £10 for engraving the words "New South Wales" on the twopenny stamps. Mr. Merewether stated that he was informed that these words were in the original design, and as a matter of right, therefore, Mr. Carmichael seemed to have no claim to this extra sum.

Carmichael resisted the second attempt to obtain a guarantee for the completion of the other two plates, but the Inspector of Stamps (Mr. Manning) having assured the Postmaster-General that he was satisfied Mr. Carmichael would complete the other plates according to his engagement, Mr. Merewether recommended the payment of £50 for the twopenny plate, and as the claim for extra remuneration for alterations had been reduced to £5, he did not see any objection to that additional allowance.

This completes the records relating to the twopenny of the Laureated series, so far as regards its preparation and issue in its original state.

I have made a very careful search in the Post Office Letter Books, but can find no trace of any communication referring to the completion and handing over of the one penny plate. However, the approximate date of its completion is shown in the following notice, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd December, 1851 :—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*20th December*, 1851.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Referring to the Government Notice of the 24th of July last, His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified that one penny stamps of a new plate, on which, instead of the present design, there will be engraved the Queen's head, with a laurel wreath and the words 'New South Wales' in the border, will be immediately issued.

"By His Excellency's command,
"E. DEAS THOMSON.

Notwithstanding Mr. Raymond's disparaging remarks with reference to Jervis's engraving of the threepenny "View" plate, it stood wear and tear better than the other two values, and in November, 1851, Mr. Merewether spoke of it in terms of high approval. He said: "The present plate is copper, and though in use for nearly two years, and has never been repaired, may be said to be as good as when delivered by the engraver. Being well cut it would last many years longer."

This fact, and the necessity arising for the immediate provision of a sixpenny plate, account for the long time which elapsed before the third of the plates, contracted to be supplied not later than the 30th June, 1851, viz. the threepenny, was delivered.

The following letter relating to the sixpenny plate is quoted in full :—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *8th March*, 1852.

"SIR,—In order to afford greater facility for the affixing of the required value of stamps on letters chargeable with high postage, and also for the payment of the fee of sixpence on registered letters, I do myself the honour to recommend that a sixpenny stamp should be struck off on copper in the Colony for immediate use.

"2. The demand for these stamps will be comparatively so limited that a copper plate, if well engraved, will last for a considerable time. The threepenny stamp plate, although it has been in use for two years, is still perfectly good.

"3. I propose that the plate should contain twenty-five subjects, which will be sufficient to enable the Inspector of Stamps to meet the demand for these stamps for a considerable time.

"4. A design which I enclose was prepared by the late Inspector, Mr. Manning, for a sixpenny stamp, but it is not so difficult of imitation as the design recently adopted for the other stamps, and I am therefore disposed to recommend that the latter should be selected, with the necessary substitution of sixpence in strongly marked characters.

"5. Mr. Carmichael, by whom the other plates have been engraved, will execute this at the rate of 10s. 6d. per subject, according to Manning's design, and at 16s. a subject if the Queen's head design be preferred. The cost in the former case will be £13 2s. 6d. and in the latter £20. The cost of this plate can be charged on the sum of £100 which was voted by the Legislative Council for 'providing and renewing plates for postage stamps,' independently of the £600 voted on the Supplementary Estimate for the plates, etc., to be obtained from England.

"I have, etc.,
"T. L. S. MEREWETHER."

Dr. Houison, in his *History of the Post Office*, speaks of designs for sixpenny and one shilling stamps, which had been engraved (as essays) by Carmichael, and illustrates them. Both of these essays bear a Crown as a central design. The original designs, says Dr. Houison, were drawn by James Raymond, the Postmaster-General. Mr. Merewether speaks of the design he submitted as having been prepared by Mr. Manning, the Inspector of Stamps. It is hardly likely that two sets of designs were furnished by Post Office officials for the same purpose, and I am inclined to believe that Manning designed these Crown stamps at Mr. Raymond's instigation.

There are no Post Office records relating to the

submission and approval of proofs from the sixpenny plate, but the new stamps were duly gazetted in the following notice :—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*30th April*, 1852.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th clause of the Act of the Governor and Council, 15th Victoria, No. 12, intituled, '*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law for Conveyance and Postage of Letters*,' a plate has been approved for sixpenny stamps, of the same design as the penny and twopenny stamps now in use.

"Sixpenny stamps with this design will be immediately issued. "By His Excellency's command,
"E. DEAS THOMSON."

Dr. Houison gives the date on which this stamp was gazetted as 8th May. As in all cases the Laureated stamps were issued on the date of the public notice, the date of this value may safely be altered to 30th April.

It is worthy of note that the recommendation of Mr. Merewether, that the word "Sixpence" should be in strongly marked characters, was faithfully carried out by the engraver.

On the 1st May, 1852, Mr. Merewether was appointed Auditor-General, and Major W. H. Christie succeeded him as Postmaster-General.

The urgently required sixpenny stamp having been provided, it might naturally have been concluded that the engraver would at once fall to and complete the threepenny plate, which was originally to have been ready by the 30th June, 1851. However, this was not the case, for nothing further was heard of the plate until the 29th September, 1852, when the Colonial Secretary made inquiries when it would be ready. Major Christie, in reply, stated that the engraver had promised that the plate would be completed by the 10th of October. Evidently the Major was not acquainted with Mr. Carmichael's little idiosyncrasies, otherwise he would have been more guarded in accepting his assurances. The 10th of October came and went, but the long-promised threepenny plate was still incomplete. The Colonial Secretary again wrote on the fourteenth of that month, asking when the plate would be forthcoming. Major Christie appears to have tried to stir Carmichael up to a sense of his duty, but without avail, for on the 25th October he had to write to the Colonial Secretary, informing him that the plate for the threepenny postage stamps was not yet completed, but the engraver had now promised it by the 1st of November. The Major added that these annoying delays had not occurred from neglect in the Post Office.

Carmichael's promise again proved to be of the piecrust order, and it was not until the 27th November that a proof from the plate was submitted for approval. The Governor gave his approval on the 1st December, and the issue of stamps was gazetted as follows :—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*2nd December*, 1852.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th clause of the Act of the Governor and Council, 15th Vict., No. 12, intituled, 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Law for Conveyance and Postage of Letters,' a new plate has been provided for threepenny stamps of the same design as the penny, twopenny, and sixpenny stamps now in use.

"Threepenny stamps with this design will be immediately issued. "By His Excellency's command,
"E. DEAS THOMSON."

On the 3rd December, 1852, Major Christie forwarded duplicate sheets of the threepenny postage stamps which had just been struck off from the new plate for transmission to England. This was done in connection with the proposal to obtain a supply of "threaded" or watermarked paper from England, hereinafter referred to.

The remaining value of the series, the eightpence, is referred to only in the following letter, there being no other records to be found in the Post Office :—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *13th January*, 1853.

"SIR,—Referring to the notice of the 24th ultimo, respecting the prepayment of letters to the United Kingdom, I have the honour to bring under the notice of the Governor-General the expediency of having an eightpenny stamp for issue to the public, this being the rate of postage on letters by private ship.

"2. This stamp is also desirable for the quadruple postage on inland letters, and will thus relieve the great pressure on the twopenny stamps.

"3. I beg, therefore, to recommend that I may be authorised to obtain a copper plate containing fifty labels of the value indicated for immediate use, at a cost not exceeding £26 5s., to be charged against the sum voted for providing and repairing postage stamp plates, and that a steel plate containing 100 labels may be ordered from England.

"I have, etc.,
"W. H. CHRISTIE."

Carmichael had apparently forfeited all claim to consideration, owing to his dilatoriness, and the work of engraving the eightpenny plate was intrusted to H. C. Jervis, the engraver of the threepenny "View." The plate was ready on the 13th May, and the issue of stamps was gazetted as follows :—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*16th May*, 1853.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th clause of the Act of the Governor and Council, 15th Victoria, No. 12, intituled, '*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law for Conveyance and Postage of Letters*,' a plate has been provided for eightpenny stamps of the same design as the other postage stamps now in use.

"Eightpenny stamps with this design will be immediately issued. "By His Excellency's command,
"E. DEAS THOMSON."

The series of Laureated stamps having been completed so far as it was then intended to furnish them, the following notice was published in the *Gazette* :—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*4th July*, 1853.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Notice is hereby given that stamps of the undermentioned values can now be procured at the General and all country post offices, as well as at the several sub-offices and receiving offices, viz. :—

"One penny postage stamps.
Twopenny ,,
Threepenny ,,
Sixpenny ,,
Eightpenny ,,

"Plates for fivepenny and one shilling stamps have been ordered from England, and will be issued on their arrival in the Colony.

"W. H. CHRISTIE, *Postmaster-General*."

The twopenny steel plate had been in use just two years, when the Inspector of Stamps found it necessary to report to the Chief Secretary that it had become so worn from constant use that it would shortly be necessary to have it repaired. In reply to this communication the Colonial Secretary wrote, under date 8th August, 1853:—

"SIR,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 53/29, reporting that the steel plate for printing twopenny postage stamps has become from constant use so worn that it will shortly be necessary to have it repaired, and in reply I am directed to inform you that under the circumstances represented in your communication, His Excellency the Governor-General approves of your employing Mr. H. C. Jervis to engrave a new copper twopenny plate, as nearly similar as possible to the steel plate now in use, at an expense of £40, and also to repair the steel plate for the sum of £40, to be charged against the amount voted for this service in the contingencies of the Stamp Department.

"I have, etc., for the Colonial Secretary,

"W. ELYARD, JUN."

On the same date Mr. Elyard wrote to the Postmaster-General, inclosing a copy of the foregoing letter.

I have found no further records relating to this copper plate twopenny stamp, which, as is well known, was the variety with six-rayed stars in the angles. Nor have I been able to find any further reference to the retouching of the twopenny steel plate, referred to in the foregoing letter, nor to the retouching of the sixpenny plate, which doubtless was effected about this time by Jervis.

On the 11th June, 1852, Major Christie wrote to the Colonial Secretary a letter with reference to procuring postage stamp plates and paper from England. The following paragraphs, which relate to the paper for the Laureated series, are quoted:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th ultimo, No. 52/74, informing me that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to approve of the suggestions contained in my predecessor's letter of the 30th April last, No. 56, for procuring plates, papers, etc., for postage stamps from England. . . .

"4. I beg also to transmit duplicate sheets of the one penny and twopenny stamps to be forwarded to England, together with two copies of the estimates annexed to my predecessor's letter of the postage stamps required to meet the demand for two years, and of the cost of providing the books, colours, etc., to be procured from England.

"5. So soon as the threepenny stamps now being engraved by Mr. Carmichael are struck off, I shall not fail to transmit duplicate sheets to be forwarded to Mr. Barnard. The designs for these stamps have already been approved of in your letter, No. 50/200, dated 21st November, 1850."

As we have already seen, the duplicate sheets of the threepenny stamps were forwarded for transmission to England on the 3rd December, 1852.

On the 30th January, 1854, in notifying the issue of the new sixpenny and one shilling stamps (large square design), the Colonial Secretary announced:—

"It is further notified that for the future all stamps will bear a watermark on each label of the value indicated by each respective stamp, with the exception of the eightpenny, the new paper for which has not yet arrived from England."

As the notice above referred to provided for the supersession of the sixpenny of the Laureated series, the only stamps of that series to which the notice relating to watermarks could refer were the one penny, two pence (Plate I., retouched), and three pence.

In order that collectors may learn how narrowly they escaped having to provide space for another value of the Laureated series I will quote the following correspondence.

In a letter dated 30th April, 1852, Mr. Merewether said:—

"4. I recommend that plates for sixpenny and one shilling stamps, engraved on steel and with elaborate workmanship, so as to give security against forgery, should be forwarded from England."

And on the 12th May, 1852, his successor, Major Christie, wrote:—

"Referring to the letter from this office of the 30th April, No. 52/56, in which it is proposed that a plate for shilling stamps should be obtained from England, I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of representations which have been made to me of the difficulty of affixing a sufficient number of the stamps now in use on parcels passing through the post, I consider it necessary that shilling postage stamps should be issued as soon as practicable.

"2. Mr. Carmichael, by whom the other plates have been engraved, will execute the one now required on copper, of the same pattern as the sixpenny stamps, with the necessary substitution of the words 'One Shilling' in strongly marked characters, for £20, being at the rate of 16s. a label, the plate to contain 25 labels.

"3. The cost of this plate can be charged against the sum of £100, which was voted by the Legislative Council for providing and renewing plates for postage stamps during the present year."

That the Governor-General did not think the locally engraved stamp would be sufficiently protected against the danger of imitation is shown by the following letter, addressed by Major Christie to the Colonial Secretary:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *29th May*, 1852.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th instant, No. 52/77, in reply to mine of the 12th instant, in which it is stated that His Excellency the Governor-General does not consider it expedient that a plate for one shilling stamps should be ordered in this Colony, as it is considered that forgery would be encouraged if stone* plates of this value were engraved similar to those already in use for stamps of lesser value.

"2. I beg to state that the proposal made in my letter of the 12th instant was for a steel plate,* and that Mr. Carmichael, who has already engraved the sixpence and the other stamps, is probably the only person in the Colony who could execute these.

"3. For engraving on copper plate Mr. Carmichael's charge is 16s each Queen's head; for engraving on steel, which is afterwards hardened and is therefore more durable, the charge is £1 per Queen's head.

"4. As it will probably be a twelvemonth before the plate from England can arrive, and the demand for stamps of greater value than 6d. has become great and urgent in consequence of the numerous packets of gold that pass through the Post Office daily, I am induced to request that His Excellency will be pleased to reconsider his decision, the more so as I doubt not that Mr. Carmichael would make no extra charge for an alteration in the shape of the stamp, and in the design itself, that would obviate any possibility of the stamps of lesser value being used, even if the difference of the colouring did not obviate this objection."

This appeal, however, was in vain, and nearly two years elapsed before New South Wales possessed a shilling stamp.

* This is inaccurate.

Universal Penny Postage in New Zealand.

(Extracts from *The Press*, Wellington.)

* * * *

September 13th.

MR. MACKENZIE and Mr. Monk would like to see the Queen's head design again on our stamps. Mr. Mackenzie to-day asked the Postmaster-General if he would have it placed on the new universal penny postage stamp.

Mr. Ward explained that the Government were getting Sir Edward Poynter, the President of the Royal Academy, to design the new stamp, and he had been asked to make it emblematical of New Zealand diffusing the benefits of reduced postage throughout the world. (Laughter.) Hon. members might smile, but New Zealand was the first country in the world to confer upon the people the benefits of universal penny postage. (Hearty applause from the Government benches.) By this time the design would be finished, and probably the engravers would be at work on the dies. Sir Edward Poynter was one of the most eminent designers in the world, and the engraving would be done by one of the principal engraving firms in London, so that the new stamp would be a credit to New Zealand in every way. Immediately after deciding on this matter, in order to have the stamps ready for the 1st of January, the Government had cabled for a million stamps according to this design. As to putting a presentment of the Queen's head as a design, all he would say was that he hoped our loyalty was not to be gauged by the designs on our postage stamps. The emblematical design would not detract from our loyalty, but would give a clear indication of what we desire to do in so far as this great change was concerned.

Mr. Willis asked if the Postmaster-General would take measures to prevent such a mistake as had occurred in connection with the plates of the present stamps, by which there was not sufficient space that they could be quickly counted in blocks of 10s. and 5s. worth.

Mr. Ward said he was aware of the mistake, and in this case steps would be taken to obviate the difficulty. In regard to the poor quality of the adhesive gum, this difficulty would also be overcome. He would take a personal interest in seeing to this, because he had received an anonymous letter from someone threatening to shoot him unless this were done. (Laughter).

Later Mr. Monk expressed regret at the answer of the Minister. He thought the House should have been consulted on the subject. The most distinctive honour that could be conferred on a postage stamp was an emblem that would receive recognition from one end of the planet to the other—he referred, of course, to the Queen's head. He also thought that something should be done to commemorate the part New Zealand had played in South Africa.

Mr. Ward said he was just as loyal as Mr. Monk, and the Government had no intention whatever of being in any way disrespectful to Her Majesty. In any case, a supply for only twelve months had been ordered, and, if it was thought desirable to make a change later on, and place the Queen's head on the stamps, he for one would hail the decision with pleasure.

September 14th.

POOR SIR EDWARD POYNTER!

It is well known that even the exalted position of President of the Royal Academy is not free from its cares and worries. At the Academy banquet he must find it difficult always to say the right thing to the right people, and his anxieties as head of the Hanging Committee must be trying to the most robust. We doubt, however, if any previous President has had laid upon his shoulders so difficult and so embarrassing a task as that which has just been thrust upon Sir Edward Poynter by the Postmaster-General of New Zealand. On the 1st January next the penny postage scheme is to come into operation, and, needless to say, we must have a new penny stamp. It is true that we have had quite a succession of new penny stamps lately, and the one now current is fairly attractive in design. The one previously in use was indeed considered by the postal authorities to be too pretty for the price, and so they promoted it to represent fourpence, and the former fourpenny stamp was degraded to the humbler rank, only, appropriately enough, they changed its colour as well as its denomination, so that it is now blushing in its shame. This, so far as we can recollect, is what has occurred recently, but it takes a skilled Philatelist to keep count of all the lightning changes in New Zealand postage stamps. Those artless persons who have not been taken by this fascinating craze, and who look at the matter from a strictly utilitarian point of view, may perhaps ask why the present penny stamp could not be used for a letter to England as well as for sending out accounts in Christchurch. There are two very obvious replies which will at once occur to those who take an interest in the matter. In the first place, there is money in a change of stamps from the Treasurer's point of view. Even yet it would appear collectors are not gorged with the kaleidoscopic issues of New Zealand, and no doubt they are still "good" for a few thousand pounds' worth of a new design in connection with the introduction of penny postage. In the second place, as a profane parodist of Shakespeare once said: "Sweet are the uses of advertisement!"—an axiom which Mr. Ward would perhaps express differently, although there is no reason to believe that he disagrees with its spirit.

Having settled, then, that we are to have a new

stamp, the next question that arises is as to the most appropriate design. Old-fashioned people like Mr. Monk, with old-fashioned sentiments about loyalty, and old-fashioned regrets about the total disappearance of the Queen's head from our postage stamps, venture to suggest that the new issue, which is to circulate all over the Queen's dominions, affords a fitting opportunity to revive the old-fashioned tribute to our much-revered Sovereign. Of course, this is far too antiquated a notion for an up-to-date person like Mr. Ward, who brushes it aside with the impatient air of a bagman from Chicago, who has reapers and binders for sale, and is shown a picture of a country girl using a sickle. He has a brand-new idea of his own, and we are bound to say that, like some other ideas from the same quarter, it is large, lofty, and thoroughly permeated with the regal principle of "D—— the expense!" No less a person than the President of the Royal Academy must be commissioned to carry out Mr. Ward's magnificent conception of a penny stamp --and what a commission it is! "I must have as large a charter as the wind," says the melancholy Jacques, but his charter is but a tiny atomy beside Mr. Ward's penny stamp. Poor Sir Edward, it appears, has been asked to prepare a design, and to make it "emblematical of New Zealand diffusing the benefits of reduced postage throughout the world." And all this on a penny postage stamp! We should have thought that even "the world" would take up a fair amount of space, but if New Zealand is to come in as well, and assume the prominence which Mr. Ward evidently thinks it is entitled to, we cannot for the life of us see how it is to be done. And then the task of showing New Zealand separated from "the world"—how is that to be managed? It is quite in the vein of Fluellen, who it will be remembered declared that Williams was "an arrant traitor as any's in the universal 'orld, or in France, or in England." What Fluellen did possibly Sir Edward Poynter may manage under Mr. Ward's able direction, and so we may yet see New Zealand and the "universal 'orld" severally depicted in the compass of a postage stamp. But then about the allegory—there's the rub! "Hic labor, hoc opus est," we can well imagine the unhappy President murmuring between his groans. Mr. Ward, we suppose, must also be introduced somewhere as a sort of tutelary deity watching over New Zealand and superintending the "diffusion." The President is a great man, and a clever artist, and we trust he may be equal to this delicate feat. But another misgiving strikes us. What about the historical accuracy of the design? We say nothing as to its modesty. Is it really a fact that it is not to Sir Rowland Hill, not to Mr. Henniker Heaton, not to Great Britain, but to New Zealand, that the world owes the diffusion of the benefits of the penny postage? In our ignorance we thought the slow-going, good old Mother Country inaugurated penny postage throughout her Empire some time ago, among all her colonies who would accept it, and that New Zealand and the Australian colonies were almost the very last to come into the magic circle. Is this truth, or do we dream? Aha, we have it! It is another deep-laid scheme of an enterprising Postmaster-General to rake in the dollars. It is to be another "Wakitipu error," only on a larger scale. When the new stamp is issued someone will point out to Mr. Ward his mistake; he will stop the printing and get out a fresh design. This, we presume, will be emblematical of New Zealand waxing fat at the expense of the "universal 'orld" by selling it stamps, and making a huge profit on the reduction to a penny, instead of the anticipated loss. What a boon it is to have a Postmaster-General who is also "a Wizard of Finance"!

September 15th.

THE WORLD ON A STAMP.

THE DESIGN FOR THE NEW PENNY STAMP DISCUSSED.

Is it possible for even the President of the Royal Academy to embody in a design for a stamp the idea of New Zealand disseminating universal penny postage over the world?

The general impression of local artists spoken to on the subject contained in this question was that, within certain limits, of course, everything is possible to genius, and that if any artist could carry out the idea, Sir Edward Poynter was the artist who could do it.

One local artist, who, with commendable modesty, did not desire his name mentioned, was found busily engaged cudgelling his imagination, and attempting to hit upon an artistic representation of the following idea for a Christmas card for the General Post Office:—

"The design is to mark the introduction of universal penny postage by New Zealand, and to consist, primarily, of a female figure, characteristic of the colony, and indicating the dissemination by her of the blessings of a reduced rate of postage throughout the world, as from the 1st January, 1901."

New Zealand artists have had the same task set them as the President of the Royal Academy, only they have more space given them to depict the idea. An interesting comparison of New Zealand art and the high-water—or should it be "oil?"—mark of English art appears to be within measurable distance.

"It is rather a sticking question," replied the artist to *The Press* representative's query, given at the head of this; "more especially as it is with respect to a design for a postage stamp. A considerable sum must have been paid to Sir Edward Poynter, holding the position he does as an artist, to undertake the work. He is, however, a man of ideas, and a fine worker, and will be able to give something very highly finished; and if there is anything in the idea he will bring it out. As to what I consider the best design for the stamp, I think we should always have a representation of the head of the ruling Sovereign; and no matter how artistic a stamp design is, every loyal citizen would prefer to see the Queen's head on the stamp."

The Press representative next saw Mr. W. Menzies Gibb, who summed up his ideas on the point as follows:—

"Whether Sir Edward Poynter can convey all that Mr. Ward conceives should be shown on the new penny stamp may be doubtful; but, as to his success or failure, it would be absurd to say anything until the design is before us. At the same time, Mr. Ward has shown wisdom in obtaining a man of Poynter's eminence to do the work, as whatever he may turn out is certain to be artistic, and will have a value. I may say that the colony will get something better than what it has now in the shape of alleged views of New Zealand scenery, poorly executed, and on so minute a scale as to be valueless. A stamp should be emblematical either of the country that uses it or of the circumstances under which it has been issued, and this appears to me exactly what Mr. Ward contemplates."

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

SO long as the island of Puerto Rico was under the Spanish rule the letter-carriers could not be said to be employed by that Government, seeing that they were paid their salaries by the inhabitants in the form of 1 centavo for every letter delivered by them, and they received nothing whatever, except their appointments, from the Spanish Government. Firms and commercial companies were in the habit of paying the letter-carriers in a lump sum every week or month. Of course, when once the island became United States territory the American Government put a stop to this peculiar method of paying its postal employees.

* * *

THE "Colour question" has long been present in the United States. There are now signs that it will become a vexed question in the ranks of Philatelists, and also in circles contiguous therewith. For example, an English stamp journal having alluded to the "spinach-green" colour of the new ½d. stamp, the *British and Colonial Printer* is moved to remark that while we are about it we may just as well speak of "crushed-strawberry colour," "tomato-scarlet," "banana-yellow," "roast-potato brown," "Spanish-onion gold." For our part, let me add "blue-funk colour," "pink of condition shade," and "sickly yellow." This is a very modest "Farbenbezeichnungswahlausschuss."

* * *

To judge by the quantity of stamps sold in Borneo and Labuan during 1899 the natives must be consumed by a veritable *cacoëthes scribendi*. The amount of the stamps sold was £20,000, but the postage paid on letters sent from these two colonies never exceeds the sum of £800 a year. The remainder, £19,200, may be presumed to find its way into albums all over the world.

* * *

IT could be only a question of time until we could see the automobile appear on a postage stamp. The bicyclette adorns the Express stamps of Cuba and one of the Mafeking Siege stamps, and it is right that one of the stamps to be issued by the United States to commemorate the Buffalo Exhibition should bear a reproduction of the "Teuf-teuf," as the French onomatopoetically term the "street puff-puff."

* * *

AN Italian firm has hit upon the happy idea of turning out a kind of postal card barometer. On the back of the card is a little figure bearing an umbrella. If the weather is to be fine the umbrella is of a pink shade; if uncertain, the shade becomes violet; and if there is to be rain, then the umbrella becomes blue. The changes are due to the card having been soaked in a chemical preparation. Ten thousand of these cards were sold in the first week that they were before the public.

* * *

AUSTRIA has had for some time a post office at Jerusalem. This office has a great deal of work, and more than pays its way. Quite recently Germany and France, in turn, have followed the example of Austria.

* * *

ACCORDING to the philatelic journals 635 new stamps were issued during 1899. The number in 1898 was 750. Among the new issues of 1899 it seems that 200 stamps owed their appearance to the perpetual want of funds in the exchequers of certain American Republics.

* * *

WE presume that not many of our readers have seen the automatic stamp distributers which were introduced to the Paris public on April 11th. However, the following story from America, concerning the early days of the said machines, is worth being repeated. These machines were first used in Chicago. They did not possess the faculty possessed by those now in use in Paris; they could not tell good money from bad. This lack of discrimination appealed at once to the good folk of Chicago, and they rose to the occasion with exemplary promptness. They obtained good stamps in exchange for bad coins and other rubbish; in fact, the postal employees found every evening a heap of bad coins, foreign coins, metal discs, and even buttons where good current coin of the realm should have been. This meant a serious loss to the authorities. A public notice was issued in the Press to the effect that important improvements were about to be made in the mechanism of the automatic stamp-distributers. Not only would the machine continue to give out the different stamps according to the amount of money intrusted to it, but it would now weigh letters, and, what was of vital import to the Chicagoans, it would be able to distinguish bad money from good. An ingenious apparatus attached to the machine would warn the attendants by a special bell so soon as a bad coin was inserted in payment, and the would-be defrauder would be at once taken into custody. At the same time the stamp-machines in use were removed and were replaced by others placed close against the wall instead of standing upon elegant columns. Behind the wall, and therefore in the next room, a cupboard was fixed, and inside this cupboard was an employee, who thus became literally the *Deus ex machinâ*. As we thus know the trick, we may say "There's no deception," at least on the part of the public. One unblushing citizen tried to pass a disc of copper in the new machine; a bell sounded; up came an official, and the oracle at Delphi never beheld a more confused specimen of mankind than this stamp-thief, who was let off with a good talking to in the chief's office. Such cases became known quickly; the "frauds" gave up the game, and the old machines were used without fear of being defrauded until the new distributers were ready for use.

* * *

IT was announced during the summer that on and after August 14 all letters posted in Finland must be franked by Russian stamps, and also that a new issue of special stamps for Finland will be issued before the end of the year. The type adopted is that of the Russian stamps now in circulation, but the values will be expressed in kopecks and pennia. The recent history of the Russification of Finland may be clearly read in its stamps.

* * *

PERHAPS some young Philatelists may have wondered what is the meaning of the four letters which are to be seen in the four corners of the stamps of Bergedorf on the inside of the frame. These letters are, "L. H. P. A.," that is, Lübeck Hamburger Post Ablage. Anglicè, Lübeck and Hamburg Post Office.

* * *

I WARN all collectors to be on guard against a certain Virgilio Cardinali, Poste Restante, Florence. He is trying to sell forged 5 franc stamps of Monaco, 1885. These copies are obliterated "Monaco Principauté" in a double circle, and the date in the circle is "4 E-14-Mai-91."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club.

(FORMED FEBRUARY, 1897. 80 MEMBERS.)

Annual Subscription 6d. *No* Commission. *No* Fines.

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Hon. Secretary—

F. C. HENDERSON, Eton Grove, Lee, Lewisham, S.E.

Official Organ—Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

TO MEMBERS.—One resignation, Lieut. F. C. R. Grieve, R.A., ordered abroad. A new member, Mr. H. A. W. Aylesbury, fills the vacancy. Mrs. Wulff has applied for re-election, and will take the place of a member whose name has been removed from the list.

NOTE.—The Secretary, having received reliable information that unused sheets of "V.R.I." stamps are being obliterated to order with the Army cancellation stamp by a post office clerk, advises members not to give high prices for postmarked copies of the "V.R.I." on O.F.S.

British Postmark Exchange.

AN exchange society is now being formed under the above title, and all interested in the collection of postmarks are invited to join. It will be found a useful medium for acquisition and disposal of both British and foreign postmarks. Full rules and application for membership forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Oswald Marsh, 45, Palace Road, Norwood, S.E.

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MEMBERSHIP.

CANDIDATES for admission must be over eighteen years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d., and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

Philatelic Exhibition at Sydney,

ORGANISED BY THE SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle for the following notes :—

The Exhibition was held on the 7th and 8th September, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Sydney, a building admirably suited for the purpose. The hall is about 60 feet long and 40 feet broad, with a lofty ceiling and well lighted at both sides.

His Excellency the Governor would have performed the opening ceremony, but he had previously arranged a garden party at Government House for the same afternoon. His Honour the Chief Justice was also unable to be present, owing to his judicial duties.

The Vice-President, Mr. Van Weenan, introduced Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, who, in declaring the Exhibition open, expressed the hope that it would be the means of spreading a knowledge of Philately, and would lead to an increase in the ranks of stamp collectors. He gave a few figures showing to what extent Philately had progressed, and predicted a great future for it.

The attendance was estimated at 2,000, and the visitors expressed themselves very much pleased with the display. Some veteran Philatelists deprecated the fact that no surprises in the way of rarities were shown, but the general impression was that the Exhibition was highly creditable, and when it is considered that out of a membership of sixty twenty-five were represented, it goes to prove that there was a desire to make the undertaking successful, which it certainly was.

Australians were very much in the ascendancy, but it must be said in justice to the exhibit kindly lent by the G.P.O. that only a selection was made from their splendid collection, which it was thought would not vie with those of private collectors. The stamps shown by Mr. H. I. Himmelhoch and Mrs. Rienits were most meritorious. The former's exhibit included eight different plates of Views, eight of 1d. and 2d. laureated, and one of registered, besides several of the rarest New South Wales stamps, special notice being taken of a very fine unused 1d. and a 2d. Sydney View, and a block of four 1s. Diadem, watermark 8, also unused. Mrs. Rienits' exhibit included, in addition to plates of Views and laureated stamps, a very fine collection of early British Colonials, among which were several Cape woodblocks.

Our display seemed to be very much appreciated. We spared no efforts nor expense to make our stall worthy the occasion. It occupied the entire wall space on one side of the hall, and was so arranged that everyone could see our exhibit easily. We made a special feature of mounting our stamps in glass frames with black background, which showed the margins to considerable advantage, and made the stamps stand out more conspicuously.

Mr. Hull, the Hon. Secretary, worked like a Trojan, and was congratulated on all sides on the successful result of his energies.

Admission to the Exhibition was free. A string orchestra discoursed sweet music on both days, and light refreshments were provided.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. C. F.—The U.S. stamps you mention have a space down the centre of the sheet (as printed), marked with a line as a guide in dividing the sheets; the stamps on each side of this space are always imperforate on one side.

B. P.—The Catalogue does not include every variety of shade; all stamps that were in use any length of time vary more or less, and there are many collectible varieties that it is unnecessary to catalogue separately.

F. M. G.—The Swazieland stamps are believed to have been made from the 1887–90 issue, perf. 12½, but some of the stamps with earlier perforations may have been among them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1900. *Inscribed* "POSTAGE AND REVENUE."

	s.	d.
5 c., black and blue on blue	0	4

CHILI.

1900. *Letter Sheet.*

5 c., blue	0	6

1900. *Wrappers.*

2 c., carmine	0	2
20 c., grey	0	8

1900. *Registered Envelopes.*

15 c., mauve	0	6
20 c., grey	0	8

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1899. *Various designs.*

20 c., brown	1	6
50 c., green	3	9
1 p., black on blue	7	6
2 p., brown on yellow	15	0

1900. *Design with Map.*

½ c., indigo	0	1
½ c., rose	0	1
1 c., sage-green	0	1
2 c., green	0	2
5 c., red-brown	0	5
10 c., orange	0	10
20 c., lilac	1	6
50 c., grey-black	4	0
1 peso, brown	7	6

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Various stamps surcharged.*

1 c., lilac and green	0	2
3 c. ,, black	0	4
5 c. ,, ochre	0	6
10 c. ,, orange	0	6
$1, green and light green	4	0

GUAM.

1899. *United States stamps, surcharged.*

3 c., purple	0	4	10 c., brown	1	0
4 c., brown	0	5	15 c., olive-green	1	6
6 c., marone	0	6	50 c., orange-red	4	0
8 c., brown-purple	0	9	$1, black	7	6

1899. *Special Delivery.*

10 c., indigo	1	0

GERMAN LEVANT.

1900. *Current German stamps, surcharged.*

10 p. on 5 pf., green	0	2
20 p. on 10 pf., carmine	0	2
1 pi. on 20 pf., ultramarine	0	4
1½ pi. on 25 pf., black and orange on yellow	0	5
1½ pi. on 30 pf. ,, ,, buff	0	6
2 pi. on 40 pf. ,, carmine	0	8
2½ pi. on 50 pf. ,, mauve	0	9
4 pi. on 80 pf. ,, lake on red	1	3
5 pi. on 1 mark, carmine	1	6
10 pi. on 2 ,, indigo	3	0
15 pi. on 3 ,, purple-black	5	0

GERMAN MOROCCO.

1900. *Stamps of the German Empire, surcharged.*

3 c. on 3 pf., brown	0	1
5 c. on 5 pf., green	0	1
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine	0	2
25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine	0	4
30 c. on 25 pf., black and orange on yellow	0	5
35 c. on 30 pf. ,, ,, buff	0	6
50 c. on 40 pf. ,, carmine	0	8
60 c. on 50 pf. ,, mauve	0	9
1 p. on 80 pf. ,, lake on red	1	2
1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark, carmine	1	4
2 p. 50 c on 2 ,, indigo	2	3
3 p. 75 c. on 3 ,, purple-black	3	6

GREECE.

1900. *Provisionals. Imperf.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue	0	4
20 l. on 25 l., indigo	0	6

Perf. 11½.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue	0	4
20 l. on 25 l., indigo	0	6
1 dr. on 40 l., violet	1	6
3 dr. on 10 l., orange	4	3
5 dr. on 40 l., violet (Type 1)	5	6

GRENADA.

1899. Type 17.

2d., lilac and brown	0	3

HONG KONG.

1900. *New colour.*

10 c., ultramarine	0	4

INDIA.

1900. *New colours.*

3 pies, slate	0	1
½ a., light green	0	1
1 a., carmine	0	2
2 a., lilac	0	3
2½ a., ultramarine	0	4

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *No wmk. Perf.* 11.

	Unused. s.	d.		Used. s.	d.
3d., yellow-brown	0	5	...	0	5
4d., brown and blue	0	6	...	0	6
5d., red-brown	0	8	...	0	8
6d., carmine	0	9	...	0	9
8d.	1	0	...	1	0
9d.	1	0	...	—	
1s.	1	6	...	—	
2s.	2	8	...	2	6
5s.	6	6	...	—	

1900. *Envelopes.*

½d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
2d., violet	0	4

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. *Wmk. Crown and* C A.

½d., lilac and green	0	1
1d. ,, red	0	2
2d. ,, yellow	0	3
2½d. ,, ultramarine	0	4

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1900. *Cape of Good Hope stamp, surcharged.*

½d., green and black	0	1

PERAK.

1900. *Provisional.*

3 c. on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine	1	0

ROUMANIA.

1900. *Pink gum.*

3 bani, red-brown	0	1

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1900. *Post Cards.*

20 p. on 4 k.	0	3
32 p. on 4 k. (reply)	0	6

1900. *Letter Card.*

1 p. on 10 k.	0	6

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

1900.

Gadiatsch.	3 kop., lilac and red	0	4
,,	3 ,, red and lilac	0	4
Kremenchug.	3 ,, brown	0	4
Lebedin.	3 ,, ,,	0	4

Cheap Sets of COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1901.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS' LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the LOW PRICES at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

*Used.** *Unused.†* *Used and Unused ‡* *All Guaranteed Genuine.* *No Reprints.*

In ordering it is only necessary to quote the number of the set and the price.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
	JAMAICA.			
403*	1860, Pine, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	4	4	0
404†	1871–83, ½d., ½d., 1d., 1d., 3d., and 4d.	6	2	0
405*	,, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	5	1	0
406*	1883–1900, including Waterfall	8	0	9
407†	1885–1900, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 2½d. on 4d. and 6d.	6	2	3
408†	1897, 1s., 2s., and 5s.	3	9	6
409†	Official, ½d., ½d., 1d., and 2d.	4	1	6
410*	,, and Postal Fiscals	6	1	6
	LABUAN.			
415†	1880–86, including 40 c. and scarce Provisional	5	14	0
416†	1886–92 ,, engraved, lithographed, and provls.	6	6	6
417†	1852, engraved, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 cents	7	7	6
418*	1893, lithographed, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	7	1	8
419†	1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	1	6
420†	1896, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	5	0
421*	,, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	2	0
422*	1897, 25 and 50 c. and 1 dollar	3	3	6
423†	Jubilee, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	1	3
424†	April, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 18, and 24 c.	8	3	6
425*	,, ,, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	2	6
426†	1899, 4 c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	6	5	0
427†	,, 4 c. on 25 c., 50 c, and 1 dollar	3	2	0
427a*	,, 4 c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25, 50 c. and 1 dollar	9	7	6
428†	1900, 2, 4, 4, and 5 c.	4	0	6
	LAGOS.			
435†	1885–94, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 6d., green	5	3	3
436†	1887–94, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., and 10d.	6	3	8
437*	,, 1d., 2d., and 2½d.	3	0	3
	LEEWARD ISLANDS.			
441†	1890, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 7d.	6	2	3
442†	,, 1s. and 5s.	2	7	0
443*	,, ½d, 1d., 2½d.	3	0	3
	MALTA.			
446†	1881–85, ½d., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 4d.	6	1	3
447†	1885–99, 2½d., 5d., 1s.	3	2	2
448*	,, ½d., 1d., 2d, 2½d., and 4d.	5	0	6
	MAURITIUS.			
451†	1858, Britannia, red-brown and blue	2	0	9
452†	1863–72, 1d., 2d, 3d., 4d., and 6d.	5	10	0
453*	,, 4d., 6d., and 1s.	3	1	3
454†	,, cancelled, ½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	4	1	3
455†	1876–77, Provisionals, ½d. and 1d	4	3	6
456†	1878, 2, 4, 8, 13, 25, and 38 c.	6	7	6
457†	1879–80, CC, 4, 8, 17, and 50 c.	4	4	0
458†	1882–83, CA, 2, 4, and 25 c.	3	4	0
459†	1883–94, Provisionals, including scarce values	6	6	0
460†	1885–94, 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, and 50 c.	7	5	0
461*	,, including 2 on 4 and two 15 c.	6	0	8
462†	1895–99, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 18, and 36 c.	7	2	3
463*	,, 1, 2, 3, and 4 c.	4	0	3
464†	1899–1900, including 15 on 36 c. and 15 c., Labourdonnais	4	1	0
	MONTSERRAT.			
468†	1876–85, ½d., 1d., 1d., and 4d.	4	4	0
	NATAL.			
471†	1875–79, scarce Provisionals	3	14	0
472†	1880–85, including CC and Provisionals	6	2	3
473†	1887–96 ,, 2½d. on 4d., 1s., yellow, etc.	7	3	3
474*	1882–96, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 1s.	6	0	8
	NEVIS.			
477†	1861–78, 1d. of four different issues	4	30	0
478*	,, 4d., 6d., and 1s.	3	55	0
479‡	1879–90, 1d., 1d., 2½d., brown; 4d., blue; 4d., grey	5	40	0
	NEW BRUNSWICK.			
480†	1860–63, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6	3	3
	NEWFOUNDLAND.			
481†	1857–62, 1d., 3d., 5d., and 5c.	4	17	6
482†	1862, 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1s.	5	22	6
483‡	1866–73, 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, and 24 c.	6	15	0
484‡	1868–80, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 c.	5	5	0
485†	1880–90, ½, ½, 1, 2, 2, and 3 c.	6	1	9
486*	,, ½, 1, 2, 3, and 10 c.	5	1	4
487†	1890–97, ½, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, and 12 c.	10	5	0
488†	Jubilee, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	7	2	6
489†	,, ,, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 35, and 60 c.	7	12	0
490*	1890–97, 1, 2, 3, 3, and 5 c.	6	1	9
491†	1897–99, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of York, and Prince Eddie	7	1	2
492*	,, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of York, and Prince Eddie	4	0	6
	NEW SOUTH WALES.			
500*	1851–54, including 3d., green	5	10	0
501*	1854–64 ,, 10d. and 5s.	6	5	6
502*	1871–85 ,, different perf. and fiscal paper	8	2	0
503†	,, ,, 10d.	4	4	6
504†	1888–91, ½d., 1d., 2d., 7½d., and 12½d.	5	2	6
505*	1888, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.	6	0	9
506*	1891–99, including 6d., green, and various perfs	13	1	9
507†	,, ,, 6d. and scarce perfs.	9	9	6
508†	Unpaid, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	6	1	8
509*	,, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 4d., and 4d.	6	1	6
510†	Service, 1871–83, including red surch. and square 8d.	5	4	0
511*	,, ,, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	4	1	6
512†	,, 1888, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	5	2	9
513*	,, ,, 1d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 1s.	5	0	10
	NEW ZEALAND.			
520*	1863, imperf., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s	5	14	0
521*	1863–66, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.	4	2	0
522†	1873–97, including scarce perfs and high values	9	5	6
528*	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	7	0	6
524†	1882–97, perf. 11, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 8d.	6	3	6
525*	,, ,, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d, 6d., and 1s.	8	1	3
526†	,, various perfs.	5	0	9
527†	1898, London print, ½d., ½d., 1d, 2d., 2½d., and 2½d., error	6	1	6
528†	,, ,, 3d., 4d, 5d., 6d., 8d., and 9d.	6	5	0
529*	,, ,, ½d, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 2½d., error, 4d., and 6d.	7	1	9
530†	1898–99, Local print, 3d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 9d.	5	3	6
531†	,, ,, 1s., 2s., and 5s.	3	10	0
532†	1899–1900, new colours, including 4d. and 6d.	8	1	10
533*	Postal Fiscals, 1d., 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 6s.	5	4	0
534†	Unpaid, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	5	1	6
535†	Railways, including two perfs.	5	1	0
536*	Life Insurance, ½d., 1d., and 2d., in various perfs.	5	0	6
537*	,, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.	5	1	3
	NIGER COAST.			
541†	1892, Oil Rivers, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 1s.	6	6	0
542†	1893 ,, ½d,, 1d , 2½d., and 5d.	4	5	6
543†	1894 ,, ½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 1s.	5	6	0
544*	,, ,, ½d , 1d., 2½d., 5d., and 1s.	5	3	0
545†	1898 ,, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s.	6	2	6
546*	,, ,, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d.	4	0	9

CHEAP SETS OF COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.

NORTH BORNEO.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
550†	1883-86, 2, 4, and 10 c.	3	2	0
551†	1886-89, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10 c.	5	3	0
552†	1888-89, 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars	4	45	0
553*	,, 25, 50 c., 1 and 2 dollars	4	4	6
554*	,, 25, 50 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars	6	15	0
555†	1889-90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	7	2	9
556*	,, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	9	1	6
557†	1890-92, Provisionals, including 2 c. on 25 c.	4	6	6
558†	1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	2	0
559*	,, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	2	6
559a†	1896, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	5	0
560*	,, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	2	0
561†	1897, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 12 c.	7	2	0
562*	,, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	3	9
563†	,, 18 and 24 c., the two varieties of each	4	3	0
564*	1894, Postage Due, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	8	3	0
565†	1899, 4 c on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	6	4	6
566†	,, 4 c. on 25 50 c., 2, 5, and 10 dollars	5	4	6

NOVA SCOTIA.

571†	1860-64, 1, 2, 8½, 10, and 12½ c.	5	22	6
572†	,, 1, 2, and 8½ c.	3	8	6
573*	,, 2, 5, 8½, and 12½ c.	4	15	0

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

575†	1868, 1d., 6d., and 1s.	3	16	6
576†	,, three distinct shades each of 1d. and 6d.; also two of 1s.	8	40	0
577*	,, 1d., 1d., 6d., and 1s.	4	1	3
578†	1881-88, Provisionals, 1d. on 5s., and 1d. on 4d.	5	7	0
579*	,, including three varieties, 3d. on 4d.	5	22	6
580†	1878-90, ½d., ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	6	8	0
581*	,, ½d., ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	6	1	6
582†	1896-1900, Provisionals, including 2½d. on 3d.	4	4	0
583†	1900, "V.R.I.", 1st setting, stops low, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	6	7	6
584†	,, "V.R.I.", 2nd setting, stops high, ½d., 1d , 2d , 3d.	4	1	0
585†	,, "V.R.I.", and setting, stops high, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s.	6	3	0
586†	,, "V.R.I.", and setting, stops high, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s.	8	12	6
587†	,, "V.R.I.", thick V, ½d. and 1d.	2	1	0

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

592†	1870, 2d., 3d., and 4d.	3	1	6
593†	1872, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 12 c.	5	4	0

QUEENSLAND.

595*	1862-81, old type, including 2s., blue	5	4	6
596*	1875-81, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4	1	9
597*	1882-85, large stamps, including both wmks.	4	1	0
598*	1882-83, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	5	1	6
599†	1882-94, ½d. (3 shades), 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	10	5	0
600*	1887-94, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 2s.	7	2	6
601†	1894-96, including the rare 2½d., carmine	8	3	0
602*	1895-99, including two 2½d. and 5d.	8	1	0
603†	1897-99, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	8	2	8
604*	,, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.	5	1	6
605†	1899, ½d. and three varieties of 1d., with zig-zag roulette, etc.	4	3	6

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

615†	1870-90, including 1st issue and 4d., blue	5	8	0
616†	1882-90, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d.	4	2	0
617*	,, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d.	4	1	3
618†	1887-90, 6d. and 1s.	2	50	0
619†	1885-88, 1d. and 4d. on 6d., ½d. on half of penny	3	10	0

ST. HELENA.

622†	1884-95, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d , 3d., 4d., and 6d.	7	2	3
623†	1896-97, ½d., 1d., 1½d , 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d.	7	2	6

ST. LUCIA.

625†	1864-82, including old issue and three Provisionals	4	6	6
626†	1883-87, ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d.	4	6	0
627†	1891-92, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 1d. on 4d.	4	1	0
628†	1891-99, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., and 4d.	6	1	6
629†	,, 1s., 5s., and 10s.	3	18	6

ST. VINCENT.

632*	1883-89, ½d., 1d., 1d., 2½d., 2½d, and 4d.	6	2	3
633†	1886-97, Provisional issues	4	3	3
634†	1885-97, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d . 5d., and 1s.	6	4	0
635†	1899, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d , 5d , and 6d.	7	2	6

SARAWAK.

638†	1871, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 cents	6	3	0
639*	,, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 cents	5	3	0
640†	1888-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 cents	5	1	3
641†	1889-91, Provisionals	3	0	6
642†	1895, 2, 4, 6, and 8 cents	4	0	9
643†	1899, 2 on 3, 2 on 12, 4 on 6, and 4 on 8 c.	4	4	0
644†	,, 2, 4, 10, and 20 cents	4	1	0

SEYCHELLES.

645†	1890, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 16 c.	6	3	0
646*	,, 2, 4, 8, 10, and 13 c.	5	4	0
647†	1893, 3 on 4, 12 on 16, 15 on 16 c.	3	2	0
648†	1893-97, 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, and 18 c.	6	1	9
649†	,, 15 c., 36 c., and 1 rupee	3	2	8

SIERRA LEONE.

652†	1876-77, CC, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	6	12	0
653*	,, CC, 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	5	3	3
654†	1884-95, CA, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., and 4d.	7	4	6
655*	1884-95, CA, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 4d.	5	0	9
656†	,, 6d., 1s., and ½d. on 1½d.	3	3	6
657†	1896-97, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	9	2	9
658*	1896-97, ½d., 1d., and 2½d.	3	0	3
659†	,, 1s., 2s., and 5s.	3	9	0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

662*	Early issues, including 1s., orange	11	10	0
663†	1884-91, large perfs., including 3 Provisionals	5	2	0
664*	1891-93. ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	6	1	0
665*	1893-99, including 2½d. on 4d.	8	2	9
666*	1894-99, 1d , 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 6d.	5	0	6
667*	Official, old issues, including 2s., carmine	7	1	9
668*	,, modern issues, tall O.S.	11	3	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

671†	1868-82, CC, including 3 scarce Provisionals	7	20	0
672†	1883-91, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	6	3	0
673*	,, 5, 8, 10, 24, 30, and 32 c.	6	1	6
674†	1883-87, Provisionals, including red surcharge and scarce varieties	6	15	0
675†	1891-94, modern Provisionals, including 10 and 30 c.	9	3	3
676*	1891-94, modern Provisionals, including 10 and 30 c.	7	1	3
677†	1892-1900, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, and 8 c.	6	0	10
678*	,, including 25 and 50 c.	8	1	0
679†	1899, 4 c., Provisional	4	2	0
680*	,, 4 c. ,,	4	2	0

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

682†	1900, 1, 3, 5, and 10 c.	4	0	9

JOHOR.

686†	1884-91, on Straits, including 2 on 24 c.	5	2	3
687†	1892-94, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 c., and 1 dollar	6	7	6
688†	,, 3 c. on 4, 5, 6 c., and 1 dollar	4	8	6
689†	1896-99, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, and 6 c.	7	1	0

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

691†	1892, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0	4
692†	1896-99, 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 15 c.	6	1	3
693†	1899, 4 c., Provisional	3	1	6

PAHANG.

695†	1890-94, including 10 c.	4	3	0
696†	1895-99, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	1	3

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PART I.] [PART I.

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No. 126.—DECEMBER, 1900.

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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VOL. XI.

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391, STRAND LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)

BRENDON & SON PLYMOUTH

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À ce Journal est = fcs. **2.50** cts. par an, franco.

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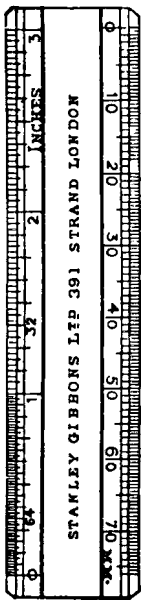

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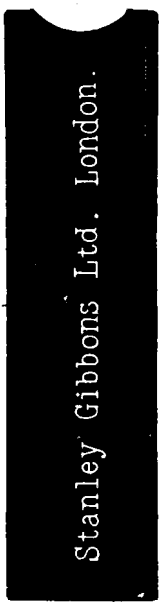

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ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

PART I.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1900. Types 71, 82. *Colours changed.*
½d., blue-green 0 1 0 1
1s., green and lake.. .. 1 1 0 1

ARMY OFFICIAL.
1900. *Surcharged in* black.
½d., blue-green .. ..

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.
1900. No. M. 38 *surcharged in* blue.
1s. on 5s., green and mauve

BARBADOS.

1898. Type 7. *Paper* blued. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
½d., grey and carmine ..
½d., dull green .. ..
1d., rose 0 9
2½d., ultramarine 2 6
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange

The discolouration of the paper is no doubt due to the action of the climate upon the ink employed for the impression, but it is quite as marked as in the case of some of the early Colonial stamps.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. Type 7. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
10s., black and olive-green.. 12 6

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900. Type 28.
Name and value in second colour.
2 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 2
48 c., grey & brown-lilac ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1899-1900.
Surcharged "REVENUE," *in* black.
10 c., mauve and green .. 1 0

Errors. Surcharged "REVENUE."
5 c., ultramarine .. ..
10 c., mauve and green ..
25 c., red-brown and green .

1900. *Inscribed* "POSTAGE & REVENUE."
5 c., black and blue on blue 0 4

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14½.
4d., olive-brown 0 6

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1900. *Stamp surcharged by the Boers, during the occupation of parts of the Cape Colony. Surcharged* "Z. A. R.—1D.—1900."
1d. on 1d., carm. (Type 14)

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1900. *Colonial type, &c.*
½d., green .. .. ..
1d., red .. .. ..

CEYLON.

1900. Type 26. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
15 c., blue 0 4
No. 209 does not exist.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 53, *in* black.
2 c., pale red-brown ..
3 c., dark green .. ..
15 c., blue .. .. ..

FIJI ISLANDS.

1900. Type 18. *Perf.* 11×12.
½d., greenish black .. 0 1 0 1

GOLD COAST.

1900. Type 3. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
5s., green and lilac ..
10s. ,, brown .. 12 6

HONG KONG.

1900. *Colours changed.*
2 c., green 0 1 0 1
4 c., carmine .. .. ..
10 c., blue 0 4

INDIA.

1900. *Wmk. Star. Perf.* 14. (April, 1900.)
6 a., bistre .. .. ..

New colours.
½ a., grey 0 1
½ a., pea-green 0 1
1 a., carmine 0 2
2 a., violet 0 3
2½ a., blue 0 4

FOR USE WITH THE CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
1900. *Surcharged* "C. E. F.," *in* black.
½ a., carmine .. ..
½ a., green .. .. ..
1 a., plum .. .. ..
2 a., ultramarine .. ..
2½ a., green .. .. ..
3 a., orange .. .. ..
4 a., slate-green .. ..
8 a., mauve .. .. ..
12 a., brown on red .. ..
1 r., carmine and green ..

STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN NATIVE STATES.

FARIDKOT.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 2

JHIND.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 3, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine .. ..

NABHA.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 2, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 4

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

BUSSAHIR.
1900. *Types of* 1896. (*a*) *Perf. as before.*
12 a., green (brown-lake) ..
12 a. ,, (mauve) ..
1 r., ultramarine (mauve)..

(*b*) *Pin-perf.*
1 a., vermilion (mauve) ..
2 a., yellow (brown-lake) ..
4 a., violet (,,) ..
12 a., green (rose) .. ..

Varieties. Imperf.
2 a., yellow (lake) .. ..
4 a., violet (,,) 1 6
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..
8 a., brown (,,) ..
8 a. ,, (blue-green) ..
12 a., green (lake) 5 0
1 r., ultramarine (lake) ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Types of 1899-1900. *Pin-perf.*
¼ a., violet (rose) 0 3
¼ a. ,, (lake) .. ..
¼ a. ,, (mauve) ..
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (lake) ..
½ a. ,, (mauve).. 0 6
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 6
1 a. ,, (lake) ..
1 a. ,, (mauve)..

Varieties. Imperf.
¼ a., violet (rose) 0 6
¼ a. ,, (mauve) ..
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (mauve).. 0 4
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 0
1 a. ,, (lake) ..
1 a. ,, (mauve)..

Same types, and new ones for 2 a. *and* 4 a. *Pin-perf.*
¼ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 9
2 a., orange-yellow (rose).. 1 6
2 a., yellow (rose) .. ..
2 a. ,, (mauve) ..
2 a., brown (,,) ..
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) .. 2 0

Imperf.
¼ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 6
2 a., orange-yellow (rose).. 1 0
2 a., orange-brown (mauve)
2 a., yellow (mauve) ..
2 a., brown (,,) .. 2 6
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..

DHAR.
1900. Type 1. *Imperf. With oval seal.*
¼ a., black on orange .. 0 1
2 a. ,, yellow ..

Type 2. *Pin-perf.* 12.
¼ a., deep rose .. ..
1 a., bright mauve .. ..
2 a., deep green .. ..

DUTTIA.
1900. Type 4, *as before.*
¼ a., rose on white .. ..
½ a., black on yellow-green
2 a. ,, buff-yellow.. 0 6

HYDERABAD.
1900. Type 3. *Surcharged with Indian characters, in* black.
¼ a. on ½ a., vermilion ..

KISHENGARH.
1899. *Square type. Imperf.* (June, 1900.)*
1 a., green 0 4
1 a., blue .. .. ..
1 a., green (pin-perf.) ..

1899-1900.
Rectangular types. Imperf. (Feb.)*
¼ a., green 2 0
¼ a., carmine 0 2
¼ a., green .. .. ..
¼ a., carmine .. .. ..
¼ a., blue 0 2
½ a., lilac 1 6
½ a., grey-blue 1 0
1 a., lilac 0 6
1 a., mauve 0 3
1 a., pink 1 0
1 r., green 4 0

Tête-bêche, pairs.
¼ a., carmine 2 0
1 a., mauve 3 0

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
The same. Pin-perf.		
½ a., green	0 6	
½ a., bright rose	0 1	
½ a., pink	1 0	
½ a., green	0 2	
½ a., sage-green	1 0	
½ a., blue	0 2	0 1
½ a., bluish slate		
1 a., lilac	0 3	
1 r., green	2 6	
Tête-bêche, pairs.		
½ a., carmine	2 0	
½ a., green	2 0	
Varieties. Imperf. vertically.		
½ a., green		
½ a. ,, (pair)	2 0	

LAS BELA.

1899. Type 1. Granite *paper.*

½ a., on greenish grey	

NEPAL.

1900. Type 2. *Native paper. Pin-perf.*

½ a., black-brown	0 1

ORCHA.

1900. *Wove paper. Perf.* 13.

½ a., red	
1 a., mauve	
2 a., orange-yellow	
4 a., dark green	
Variety. Imperf.	
4 a., dark green	

TRAVANCORE.

1899. Type 1. *Wmk.* Type 2. *Perf.*

½ ch., bright mauve	0 1
2 ch., pale pink	0 4

JAMAICA.

1900. *Pictorial label.* (Aug.)*

Wmk. Crown CC. *Perf.* 14.

1d., red	0 2 0 1

LABUAN.

1900. *North Borneo stamps surcharged. Centre in* black.

2 c., green (Type 26)	0 2
4 c., yellow-brown (Jan.)*	0 2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)*	0 2
5 c., blue (Type 28)	0 3

MAURITIUS.

No. 131*b* should be "15 c.," not "5 c."

1900. Black *surcharge.* (Aug.)*

4 c. on 16 c., chestnut	0 4
Type 36. *New colours.*	
1 c., grey and black	
2 c., lilac and violet	
4 c. ,, carm. on yell.	

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Date ? Types 31, 32; *wmks.* 33, 34. *Perf.* 10×11.

5s., purple	
20s., ultramarine	

1900. Type 23, *surcharged in* blue. *Perf.* 12×11.

10s., violet and carmine	

Wmk. Crown and N S W.

2½d., purple (Die I.), p. 11	
10d. ,, p. 11×11½	

Error. Without surcharge.

10d., red-brown (p. 12×11½)	

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *Wmk.* NZ *and Star. Perf.* 11.

½d., yellow-green	(Type 23)	0 1	0 1
½d., black	(,, 13)	0 3	0 3
1d., carmine	(,, 29)	0 2	0 1
2d., purple	(,, 25)	0 3	0 1
2d., violet	(,, 15)	0 6	0 6
No wmk. Perf. 11.			
3d., orange-brown (28)		0 5	
4d., brown and blue (24)		2 0	
6d., carmine-rose (31)		1 0	
1s., brown-red (34)		2 0	

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
POSTAL FISCALS.		
Additions to list under Type 24.		
£3 10s., rose		
£4 10s., olive-brown		

There are also higher values up to £100, available for postage, if required.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Dec., 1899–1900. (March, 1900.)*

List of varieties.

1. Large "N Z."

(a) Large letter in value.

½d., green and red	0 1	
1s. ,, ,,		
2s. ,, ,,		
(b) Small letter in value.		
5d., green and red		
6d. ,, ,,		
8d. ,, ,,		
10d. ,, ,,		

2. Small "N Z."

(a) Large letter in value.

½d., green and red				
1d. ,, ,,	0 2	0 2		
2d. ,, ,,				
3d. ,, ,,				
(b) Small letter in value.				
1d., green and red	—	0 3		
2d. ,, ,,	0 4			
4d. ,, ,,	—	0 8		

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1900. Types 21, 22. *Wmk. Crown* CA.

5d., purple			
1s., black	1 6	2 0	

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. *Centre in* black.

2 c., green (Type 35)	
4 c. ,, (Jan.)*	0 2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)*	0 2
5 c., blue (Type 37)	

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., lilac and green	0 1
1d. ,, red	0 2
2d. ,, yellow	0 3
2½d. ,, blue	0 4
5d. ,, brown	0 7
6d. ,, violet	0 8
1s., green and black	
2s. 6d. ,, blue	
10s. ,, brown	

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

(*See* November Supplement to Catalogue.)

QUEENSLAND.

1900. Type 22. *Wmk.* Type 6. *Perf.* 13.

2s., greenish blue	2 6

SARAWAK.

1899. No. 41, *with surcharge inverted.*

2 c., in black, on 12 c.	

1900. Type 5. *No wmk. Perf.* 14.

20 c., bistre and mauve	0 8

SEYCHELLES.

1900. Types 1, 4. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*

2 c., orange-brown & green	0 1
6 c., carmine	0 2
15 c., ultramarine	0 4
75 c., yellow and violet	1 4
1 r. 50 c., grey and carmine	2 6
2 r. 25 c., lilac and green	3 9

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1900. Type 4. *Perf.* 11½, 12½, *or compound, large holes.*

9d., red-lilac	

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.		
1900. *Surcharged as* Type 52, *but the letters wider apart.*		
½d., green		
1d., rose		
2d., violet		
2½d., deep blue		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Stamps surcharged with new name, in* black. *Stamps of Negri Sembilan.* (March.)*

1 c., lilac and green	0 2	
2 c. ,, brown		
3 c. ,, black	0 4	
5 c. ,, olive		
10 c. ,, orange		
20 c., green and olive	1 0	1 0
25 c., lilac and carmine		
50 c., green and black	4 0	
Stamps of Perak. (March, April.)*		
5 c., lilac and olive	0 9	
10 c. ,, orange	0 6	
$1, green and pale green		
$2 ,, carmine		
$5 ,, ultramarine		
$10 ,, ochre		
With new name engraved.		
$1, green and emerald		
$2 ,, carmine		
$5 ,, blue		
$25 ,, orange		

PERAK.

1900. Types 2, 3 *surcharged, in* black. (Oct., Nov.)*

1 c. on 2 c., lilac & brown	0 1	
1 c. on 4 c. ,, carm.	0 3	
1 c. on 5 c. ,, ochre	0 2	
3 c. on 8 c. ,, blue	0 4	
3 c. on 50 c., green & black	0 6	
3 c. on $1 ,, emerald	1 0	
3 c. on $2 ,, carm.	1 0	
Variety. No stop after "Cent."		
3 c. on 50 c., green & black	1 6	

SELANGOR.

1900. Type 2, *surcharged in* black.

1 c. on 50 c., green & black	
3 c. on 50 c. ,, ,,	0 6

TASMANIA.

1900. *New types and wmk. Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., deep green	0 1
2½d., deep blue	0 4
3d., brown	0 5
4d., orange-brown	0 6
5d., ultramarine	0 7
6d., carmine	0 8

Complete set of 8 values, 2/6, unused.

TONGA.

Type 16. *Centre inverted.*

7½d., black and green	

TRANSVAAL.

(*See* November Supplement to Catalogue.)

TRINIDAD.

1900. Type 11. *Colour changed.*

5s., lilac and mauve	

TURKS ISLANDS.

1900. *New type.*

½d., green	
1d., carmine	
2d., black-brown	
2½d., blue	
4d., orange	
6d., violet	
1s., purple-brown	
2s., violet	
3s., brown-lake	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

POSTAL FISCALS.

1899. Type 51. *Wmk.* Type 18.

2s. 6d., lilac	
3s., lilac	

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

PART II.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

AFGHANISTAN.

1876-77. Types 27 *to* 31. Wove *paper.*

Shahi, green .. .. ..
Sunar ,, ...
Abasi ,, ...
½ rupee ,, ...
1 ,, ,, ...
Shahi, yellow .. ..

AUSTRIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 10½.

2 h., brown .. .. ..
5 h. ,, ...

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 12½, 13.

5 pi. on 1 kr., rose .. ..

Perf. 10½.

2 pi. on 50 h., pale blue ..

BOSNIA.

New type. Perf. 10½.

1 h., black 0 1
2 h., grey 0 1
6 h., brown 0 1
20 h., rosine 0 3
30 h., pale brown 0 5

Perf. 12½×10½.

3 h., yellow .. .. ..

New type. Value in each corner. Perf. 12½.

1 k., carmine 1 3
2 k., ultramarine 2 6

BELGIUM.

1900. Type 32. *White paper. Perf.* 14.

1 fr., orange.. .. .. 1 2
2 fr., lilac 2 3

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 14.

10 c., carmine .. ..
50 c., grey .. .. ..
1 fr., ochre .. .. ..

CONGO STATE.

1900. *Centres in* black. *Perf.* 15.

5 c., green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2
25 c., blue 0 4
50 c , olive-green 0 8

BRAZIL.

Type 41. *Perf.* 9.

1,000 r., green and mauve ..

Varieties of Type 40.

Without frame to central oval.

100 r., carmine-red .. ..
100 r., carmine-rose .. ..

With centre smaller.

200 r., blue .. .. ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 72. *Perf.* (?)

10 r., green (?) .. ..
20 r. ,, ...
300 r., pale blue (perf. 12½×11)

BULGARIA.

1900.

Type 7. *Thin, greyish paper. Perf.* (?)

1 st., dull lilac .. ..
5 st., yellow-green .. ..
10 st., salmon .. ..
15 st., yellow .. .. ..
25 st., dull blue .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CHINA.

1900. Type 28. *Colour changed.*

10 c., lilac .. .. ..

COLOMBIA.

CUCUTA.

1900. Black *on various papers.* (June.)*

Imperf.

1 c. on yellow .. ..
2 c. on rose .. .. ..
5 c. on green .. ..

Perf.

1 c. on blue-green .. ..
5 c. on pink .. .. ..
10 c. on ,, ...
20 c. on yellow .. ..

Surcharged "Andez B. Fernandez."
(*a*) *In* green. (*b*) *In* black.

5 c. on white (*a*) .. ..
10 c. on pink (*b*) .. ..
20 c. on yellow (*b*) .. ..

TOLIMA.

1900 (?). Type 22. *Perf.* 12.

5 c., vermilion .. ..

COREA.

1900. No. 13 *surcharged in* black.

1 on 25 p., lake .. ..

No. 7 *surcharged in* brown-red.

1 on 5 p., green 2 6

Surcharged with characters. On No. 15 *in* brown-red, *on* No. 16 *in* black.

2 cheun, blue 1 0
3 ,, brown-red .. 1 6

New types.

2 re, grey .. .. ..
1 ch., green 0 1
4 ,, carmine 0 2
5 ,, rose-pink 0 3
6 ,, blue 0 3
15 ,, grey-violet .. ..

DENMARK.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1900. *Perf.* 13×12½. (Aug.)*

1 c., green .. .. ..
5 c., blue .. .. ..

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 12, 14.

½ c., blue (p. 14) 0 1
½ c., rose (p. 14) 0 1
1 c., olive-green (p. 14) .. 0 1
2 c., deep green (p. 14) .. 0 2
5 c., red-brown (p. 14) .. 0 5
10 c., orange (p. 12) 0 10
20 c., lilac (p. 12) 1 6
50 c., grey-black (p. 12) .. 4 0
1 peso, brown (p. 12) .. 7 6

ECUADOR.

POSTAL FISCALS.

1900. Type P 5, *dated* "1899–1900," *surcharged vertically, in* black. (Oct.)

5 c. on 1 c., green .. ..
5 c. on 2 c., brown .. ..
5 c. on 4 c., orange 0 4
10 c. on 5 c. on 50 c., lilac ..

FRANCE.

1900. Type 10. *Variety* (*a*).

50 c., carmine .. ..

FOR OFFICES ABROAD.

CHINA.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

2 fr., brown on azure .

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

EGYPT.

Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," *in* black.

2 fr., brown on azure .. 2 6

Surcharged "PORT-SAID," *in* black.

2 fr., brown on azure .. 2 6

MOROCCO.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

2 pes. on 2 fr., brn. on azure

TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

8 pi. on 2 fr., brn. on azure 2 6

Surcharged with Types 2 *and* 3.

5 c., yellow-green (C) .. 0 1
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown (B) .. 2 6

Surcharged with Types 4 *and* 3.

5 c., yellow-green (C) .. 0 1
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown (B) .. 2 6

Surcharged with Types 6 *and* 3.

8 pi. on 2 fr., brown ..
20 pi. on 5 fr., lilac .. ..

ZANZIBAR.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

20 a. on 2 fr., brown on azure

FRENCH COLONIES.

FRENCH CONGO.

1900. Type 4, *surcharged* "VALEUR" *and numerals.*

"5" on 20 c., red on green
"15" on 30 c., cinnamon ..

OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS.

1900. Type 1. *Perf.* 14×13½.

5 c., yellow-green .. ..

SENEGAL.

1900. Type 25. *Name in* carmine.

50 c., brown on azure ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 14.

2 pf., slate-grey (Type 11) ..
3 m., violet-black 3 9 0 6

POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

1900. *Provisional Issue, 3 varieties.*

5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine ..

New Issue, surcharged.

3 pf., brown .. .. ..
5 pf., green .. .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
20 pf., ultramarine .. ..
25 pf., black & oran. on *yellow*
30 pf. ,, ,, on *buff*
40 pf. ,, carmine ..
50 pf. ,, purple on *buff*
80 pf. ,, carm. on *pale red*
1 mark, carmine .. ..
2 ,, blue .. ..
3 ,, violet .. ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1900. *New Issue, surcharged.*

3 c. on 3 pf. 0 1
5 c. on 5 pf. 0 1
10 c. on 10 pf. 0 2
25 c. on 20 pf. 0 4
30 c. on 25 pf. 0 5
35 c. on 30 pf. 0 6
50 c. on 40 pf. 0 8
60 c. on 50 pf. 0 9
1 p. on 80 pf. 1 2
1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark .. 1 4
2 p. 50 c. on 2 ,, .. 2 3
3 p. 75 c. on 3 ,, .. 3 6

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

10 para on 5 pf. .. .. o 2
20 ,, 10 pf. .. .. o 2
1 piastre on 20 pf. .. .. o 4
1½ ,, 25 pf. .. .. o 5
1½ ,, 30 pf. .. .. o 6
2 ,, 40 pf. .. .. o 8
2½ ,, 50 pf. .. .. o 9
4 ,, 80 pf. 1 3
5 ,, 1 mark 1 6
10 ,, 2 ,, .. 3 0
15 ,, 3 ,, .. 5 0

GERMAN COLONIES.

CAMEROONS.

1900. *New types.*

2 pf., grey .. .. ..
3 pf., brown .. .. ..
5 pf., green .. .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
20 pf., blue .. .. ..
25 pf., black & red on *yellow*
30 pf. ,, oran. on *buff*
40 pf. ,, carmine ..
50 pf. ,, violet on *buff*
80 pf. ,, carmine ..
1 m., carmine .. ..
2 m., blue .. .. ..
3 m., violet .. .. ..
5 m., carmine and black ..

The same set is issued for *Caroline Islands, German New Guinea, German South West Africa, Marianne Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa,* and *Togo.*

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1900. *New types.*

2 pesa, brown .. ..
3 ,, green .. ..
5 ,, carmine .. ..
10 ,, blue .. .. ..
15 ,, black and orange ..
20 ,, ,, carmine.
25 ,, ,, violet ..
40 ,, ,, carmine.
1 rupee, blue .. ..
2 rupees, violet .. ..
5 ,, carmine and black

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

1900. Types 9 *and* 10 *surcharged* "Marianen," *in* black.

3 pf., brown .. .. ..
5 ,, green .. .. ..
10 ,, carmine .. ..
20 ,, ultramarine .. ..
25 ,, orange .. ..
50 ,, red-brown .. ..

GREECE.

1900. *Various stamps surcharged in* black. Type 2. *Athens print. Imperf.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue .. o 4
20 l. on 25 l., indigo .. o 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine .. o 9
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 1 6
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, ...

The same. Perf. 11½.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue .. o 4
20 l. on 25 l., indigo .. o 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine ..
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 1 6
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, .. 3 0

Perf. 13½.

2 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake ..

Belgian print.

2 dr. on 40 l., violet (imp.).
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, (p. 11½)

Type 1. *Imperf.* (*a*) *Figures on back.* (*b*) *No figures.*

30 l. on 40 l., lilac on cream (*b*)
30 l. on 40 l., purple ,, (*b*)
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, (*b*) o 8
50 l. on 40 l., buff ,, (*a*)
3 dr. on 10 l., orange ,, (*b*) 4 0
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on blue (*a*)

The same. Perf. 11½.

30 l. on 40 l., pur. on cream (*b*)
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, (*b*)
50 l. on 40 l., buff ,, (*a*)
3 dr. on 10 l., orange ,, (*b*) 4 3
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on blue (*a*)

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Surcharged "A M" *and value. Imperf.*
Type 2. *Belgian print.*

25 l. on 40 l., purple .. o 5
50 l. on 25 l., blue .. .. o 10

Type 1. (*a*) *Figures on back.* (*b*) *No figures.*

1 dr. on 40 l., bistre on blue (*a*) 1 6
2 dr. on 5 l., grn. on cream (*b*) 3 0

Type 2. *Athens print. Perf.* 9.

5 l., light green .. ..
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine ..

This appears to be a local perforation, done at the Post Office at Astoko.

GUATEMALA.

1898. Type 22 *surcharged with* Type 23 *and with a large figure* "1" *at each side.*

1 c. on 12 c., carmine ..

1900. Type 16*a surcharged* "1900" *and value, in* red.

1 c. on 5 c., purple .. ..
Same type. New colours. Perf. 12.
1 c., deep green .. .. o 1
2 c., rose-red .. .. o 1
5 c., blue .. .. .. o 2
6 c., light green .. .. o 3
10 c., pale brown .. .. o 3
20 c., purple .. .. .. o 5
25 c., yellow .. .. .. o 6

POSTAL FISCALS.

Various fiscal stamps are stated to have been surcharged "1900" and used for postage. We await further information before cataloguing them.

HOLLAND.

SURINAM.

Nos. 78 *and* 79 *should be* "50 c.," *instead of* "25 c."

ITALY.

FOR USE IN CRETE.

1900. Type 22 *surcharged* "1 PIASTRA 1," *in* red.

1 pi. on 25 c., blue .. ..

JAPAN.

1900. Type 26. *Perf.* 12½.

1½ sen, pale ultramarine .. o 1 o 1

MEXICO.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1900. *Stamps of* 1899 *surcharged in* blk.

1 c., green .. ..
2 c., vermilion .. ..
3 c., brown .. .. ..
5 c., deep blue .. ..
10 c., lilac and yellow-brown
15 c., lavender and lilac ..
20 c., vermilion and deep blue

PARAGUAY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 11½.

2 c., olive-grey .. ..
5 c., deep green .. ..
10 c., carmine .. ..

Telegraph stamps used for postage.

5 c. on 30 c., grey and green
10 c. on 50 c., violet ,,
40 c., vermflion and grey ..

PERSIA.

1900. No. 162, *with violet surcharge across* 2 *stamps.*

5 ch., yellow (pair) .. — o 4

PERU.

1900. Type 30. *Colour changed.*

10 c., black .. .. .. o 6

New type. (Oct.)*

22 c., black and green ..

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1900. Type 2 *surcharged.* (Sept.)*

(*a*) *In* carmine.

25 r. on 5 r., orange ..

(*b*) *Perforated down the centre and each half surcharged in* mauve.

50 r. on half of 20 r., lavender

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1900. Type 18 *surcharged in* black.

1½ r. on 2 r., blue .. ..

ROUMANIA.

1900(?). *Current types. Wmk.* "P. R." *Perf.* 11½.

5 b., emerald 2 0
10 b., rose-red 2 6
15 b., black .. .. ..

Compound perf., 11½ *and* 13½.

5 b., emerald 1 0
10 b., rose-red 1 6
15 b., black 2 6
25 b., light blue 1 6

Thin paper, no wmk. Pink *gum. Perf.* 11½.

1 b., pale brown .. .. o 1
3 b., red-brown .. .. o 1
5 b., emerald .. .. o 1
10 b., rose-red .. .. o 2
15 b., black .. .. .. o 3

Wmk. large Arms, covering 25 *stamps.* Pink *gum. Perf.* 11½.

1 b., pale brown .. .. o 1
3 b., red-brown .. .. o 1
5 b., emerald .. .. o 1
10 b., rose-red .. .. o 2
15 b., black .. .. .. o 3
25 b., deep blue .. ..
40 b., dark green .. ..
50 b., orange .. ..
1 l., grey-brown and rose ..
2 l., orange and brown ..

RUSSIA.

LEVANT POST OFFICES.

1900. *Current stamps surcharged.* (*a*) *In* blue. (*b*) *In* red.

4 pa. on 1 k., orange (*a*) .. o 2
10 ,, on 2 k., green (*b*) .. o 3
1 pi. on 10 k., blue (*b*) .. o 11

SALVADOR.

Type 74 is incorrect; it should be a new design, dated 1899. Nos. 224 to 234 are also of this type, but without the Catherine-wheel.

1900. *Type of* 1899, *with wheel in* blue.

1 c., pale brown .. ..
5 c., orange .. .. ..

With wheel in red.

1 c., pale brown .. ..

Type 73 *with* Type 75 *in* mauve.

5 c., blue-green .. ..

Stamps surcharged 1900, *&c.*

(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.* (*b*) *Error* "eentavo." (*c*) *Double surcharge.* (*d*) *Surcharge vertical.* (*e*) *Error* "ecntavo."

(i.) *Stamps of* 1898. Type 73, *without the* Wheel *surcharge.*

1. *Surcharged* "1900," *in the same type as upon the stamps with value altered.*
1 c., vermilion .. ..

2. *Surcharged* "1900" *and value; "centavo" in the singular.*

1 c. on 10 c., blue .. ..
1 c. on 10 c. ,, (*a*) ..
1 c. on 13 c., brown-lake ..
2 c. on 12 c., purple .. 7 6
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d*) ..
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*) ..
2 c. on 13 c., brown-lake .. 2 6
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*)
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*)
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)
2 c. on 20 c., Prussian blue
2 c. on 20 c. ,, (*a*)
3 c. on 12 c., purple .. 4 0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*c*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*) .
3 c. on 50 c., orange ..
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue .. 4 0
5 c. on 24 c. ,, (*b*) ..
5 c. on 26 c., brown ..
5 c. on 1 c., yellow ..
5 c. on 1 c. ,, (*a*) ..

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3. Similar surcharge, but "centavos" in the plural.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple	..	
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*c*)	..	
5 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d*)	..	
4. With a second figure below "centavos."		
2 c. on 12 c., purple	..	
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue	..	
5. With figures above and below.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple	..	
6. With two figures below.		
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue	..	
(ii.) *The same stamps with the* Wheel, *in* black. *With surcharge 2.*		
2 c. on 12 c., purple	..	4 0
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)	..	
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)	..	
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)	.	
3 c. on 12 c. ,,	..	
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)	..	
With surcharge 3.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple	..	
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)	..	
5 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d.* up).		
5 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d.* down)		
With surcharge 4.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple	..	
(iii.) *Stamps dated* 1899, *without the* Wheel *surcharge. With surcharge 2.*		
1 c. on 13 c., carmine	..	0 6
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*)	..	
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*)	..	10 0
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*c*)	..	
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*) (*c*)		
2 c. on 12 c., deep green	..	
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
2 c. on 13 c., carmine	..	0 6
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*)	..	25 0
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*c*)	..	30 0
3 c. on 12 c., deep green	..	0 6
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)		10 0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		20 0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
7. Surcharged 1900 1 centavo 1.		
1 c. on 13 c., carmine	..	
(iv.) *Stamps dated* 1899, *with* Wheel *in* black. *With surcharge 2.*		
1 c. on 2 c., pale green	..	0 6
1 c. on 2 c. ,, (*b*)		10 0
1 c. on 13 c., carmine	..	2 0
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*)	..	
2 c. on 12 c., dark green	..	4 0
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		
3 c. on 12 c. ,,	..	
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)		5 0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
5 c. on 24 c., blue	..	4 6
5 c. on 24 c. ,, (*b*)	..	
5 c. on 26 c., rose	..	1 6
5 c. on 26 c. ,, (*a*)	..	
5 c. on 26 c. ,, (*b*)	..	
5 c. on 26 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)	..	

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 151, *with* Wheel *in* black.

1 c., orange	.. .. ..
2 c. ,,	.. .. ..
3 c. ,,	.. .. ..
10 c. ,,	.. .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Nos. 673, 674, 675, 677, 679, 682, 683 are surcharged with Type 203 in *blue*.

1896 (?). *With* Type 201 *inverted.*

3 c., yellow-brown (615)	..
20 c., rose (620)	.. ..

1900. *With* Type 203 *in* dark blue. *Without* Wheel.

1 c., brown	.. .. ..

Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged with Wheel, *in* black, *and* Type 201, *in* violet.

1 c., orange	.. .. ..
2 c. ,,	.. .. ..
5 c. ,,	.. .. ..
10 c. ,,	.. .. ..

SAMOA.

1900. Type 2 *surcharged with* Type 9, *in* black.

2½d. on 2s. 6d., violet	..	0 8

The illustration after No. 48 should be numbered "10," and Nos. 49 to 56 shown as "surcharged with Type 10."

SERVIA.

1900. Type 7. *Ordinary paper. Perf.* (?).

15 p., lilac	.. ..	
20 p., yellow	.. ..	
25 p., blue	.. ..	

SPAIN.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14. (May.)*

15 c., blue	.. ..	..

FERNANDO POO.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 14.

1 m., black	.. .. ..
2 m. ,,	.. .. ..
3 m. ,,	.. .. ..
4 m. ,,	.. .. ..
5 m. ,,	.. .. ..
1 c., deep green	.. ..
2 c., violet	.. .. ..
3 c., carmine	.. ..
4 c., black-brown	.. ..
5 c., bright blue	.. ..
6 c., red-orange	.. ..
8 c., bronze-green	.. ..
10 c., claret	.. ..
15 c., dark violet	.. ..
20 c., olive-brown	.. ..
40 c., brown	.. ..
60 c., green	.. ..
80 c., deep blue	.. ..
1 p., red-brown	.. ..
2 p., Turkish red	.. ..

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
1897. No. 96*a*, *surcharged with* Type 33, *in* red.		
5 c. on 5 c., slate-lilac	..	

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 13. (March.)*

1 kr., carmine and blue-blk.		

SWITZERLAND.

1900. *Commemorative Issue.* (Aug.)*

5 c., green	.. .. ..	0 1
10 c., carmine	.. .. ..	0 2
25 c., blue	.. .. ..	0 4
Same type re-engraved. (Nov.)*		
5 c., green	.. .. ..	0 1
10 c., rose-red	.. ..	

URUGUAY.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1900. No. 258 *surcharged with* Type 91, *in* black.

1 c., deep green	..	

VENEZUELA.

1900. Type 32 *surcharged with* Type 36, *in* black.

5 c., slate	.. .. ..	
10 c., green	.. .. ..	
25 c., blue	.. .. ..	
50 c., orange	.. .. ..	
1 b., claret	.. .. ..	
3 b., vermilion	.. ..	
10 b., violet	.. .. ..	
20 b., red-brown	.. ..	

Type 35 *surcharged* "Resellada—1900—Castro," *in* black.

5 c., blue-green	.. ..	0 2
10 c., vermilion	.. ..	0 3
25 c., blue	.. ..	0 5

Type 35, *in new colours, surcharged* "1900," *in* black.

50 c., orange-yellow	.. ..	0 9
1 b., grey-black	.. ..	1 6

Type 32, *in new colours, surcharged* "1900."

5 c., orange	.. .. ..	0 2
10 c., blue	.. .. ..	0 3
25 c., purple	.. .. ..	0 5
50 c., yellow-green	.. ..	0 9
1 b., grey-black	.. ..	1 6
3 b., red-brown on *buff*	..	4 6
10 b., vermilion	.. ..	14 0
20 b., violet	.. ..	27 6

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1900. Type 61 *surcharged* "1900," *in* black.

50 c., yellow and black	..	

Type 61 *surcharged.*

(*a*) In *violet.* (*b*) In *magenta.*

5 cms. on 50 c., yellow (*a*)		1 6
25 cms. on 1 b., lilac (*b*)	..	1 6

PART III.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.

As No. 21, but perf. 11	..
,, 57 ,, 11	..
,, 72 ,, 10	..
South Eastern and Chatham and Dover, rouletted	..
South Eastern and Chatham Railway	.. .. ..
Donegal (new design)	..
As No. 122, but Type II.	.
,, 124 ,, III.	.
,, 128 ,, II.	
(p. 11)	.. .. ..

CHINA.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

Dec., 1898. *Imperf.* (April, '99.)*

2 c., black on red	..	20 0
5 c. ,, ,,	..	30 0

Jan., 1899.

Perf. 11. (July, '99.)*

2 (c.), red	.. ..	4 0
5 (c.), green	.. ..	3 0

MOROCCO.

MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO.

1900.

Centre in black, *except for* 1 *peseta, frame as in list. Perf.* 11½. (April.)*

5 c., vermilion	.. ..
10 c., blue	.. ..
20 c., lilac	.. ..
25 c., yellow	.. ..
50 c., violet	.. ..
75 c., pale green	.. ..
1 p., violet and carmine	..

MOGADOR AND AGADIR.

1900. *Flag in* red. *Perf.* 14. (March.)*

5 c., yellow-green	.. ..
10 c., ultramarine	.. ..
20 c., lake	.. .. ..
25 c., lilac	.. .. ..
40 c., yellow-brown	.. ..
50 c., brown	.. .. ..
1 p., apple-green	.. ..

SAFFI AND MOROCCO.

1899. *Value in* black. *Perf.* 11½.

5 c., yellow-green	.. ..
10 c., blue-green	.. ..
20 c., pale blue	.. ..
25 c., lilac	.. ..
50 c., rose	.. .. ..
75 c., bistre	.. ..
1 p., claret	.. .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

TANGIER AND ARZILA.

1900.

5 c., violet .. .. ..
10 c., orange .. .. ..
15 c., yellow .. .. ..
25 c., blue .. .. ..
50 c., brown .. .. ..
1 p., yellow-brown .. ..
2 p., slate .. .. ..
3 p., emerald-green ..

NEW ZEALAND.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.

1898. *Perf.* 12½. (March, '99.)*
1s., deep blue .. ..

1899. Azure *paper. Perf.* 13. (June.)*
1s., deep blue .. ..

Surcharged "Pigeongram," *in* black.
1s., deep blue .. ..

RUSSIA.

BELEBEI.

1900. Type 4. *Perf.* 11½.
2 k., red .. .. ..

BOROVICHI.

Date ? Type 7.
3 k., red and black on yellow

BUGULMA.

1899. *Perf.* 12½. (Jan., 1900.)*
2 k., blue and rose .. .. o 3

BUZULUK.

1900. Type 8. *Imperf.*
3 k., carmine-rose .. ..

CHERDYN.

1899. Type 5. *Perf.* 11½.
2 k., rose .. .. .. o 3

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (May, 1900.)*
2 k., ultramarine .. .. o 3

ELIZAVETGRAD.

1899. Type 7. *Perf.* 11½.
2 k., green .. .. .. o 3
5 k., deep blue .. .. o 6
10 k., vermilion .. .. o 11
20 k., black 1 9

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GADIACH.

1899. *Current type. Perf.* 11½.
3 k., grass-grn. & deep rose o 4
3 k., rose and lilac .. .. o 4

1900. *Same type and perf.*
3 k., vermilion and mauve . o 4
3 k., mauve and vermilion . o 4

GRIAZOVETZ.

Type 18. *Error with centre inverted.*
4 k., black and brown ..

KHERSON.

1900. Type 8 *redrawn, value in smaller letters.*
5 k., blue-green .. .. o 6
The value of No. 9 is 5 kopecs.

KREMENCHUG.

1900. Type 3. *Perf.* 11½.
3 k., brown .. .. .. o 4

LEBEDIN.

1900. Type 2. *Perf.* 13½.
2 k., carmine and rose .. o 3
3 k., purple and lilac .. o 4

LIVNY.

1900. Type 5. *Perf.* 13.
5 k., carmine .. ..

LUGA.

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (Aug.)*
3 k., dull blue .. .. o 4

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

Date ? Type 9. *Bâtonné paper.*
3 k., black .. .. ..

MORSHANSK.

1899. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*
5 k., blk., red, grn.,& bistre

OSA.

1899. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*
2 k., black and green .. o 3
4 k., black, red, and blue . o 5

RIASAN.

Date ? Type 6.
2 k., yellow .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Type 6 *reset, as in* 1878-79.
2 k., yellow .. .. ..

SOLIKAMSK.

1900. Type 5 *redrawn; Bear smaller, figure at foot thinner. Perf.* 11½.
4 k., slate-violet .. .. o 5

TIKHVIN.

1899. Type 15. *Dated* "18^{99}_{000}."
3 k., brown, gold, blue, & red o 4

1900. Type 15. *Dated* "19^{00}_{01}."
3 k., black, brown, silver, and blue .. .. ..

URZHUM.

1899. Type 3. *Perf.* 12½.
2 k., brown and blue ..

1900. Type 3 *redrawn. Perf.* 12½.
2 k., pink .. .. .. o 3

UST-SYSOLSK.

1899. Type 12. *Perf.* 11½.
2 k., pink, vermilion, & brn. o 3

VERKHOTURIE.

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan.)*
2 k., deep blue .. .. o 3
10 k., blk., violet-blue, & red o 11

ZADONSK.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 11½.
1 k., grey-green .. .. o 2

ZENKOV.

1899. *New type. Perf.* 11½. (Nov.)*
3 k., vermilion and green .. o 4

1900. *Type-set. Perf.* 11½. (Aug.)*
3 k., gold .. .. .. o 4

Lithographed (?). *Perf.* 11½.
3 k., gold, black, and blue. o 4

ZOLOTONOSHA.

1900. *Designs of* Nos. 9 *and* 10 *redrawn.*
3 k., black, gold, and green o 4
10 k. ,, ,, rose .

PART IV.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENVELOPES.

1841. *Size* A_1, *with all flaps pointed.*
1d., pink .. .. ..

1865 (?). Die I. *Size* C, *white laid.*
1d., pink .. .. ..

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1851-53. *With Company's Seal in* blue.
1s., black on rose ('51) ..
1s. 6d. ,, ('53) ..

BRIT. BECHUANALAND.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of special type on flap.* (Jan., 1900.)*
4d., blue (F) .. ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Stamp type of the current adhesives. Instruction in 4 lines.*
1d., carmine on buff .. o 2

BRITISH GUIANA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 2. Azure *paper.*
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2

CEYLON.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 21. *White laid paper.*
6 c., brown .. .. ..

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With rectangular stamp* (?).
1d., rose .. .. ..

GIBRALTAR.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

WRAPPER.

1900. *With London type of surcharge.*
5 c., green .. .. ..

GOLD COAST.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of* Type 1 (?).
1d., rose .. .. .. o 2

GRENADA.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

List should be as follows:—

1886. "McCORQUODALE & Co." *under flap. Formula in* vermilion.
2d., milky blue (F) .. o 6
2d. ,, (G) .. o 6
2d. ,, (H) .. o 6
2d. ,, (H^2) .. o 6
2d. ,, (I) .. o 8
2d. ,, (K) .. o 8

1888. "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co." *under flap. Formula in* red.
2d., grey-blue (F) .. o 4
2d. ,, (G) .. o 4
2d. ,, (H) .. o 4
2d. ,, (H^2) .. o 4
2d., greenish blue (F) .. o 4
2d. ,, (G) .. o 4

HONG KONG.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Type of adhesives.* White laid *paper.*
1 c., yellow (140×78 mm.). o 2
2 c., green (,,). o 2
2 c. ,, (120×94 mm.). o 2
4 c., rose (,,). o 3
5 c., lilac (,,). o 3
10 c., blue (,,). o 5

Grey wove *paper*, 140×111 mm.
4 c., rose .. .. .. o 3
5 c., lilac .. .. .. o 3
10 c., blue .. .. .. o 5

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1900. *Embossed stamp on flap.*
10 c., purple (F) .. .. o 6
10 c. ,, (G) .. .. o 6
10 c. ,, (H) .. .. o 7
10 c. ,, (H^2) .. .. o 7
10 c. ,, (K) .. .. o 8

WRAPPER.

1900. *Type of adhesives. On* buff.
2 c., green .. .. .. o 2

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. DECEMBER 31, 1900. NO. 126.

Editorial.

* * *

THE End of a Year, the End of a Century, the approaching End of a Great War are the events that are in our mind as we once again offer to our readers a Christmas Greeting and Good Wishes for the New Year that will so soon be upon us. The century that is just drawing to a close has witnessed the birth of many wonderful inventions and beneficent reforms, and amongst the latter, perhaps, there is not one that has been of more universal advantage to rich and poor, to all sorts and conditions, than the introduction of cheap postage, which has been universally accompanied by the issue of stamps to indicate the prepayment of that postage. Philately, or the science of Stamp Collecting, with all its accompaniments in the shape of philatelic literature, and the trade in stamps, albums, and accessories of all kinds, may be reckoned among the more curious products of the nineteenth century; and never was that pursuit more popular than it is at the present day. The events of the past year and the various issues of stamps, which were rendered more or less necessary by the progress of the war in South Africa, have drawn attention to Philately in a manner that has its unsatisfactory aspect as well as the contrary. The stamps thus associated with a very important event in the history of our country have undoubtedly been the means of starting a "boom" in stamp collecting in South Africa and in South African stamp collecting, which *may* bring many additions to the ranks of Philatelists. On the other hand it has, still more certainly, led to an amount of speculation in certain stamps, which, as on previous occasions, is equally certain to do harm to our pursuit. We all hope that it will not be long now before the war is really brought to a close; and all Philatelists sincerely trust that the flood of provisional stamps of various kinds will be ended even earlier by permanent issues for the annexed territories.

The Passing Year.

What will the coming year and the coming century bring to us stamp collectors? Will the pursuit, which has gained such a hold upon the collector class during the last half-century, maintain that hold for fifty years more, or will our children and grandchildren find some entirely fresh pursuit to interest them? The immediate future of Philately seems fairly secure. There will be no lack of new issues, we may safely prophesy, during the next few years; indeed, one of the greatest dangers to Philately is that of being devoured, or rather smothered, by its own illegitimate offspring. For, by a curious paradox, the issues that are truly the offspring of Philately are regarded as illegitimate by every true Philatelist! The end of the century will, no doubt, form a kind of turning-point for many of us. Not a few will confine their collections to the nineteenth century, and include nothing issued after the 31st of this month; at least as many, probably, will decide to start with the twentieth century, and collect the new issues only. We may guess that our older brethren will not like to abandon the treasures that they have been accumulating for years past with so much pleasant labour, and that

some of our younger friends will be glad of an excuse for abandoning the hopeless task of seeking for the apparently unattainable.

* * *

Australian Federation.

THE very commencement of the New Century will witness the inauguration of Australian Federation, an event which must have a considerable effect upon the postal issues of Australia. The receipts of the various Colonial post offices will, of course, go into one common fund, as soon as the Postal Departments can be amalgamated, and we may expect to see a single series of stamps for the whole Federation before many months are over. In the meantime we trust that the union of the Australian Colonies will not be made the excuse for any overprinting of old stocks, or the issue of provisional stamps of any sort or kind. We must point out that any such action ought to be absolutely unnecessary, and, if it takes place, we hope that Philatelists will treat it as it deserves. The stamps of the various Colonies can be used just as well after Federation as before it—it will be impossible to demonetise them; the only difference will be that up to a certain date the money paid for the stamps goes into a Colonial Treasury and the stamps can only be used in the one Colony, while after that date the money will go into the Federation Treasury and the stamps can be used in any part of the Federation. When the stamps of the Federation are ready for issue all old stocks should be destroyed.

And the new stamps, what will they be like? Are we to have a collection of birds and beasts, landscapes and waterfalls, microscopic pictures emblematic of nothing in particular? Or may we hope to see, once again, a fitting representation of our Queen and Empress—the one design suitable for the stamps of so important a portion of the Greatest Empire the world has ever seen?

It was near the beginning of the long reign, during which our country has prospered so greatly, that the great postal reform took place under which postage stamps came into being. Fifty years ago, and even less, when people wanted to buy postage stamps, they asked for "Queen's heads," and the term should still be applicable throughout the British Empire. Small places, dependent for a considerable portion of their revenue upon what they can squeeze out of the pocket of the patient Philatelist, may be forgiven for indulging in fancy designs, calculated to attract the young collector; but even then the design should be something really distinctive of the place, if not appropriate to the purpose for which it is used. Any idea of this kind, however, will be beneath the notice of a great Federation, and nothing less dignified than the Effigy of the Sovereign, with the simplest of surroundings, should be allowed to appear upon its stamps.

* * *

The Stamp Automatic.

PHILATELY is generally held accountable for all the unnecessary changes, speculative, commemorative, and other fancy issues that trouble its votaries; and Philately is, in a way, the cause of these things. Philately may be the cause, but not Philatelists; it is only those who know nothing whatever of Philately that imagine that any Philatelist rejoices in the multiplication of varieties and issues. When a new issue has arrived and has to come into use past recall, the Philatelist will study it, will note its minutest variations, and may even gloat over them; but he has no desire that these things should come. The presence of interesting varieties, for him to look for and write about, is merely a consolation for another addition to his burden; annual issues, like those under the Seebeck contracts, are simply a nuisance to the Philatelist, without any redeeming points about them. We have heard people ask, What would happen to Philately if stamps ceased to be used? And we always reply that Philatelists would be delighted. Stamp collecting, as a fashionable fad, would probably die out after a few years, as it would become increasingly difficult to pick up stamps for nothing; but Philatelists would devote the greater attention to the older issues, from the feeling that they would no longer be disturbed by constant additions to the lists. From time to time we hear of wonderful inventions that are to do away with the necessity for adhesive stamps, machines that are to mark our letters and circulars "PAID," on our putting a penny or a halfpenny in the slot. But the people who

imagine that such a machine will bring about the death of the Postage Stamp forget that there are other stamps besides the modest ½d. and 1d., and other articles besides circulars and letters which the Post Office kindly consents to convey for us. Is Universal Penny Postage to be waited for, or are we to have a twopenny-halfpenny slot, or to get our foreign letters impressed with two copies of the penny and one of the halfpenny, before we let them go? Think of the office-boy, with a sackful of letters and a pocketful of coppers, spending half an hour or so at the letter-box, on a cold winter's evening, passing his budget in one by one, while other members of the letter-writing public form a *queue* behind him on the pavement, under the guidance of the police! If Automatic Stamping Machines ever come into general use, they will doubtless prove a great convenience in certain cases, but in addition to the infinite variety of packets which no machine could provide for, there will be millions of letters upon which it is much more convenient to stick stamps at home. Can you not imagine any irritable, elderly gentleman of your acquaintance (the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, for instance), with a dozen letters to post and nothing less than a shilling in his pocket, walking half a mile through the pouring rain to the family grocer to obtain twelve pennies; and then journeying to the nearest letter-box, and struggling to keep up his umbrella while he puts the letters and the pennies each into its proper slit, occasionally dropping one of each in the mud, and using appropriate language while picking them up! We have a letter-box within a very few yards of our humble home; we buy a few stamps when there is a sufficiently long spell of fine weather to enable us to get to the nearest post office and back, and we stick them on our letters in the seclusion of our own domicile. We prefer this to the open-air system at this season of the year!

* * *

"Entires." THE decision of our publishers to give up from the commencement of the new century not the sale, but the importation of envelopes, post cards, etc., has naturally evoked a certain amount of comment from divers of our contemporaries, expressing the views of collectors and others upon the subject. We do not propose to make any formal reply to what has appeared elsewhere; it seems sufficient to state that our publishers' action is taken for purely business reasons. The lists of varieties of adhesives have increased enormously of late years, bringing with them a corresponding increase in the bulk of the stock that a large firm must be provided with. Vast numbers of collectors confine their attention to adhesives, and neglect postal stationery altogether, with the result that the most bulky portion of a dealer's stock is at the same time the most unprofitable — it is also the most liable to injury. The time has certainly come when a dealer may be expected to follow the example of his customers and specialise to this extent, at all events. From the purely philatelic and personal point of view we cannot but regret the step, and we should regret it the more if we thought that it would lead to any real reducing of the numbers of those who still collect the articles in question. For many years past we have taken a great interest in postal stationery, even going so far as Telegraph Forms, which may be regarded as representing the utmost limit of "entirety." Our own opinion has always been that the specialist should collect the postal stationery, as well as the adhesives, of the country in which he specialises, but the specialist is a free agent, and as a rule he will not do this. We recognise the fact that it is almost impossible to arrange entire envelopes, cards, etc., in the same albums with adhesives, and it thus becomes natural to treat them as something apart, something to be collected as a speciality or not at all. As an object for collection the stationery class ranks very high in our estimation, if only from the fact that it is comparatively free from the taint of the speculative and unnecessary; on the other hand, it is only fair to acknowledge that this is the case principally because that class is an unpopular one with collectors, and this simply brings us back to the fact that it is an unprofitable class to deal in. Our own task as a chronicler will be considerably lightened by the omission of items the peculiarities of which are often difficult to describe. It is necessary for one to be a collector of all these things to describe and list them properly, and we shall be glad to see the work done by someone better equipped for it.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

British Guiana.—We have received the 2 c. envelope, in *grey* paper, with the inside mottled or granite surfaced.

Envelope. 2 c., carmine on *grey:* 146 × 87 mm.

British Honduras.—A correspondent in *The Weekly Ph. Era* gives a description of the setting of the surcharge "REVENUE," as impressed upon the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps. The error "REVENUE" is on the fourth stamp in the sixth horizontal row of each pane of sixty. The surcharge on the upper seven rows, forty-two stamps, measures 12½ to 12¾ mm. in length; that on the last three 11¼ to 11½ mm., the latter being, we are told, in slightly smaller type than the others.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Mafeking.*—In reference to the forgeries mentioned in previous numbers, Mr. Beeman tells us that he understands that the forgers disposed of them in Cape Town. Their plan was to get acquainted with persons who had come to Cape Town from Mafeking for a change after the siege, and to endeavour at first to buy surcharged stamps from them, offering very low prices. Failing to buy, they then offered to sell similar stamps at prices sufficiently tempting, and the buyers sent these to friends at Mafeking, by whom in turn they were sent elsewhere, and they thus came to be believed in as having emanated from that celebrated town.

In *The L. P.* for October and November are some details as to the numbers, etc., of the surcharged stamps, which we think it of interest to reproduce here. This should conclude the history. The "No." quoted is that of our publishers' November list:—

STAMP.	NUMBER.	DATE.
1d. on ½d., green (No. 1)	7,680	March 23
3d. on 1d., carmine (No. 3)	6,000	,, 23
6d. on 3d., claret (No. 4)	840	,, 24
1s. on 4d., green (No. 5)	1,440	,, 24
6d. on 3d., lilac (No. 10)	3,600	,, 27
1d. on ½d., vermilion (No. 6)	6,000	,, 28
1s. on 4d., green and brown (No. 11)	2,320	,, 29
1d. on ½d., green (No. 2)	5,280	April 4
3d. on 1d., lilac (No. 7)	1,800	,, 4
6d. on 3d., brown on yellow (No. 9)	1,440	,, 4
6d. on 2d., green and red (No. 8)	1,200	,, 6
3d., Baden Powell, small (No. 18)	6,072	,, 7
3d. ,, ,, large (No. 19)	3,036	,, 10
1d., Bicycle (No. 17)	9,476	,, 10
3d. on 1d., lilac (No. 12)	1,800	,, 25
6d. on 2d., green and red (No. 13)	1,200	,, 25
1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 14)	1,440	,, 25
2s. on 1s., green (No. 16)	570	,, 25
1s. on 6d., lilac on red (No. 15)	240	May 3

Stamps publishes an extraordinary account, purporting to have been obtained from an invalided soldier, who on his voyage home was shown by a fellow-passenger "sheet upon sheet of nearly every value" of the above. But the teller of the story seems rather to have given his tale away by adding that he was shown "the original plates" of the surcharges. Can the fellow-passenger have been the manufacturer of the forgeries?

Indian Native States.—*Dhar.*—We omitted to note last month that the type-set 2 a. stamp, although in the same setting in other respects as the ¼ a. and the latest edition of the ½ a., has an error in the sheet which does not exist in the other values. No. 10 on the sheet has the ornament that should be in the right upper corner misplaced, it being between the third and fourth oblong types in the top of the frame.

Orcha.—Mr. Stewart-Wilson tells us that he believes the stamps of this State to be entirely speculative, and that they are not used for any postal purpose.

Malta.—The issue of a farthing stamp for this island has been prophesied for some time past, but we are not sure whether that value is really in use yet. The design is said to include a view of the Grand Harbour. *Adhesive.* ½d., red-brown.

Someone seems to have written the fraction "½," with the result that an announcement of a 1s. 4d. stamp went the round of the magazines.

New Zealand.—We understand that the Universal Penny Postage stamp has made its appearance (in London), and it is described to us as being a beautiful specimen of engraving, produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, showing an upright figure in the centre.

Adhesive. 1d., carmine.

Sarawak.—Our publishers tell us of the discovery of a block of four of the 4 c., No. 5 in the Catalogue, imperforate horizontally between the two rows.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Circular* reports that the 4d., 5d., and 6d. stamps "have received the O. S. overprint." We presume our contemporary means that the surcharge is of the current type, with the letters wide apart, as the 4d. and 6d. are already catalogued with Type 52.

Official Stamps. 4d., violet; spaced surcharge.
5d., brown ,, ,,
6d., blue ,, ,,

Straits Settlements. — The *Monthly Circular* states that the 5 c., *indigo*, to which we alluded in July on the authority of that journal, turns out not to exist.

Federated Malay States.—We learn from a letter received from Perak that, pending the arrival of the new issue, there has been a considerable want of lower value stamps, and that the various States have been using up their old stocks. This accounts for the apparent continuance of the system of separate issues, though we believe that the post offices are now all under one head.

Perak.—The two dollars stamp has been surcharged "Three Cent" in the same fashion as the one dollar described last month, and, low value stamps having completely run out, a notice was published on October 22nd to the effect that all articles on which the postage was less than 4 c. were to be handed in at the window and postage paid in cash. They were then stamped "PAID", with the amount added in MS., and a printed receipt on a small square of paper, stamped with a date-stamp, was handed to the person posting the letter. These receipts will perhaps find their way into collectors' hands and be regarded as *stamps*, because they bear a *postmark*. It is well, therefore, to explain that they are nothing of the sort. We have before us a copy of the notice, an envelope posted in this manner, and one of the receipts referred to, which we shall lay by for future reference.

Adhesive. 3 c. on $2, green and carmine.

Selangor.—We have received copies of the 50 c. stamp surcharged "One cent." in one line, and "Three—cents." in two lines, in each case with a bar across the top. The surcharges are in *black*.

Adhesives. 1 c. on 50 c., green and black.
3 c on 50 c. ,, ,,

Transvaal—We are glad to hear that the local surcharging of stamps, to which we have alluded in previous numbers, is to be put a stop to, and the energy which did so much for Philately at Mafeking, Lydenburg, and other places, will now, we trust, be turned in a different direction. Mr. Beeman sends us the following cutting :—

"SURCHARGED POSTAGE STAMPS.

"The following notice, signed by the Military Governor, Pretoria, appears in the Transvaal *Government Gazette* of October 24th :—'Whereas it is desirable and necessary to prohibit and guard against the surcharging and issuing of surcharged stamps by unauthorised persons : Therefore, by virtue of the authority committed to me, I hereby give notice that any person or persons who shall, not being duly authorised thereto by the Administrator of Civil Posts, surcharge, or cause to be surcharged, with the letters V.R.I., and issue, or cause to be issued, any revenue or postal stamps, shall be liable to prosecution under martial law, and that all stamps so surcharged without authority will not be recognised, and will be confiscated if passed through the post.'"

This unfortunately came a little too late to squelch the Lydenburg series.

We noted in September a 1d. stamp, with the "1" of the overprint below the level of the other letters. *The Ph. R.* states that the ½d., 2d., and 3d. also exist with this peculiarity.

PART II.

Austria.—*Le Timbrophile Belge* reports that the 1 heller stamp has been found with the numerals upside down. The same journal chronicles a post card with inscriptions in Roumanian and Ruthenian.

Adhesive 1 h., lilac ; *error, numerals inverted.*
Post Card. 5 h., blue-green ; "Deutsch—Rum.-Ruth."

Bosnia.—We have received three new values for this province. One, 40 heller, is of the same type as the other values of the current series ; the other two are of similar design, but larger size, and have the value expressed as "1 K" (or "2 K") in each corner.

Adhesives. 40 (h.), orange ; *perf.* 12½.
1 k., lake ,,
2 k., ultramarine ,,

Our publishers have found the following varieties of perforation :—

Type 1, *perf.* 9½. 5 (nov.).
,, ,, 11½ × 10½. 5, 10 (nov.).
Type 2 ,, 10½. 1, 2, 6, 20, 30 (heller).
,, ,, 12½ × 10½. 3 (heller).

Chili.—Divers of our contemporaries report that the 10 c. of the new type has already appeared in a new colour.

Adhesive. 10 c., yellow.

We give an illustration, in reduced size, of the stamp and inscription on the letter sheet described in September.

MEMORÁNDUM POSTAL

Corea.—We have received some of the new stamps recently chronicled, and find that they are all perf. 10, the holes rather small and far apart. We have also the card chronicled in August ; it is formed of thick white paper, 89 × 139 mm. There are inscriptions in the frame at top and bottom, and in two columns in the left lower corner. The *S. C. F.* chronicles another adhesive.

Adhesive. 20 cheun, red.

Dominican Republic.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps which we chronicled last month.

France.—We have received the new set of adhesives which the world has been looking for so long, and we are inclined to think that the world (of Philatelists) will be somewhat disappointed. The designs appear to us to have no special appropriateness, either to the purpose for which they are employed or to the nation which employs them.

The values up to 5 c., inclusive, bear a winged figure, holding a pair of scales ; presumably Justice, but with her eyes uncovered, and therefore without the symbol of impartiality so characteristic of justice amongst our neighbours ; beside her are two little Cupids, kissing one another, and these seem to have

nothing to do with either justice or postage. An oval band bears the name "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," the value, "1 c.", etc., is in a circle over the word "POSTES" at foot.

For the 10 c. to 30 c. values the design consists of a seated figure, with a laurel wreath and a sceptre, holding a tablet inscribed "DROITS DE L'HOMME." We know how well the Rights of Man are respected in France, but why proclaim it on a *postage* stamp? The name in this design is at foot, and "POSTES", with value in figures only, in the right upper corner. These two designs are of the usual rectangular shape and size.

The higher values, 40 c. and upwards, are of oblong shape and the size of two of the ordinary stamps side by side. At the right is a very unprepossessing lady, sitting on the ground, and looking somewhat discontented with her surroundings; her toe touches a tree at the left centre of the picture, on which is suspended a fancy shield bearing the value. In the centre of the design is an opening through which the sky is seen, crossed by a branch of the tree, and the sky is coloured differently for each value. The word "POSTES" is on an arched label above this opening and the name on a straight label at foot. All are perf. 14 × 13½.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey.	10 (c.), carmine-red.
2 c., claret.	15 (c.), orange.
3 c., orange.	20 (c.), claret.
4 c., brown.	25 (c.), blue.
5 c., green.	30 (c.), lilac.

40 (c.), red, *sky in* pale blue.
50 (c.), brown ,, lavender.
1 fr., lake ,, yellow-green.
2 fr., slate ,, dull yellow.
5 fr., deep blue ,, buff.

La Revue Ph. Française publishes a warning on the subject of impressions of the 1 c. stamp, on various coloured papers, which are being offered for sale as *Essays*. They are simply stamps cut from wrappers stamped to order, for which any paper is apparently permissible.

French Colonies.—According to *Le C. de T.-P.*, other values besides the 50 c. are to have their colours changed, and we presume that the cost of the gorgeous new issue that has been expected so long is thus to be collected in advance. The 10 c. is in *red*, the 15 c. "*rosy grey* on *light grey*," and the 25 c. *blue*.

The following Colonies are to be supplied with these: Anjouan, Dahomey, French Congo (the latest set not being found satisfactory), French Guiana, French Guinea, French Soudan, Grand Comoro, Guadeloupe, Indian Settlements, Indo-China, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Oceanic Settlements, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Senegal. Nineteen little sets of four stamps each.

French Congo.—We learn from *La R. Ph. F.* that all sorts of fancy varieties were supplied by the printers of the works of art chronicled for this Colony some months ago. Perforations running in every direction but the right one, double in one place, deficient in another; background upside down or omitted altogether; inverted watermarks; defects of omission and commission in the engraving, etc. And the whole work is stated to have been so badly done that it has been handed over to another firm, and in a short time, we are told, we may expect to see something worthy of the beautiful designs of M. Merwart. In the meantime the original edition appears to have been exhausted by the demands of the International Bureau at Berne, and by other demands nearer home, so that none of that stock reached the Colony! The second edition is to be something very superior and evidently quite different, and thus collectors are to be permitted to pay for two sets, one of which seems hardly to come even under the head of "prepared for issue."

Indo-China.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 10 c. card has been issued with the name in *red*, instead of *blue*.

Post Card. 10 c., black on *green; name in* red.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—The *Monthly Circular* states that a Municipal Service Stamp of the value of 25 pf. has been issued, but the colour appears to be unknown.

Municipal Service Stamp. 25 pf. (orange?).

German Empire.—The *Monthly Circular* adds the reply-paid card to the list of articles surcharged for use in the Levant, and a full set of cards for Morocco.

Post Cards. 10 + 10 paras on 10 + 10 pf, carmine on *buff*.
5 c. on 5 pf., green on *buff*.
5 + 5 c. on 5 + 5 pf. ,, ,,
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine ,,
10 + 10 c. on 10 + 10 pf. ,, ,,

From an interesting paper by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, in *The L. P.*, we learn that the second and third editions of the 5 pf. on 10 pf. issued in China were not quite accurately described in that journal in October. The second type appeared in July, at Tsingtau, the overprint being "5 Pf.", with a period consisting of a dot in a small circle; the third was issued at Futchau in August, and is surcharged "5 pf", with small "p" and no stop.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—A correspondent of *The Ph. R.* states that an error exists in the 10 c. of Holland surcharged for use in this Colony, the word "INDIE" at foot being without the two dots which should be found over the last letter.

Japan.—We have received the letter card chronicled last month. It is formed of thickish *brown* or *fawn*-coloured paper, and consists of two folds and a flap, the latter being at the left when the stamp is held the right way up; it is perforated across the top and bottom after being folded. The description should be—

Letter Card. 3 sen, mauve on *brown*; 91 × 142 mm.

Nicaragua.—The *Monthly Circular* reports that some of the Unpaid Letter stamps of 1896 have been surcharged "*Franqueo Oficial*", in two lines, in italic *sans serif* type (in *black?*).

Official Stamps 1 c., orange.
2 c. ,,
5 c. ,,
20 c. ,,

The Weekly Ph. Era chronicles three more cards of the new type.

Post Cards. 2 + 2 c., carmine on *white*.
6 c., blue on *cream*.
6 + 6 c. ,, ,,

Persia.—Some more of the values printed last year on *greenish* paper appear to have run out, and others of the 1898 issue have been surcharged in pairs with the device recently applied to the 5 chahi. The same disfigurement has also, we regret to state, been inflicted upon some of the stamps that had already received an impression of one of the control marks used last year, and in these cases the additional security seems to have been carefully printed in the centre of a block of *four*. All these adornments would be more interesting if they were rather more clearly printed. As it is, the latest comers have an uncomfortable sort of "postmarked-to-order" appearance, which must be distressing to those who collect them. We are told that there is a lion depicted somewhere in the rectangular blotch, and we can see some Persian characters, which might tell one all about it if they were legible. We have seen all the following except the 8 chahi, which we quote from the *M. C.*:—

Stamps of 1898, *with rectangular surcharge.*

1 ch., grey.	4 ch., vermilion.
2 ,, brown.	8 ,, orange.
3 ,, lilac.	12 ,, carmine.

Same type, with two surcharges.

5 ch., yellow.
10 ,, blue.
12 ,, carmine.

Portugal.—*Portuguese India.*—A correspondent tells us that he finds there are two varieties of type of the 1½ reis of 1885, one with larger figures than the other. He has also the 6 reis of the same issue in two distinct shades of *green*, and the 1 tanga perf. 13½; and also the 6 reis of the next issue perf. 12½.

Roumania.—The authorities of this kingdom seem to be fully aware of the interest attaching to the more scientific philatelic varieties. It appears that in addition to the series with a beautiful watermark, which requires to be collected in blocks of twenty-five, there is a partial (or probably a complete) set suited to the poorer classes, which can be collected in single specimens, being on unwatermarked paper, but generously provided with the pretty *pink* gum. Of this set we have chronicled the 1, 5, and 15 bani, and we now add the 3, 10, and 25 bani, perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 3 b., red-brown; *no wmk.*, pink *gum.*
10 b., rose-red ,, ,,
25 b., blue ,, ,,

Our publishers have also received, from the "Direction Générale des Postes, des Télégraphes et des Téléphones" at Bucharest, a notice of a kind of rummage sale of old stock, which the "Conservateur des Timbres-poste" is anxious to get rid of. A curious list of remnants is inclosed, consisting of numbers of *obliterated* (they are not termed *used*) stamps and post cards, as well as unused.

Salvador.—Surcharging and other philatelic amusements are still going on merrily here. The *M. C.* reports that the 12 c. and 13 c. of the 1900 issue (without Wheel) have appeared with the official surcharge (Type 203 ?) in *blue*, and a device formed of twelve holes perforated in them; also that the 1, 2, 3, and 5 centavos of the Postage Due set exist with Type 201, both with and without the Wheel and with the holes!

The A. J. of Ph. announces two values of a new issue, in the design of last year, but dated "1900" and adorned with a "Sunburst." We do not know quite what this may be, or whether it could be sufficiently explosive to burst twelve holes in the paper, but our contemporary states that it is in *purple*, and in two sizes, 12 mm. and 15 mm. in diameter, so we suppose it is another form of surcharge. It sounds rather gorgeous.

Mekeel's Weekly gives us further particulars as to this phenomenon, the design of which we gather resembles the watermark of the Argentine stamps. It is stated that the first edition of the stamps thus adorned consisted of four values only, with a Sunburst furnished with alternate long and short rays, and that in the second printing the ornament had short rays only.

Adhesives. 1 c., light green; purple *Sunburst*, 15 mm.
2 c., dull pink * ,, ,, ,,
3 c., grey ,, ,, ,,
5 c., slate-blue ,, ,, ,,
1 c., green * ,, ,, 12 mm.
2 c., red ,, ,, ,,
3 c., grey-black * ,, ,, ,,
5 c., dull blue * ,, ,, ,,
10 c., bright blue * ,, ,, ,,
13 c., yellow-brown * ,, ,, ,,

Official Stamps. 12 c., deep green; *with 12 holes.*
13 c., carmine ,, ,,
3 c., orange; *with Wheel.*
1, 2, 3, 5 c. ,, *without Wheel.*
1, 2, 3, 5 c. ,, *with 12 holes.*

We have since seen the stamps marked * in the above list.

Spain.—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes from another journal the announcement of four more values of the new type, of which we gave an illustration last May. Have any stamps of this type been put in use yet? We have not seen any.

Adhesives. 2 c, brown.
5 c., dark green.
10 c., red.
50 c., bluish grey.

Fernando Poo.—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that the 10 c. fiscal stamp, Type 7 in the Catalogue, has again been brought into postal use. It is found with the word "CORREOS" in large capitals, as in Type 8, printed at the top in *black*, and with Type 6 below it in the same colour, and also with the word only, in *red*, printed diagonally.

M. Bernichon has since shown us the first of these stamps, which we find has the date "1900" in the upper label, and also the 4 c. of the 1899 issue surcharged with Type 3, in violet.

Adhesives. 5 cen. on 10 c., blue; black *surcharge.*
10 c., blue; red *surcharge.*
50 c. on 4 c., orange; violet *surcharge.*

Turkey.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* reports a new letter card, in *grey-blue* on *buff*, but does not state how it differs from the letter card of 1897.

United States.—We are glad to learn, from an official letter which we quote from *The Weekly Ph. Era*, that it has at last been recognised that Commemorative Issues are not available for Postal Union correspondence. We presume, therefore, that the

Pan-American stamps are to be considered *locals*, and treated accordingly.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 27th, you are informed that the Pan-American commemorative series of postage stamps will not be available for foreign correspondence, under Paragraph 1, Article 2, Universal Postal Convention of 1897, which reads:

"'Prepayment of postage on every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals. It is not, however, permitted to make use in the international service of postage stamps issued for a special or particular purpose, such as postage stamps called commemorative of temporary validity.'"

Uruguay.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a stamp, apparently cut from an envelope, bearing a profile "of a gentleman in uniform and military cap," in an oval, with value above and name below, inclosed in a rectangular frame with numerals in the corners.

Envelope. 5 c, ultramarine on *white laid.*

Venezuela.—The *M. C.* chronicles the whole set of official stamps, with the date "1900" surcharged across the upper corners. We therefore add the following:—

Official Stamps.

5 c.,	black and	blue-green;	*surcharged*	"1900."
10 c.	,,	rose	,,	,,
25 c.	,,	blue	,,	,,
1 b.	,,	lilac	,,	,,

Le T. Belge announces that the cards chronicled last May have also been surcharged "1900." The Venezuelan authorities seem to have thought of this dating plan rather late in the year.

Post Cards. 10 c., red and black on *white.*
10 + 10 c. ,, ,, *lilac.*

Our contemporary gives the double card as on *lilac.* We chronicled both cards on *white*, but we have not seen them.

Cuban Stamps Surcharged at Puerto-Principe.

By THEODORE HAAS.

Translated from *Le Timbrophile-Belge.*

* * * *

We give with this paper a copy of the plate which originally appeared with it, showing the varieties of type and postmark.—ED. *M. J.*

INTRODUCTION.

AMONGST the most interesting of the surcharged stamps that have been issued during the last few years are those of Puerto-Principe, which are of especial interest, not only from a philatelic, but also from an historical point of view; they mark, it may be said, in our albums, the process of transfer of Cuba from the rule of Spain to that of the United States. When these stamps were first chronicled some doubts were expressed as to their authenticity, and they were declared by some to be fancy varieties. The doubts have by this time been set at rest, but forgers have already attempted to imitate these provisional stamps, most of which are somewhat rare, and although the imitations can be recognised by collectors who have studied the originals, a considerable amount of care is necessary, as the imitations are well executed, and are certainly dangerous.

We endeavour in this article to give our readers a description of these stamps, the varieties of which are sufficiently numerous, together with an account of their origin, and we may claim to be the better fitted for the task that we have undertaken, since we have not only consulted such sources of information as *The Post Office*, *Mekeel's Weekly*, *Madrid Filatelico*, *The American Journal of Philately*, and *El Curioso Americano*, but we have also had access to the considerable stock of the stamps themselves in the possession of Messrs. Senf.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

At the end of the three and a half years of war between the Cubans and the Spaniards (in which the former were enabled, by the intervention of the United States, to gain the final victory), the treaty of peace was signed at Washington on August 12th, 1898. A considerable part of the island of Cuba still remained, after that date, in the occupation of the Spanish troops, although Spain had surrendered. In September, 1898, commissioners were appointed by each of the two countries, Spain and the United States, to arrange the gradual evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish army, but it was not till some months later that the evacuation was completed, and the Spanish troops entirely replaced by American.

It was thus that, amongst others, the town of Puerto-Principe was not occupied by the Americans until November 24th, 1898. This town, the full name of which is "Santa Maria de Puerto-Principe," was formerly the capital of the old territory of Camaguey; it is situated in the centre of the present province of Puerto-Principe, of which it is also the chief town. Geographically it lies in nearly 78° west long., and it is about equidistant from the port of Nuevitas on the north, and that of Santa-Cuez,* which we shall mention again later, on the south. Before the war Puerto-Principe possessed about 46,000 inhabitants. We may mention as a suburb of the town Minas,

* This is given thus here, but as "Santa-Cruz" later in this paper.—ED. *M. J.*

CUBAN STAMPS SURCHARGED AT PUERTO-PRINCIPE.

Face page 124.

or rather Minas de Principe, which lies between Puerto-Principe and Nuevitas.

As we stated above, the Americans occupied Puerto-Principe on November 24th, 1898; it was only in December that it was suddenly discovered that the stock of stamps in the post office was no longer suited to the requirements of that town and the neighbouring districts. Although the Spanish rule had finally ceased in the territory of Camaguey, the old stamps of Cuba continued in circulation. The produce of the sale of the stamps, therefore, still went into the Spanish Treasury, whilst the stamps were being used in a territory which no longer belonged to the kingdom of Spain. In this manner the Americo-Cuban Government suffered a loss, which was only perceived when the Press took the matter up, and demanded that the defect should be remedied.

Señor Lope Recio, at that time Director of Posts and Telegraphs and Civil Governor of the province, could not but recognise that the complaint was well founded, and he proposed to General Carpenter, the American Commandant, that the stamps with value in *milesimas* should be surcharged with the values required both for inland and for foreign postage, and General Carpenter agreed in principle to this proposition.

ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

Various methods were then tried for the production of the stamps required. It was first suggested that the stamps should be surcharged with the figures employed for denoting unpaid postage on letters, but this idea was soon given up. The authorities then applied to a Señor Augustus Porro, to make them an indiarubber stamp, by means of which the surcharging might be done, but Señor Porro declined to execute the order. Finally it was decided to use printing type, which was a far more convenient method than either of the two former processes. Señor Rodolfoza, the Second Director of Posts and Telegraphs, personally arranged the matter with the printers of the journal *Las Dos Republicas*. A trial printing was made upon strips of five stamps of 1 milesima, on which was printed, in the order shown, the surcharge:—

"3 cent 3 cent 2 cent 1 cent 5 cent"

in each case with the word "HABILITADO" above the figure.

Two impressions only of this proof* were printed, and these were submitted to General Carpenter, who approved of them, and authorised the conversion of the stamps in accordance with the proof submitted to him. Señor Lope Recio purchased the *milesima* stamps to be surcharged from Señor Arturo Roca, manager of the branch of the Bank of Spain at Puerto-Principe, and as the stock on hand was not very large the whole of it was taken up by Señor Recio. He then wrote to the manager of the printing office of *Las Dos Republicas* as follows:—

"*Department of Communications.*
"*Sub-division: Post Office.*

"To the Manager of the Printing Office of *Las Dos Republicas.*

"In virtue of the authority given to our Department by the General Commandant of the Province, we have the honour to request that you will be so good as to make the arrangements necessary for surcharging, in your establishment and under your supervision, the *milesima* stamps mentioned below, in accordance with the approved pattern:—

3,900 of two milesimas with two centavos
3,000 of three ,, with three ,,
3,000 of five ,, with five ,,

"Puerto-Principe, the 19th December, 1898.

"(Signed) LOPE RECIO,
"1st Director."

On December 20th, 1898, Señor Lope Recio stopped the sale of the old Cuban stamps, which could thenceforth be replaced by the surcharged stamps.

As already stated, the overprinting was done, with *black* ink, in an ordinary printing press; the surcharges were printed on the stamps in strips of five, but as the printers only possessed four copies of the same type of the large figures "2," "3," and "5," they were obliged to add in each case a figure from a different fount, narrower and of a different shape. Thus in the values 2 c., 3 c, and 5 c. there are two varieties of the figure, the narrower of which is always the second in the row of five.

Besides this, mention must be made of the various surcharges printed upon the wrong stamps and the inverted impressions, all of which will be noted in the reference list given at the end of this article.

The first issue of surcharged stamps consisted therefore of the following:—

3,000 of 1 c. on 1 mil., red-brown*	Issue dated 1898-99.
3,900 of 2 c. on 2 ,, ,,	
3,000 of 3 c. on 3 ,, ,,	
1,000 of 5 c. on 5 ,, ,,	

The total height of the surcharge, "HABILITADO—1" ("2," "3," or "5")-"cent" (or "cents"), is 17½ mm.

There is an error of impression, 3 c. on 1 mil., red-brown, which, from the exact correspondence of the measurements of the surcharge with those of the 3 c. on 3 mil., may fairly be admitted as genuine. As the 1 mil. stamps were employed for producing the 1 c., it is quite possible that one or more rows of the lower value may have been overprinted 3 c.; the 1, 2, and 3 milesimas are also found surcharged 5 c.†

We find, therefore—

3 c. on 1 mil., red-brown.
5 c. on 1 ,, ,,
5 c. on 2 ,, ,,
5 c. on 3 ,, ,,

Besides the civil population, the American troops, consisting of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry and a battalion of infantry, used these stamps, which were very soon sold out, with the exception of the 2 c.; and as there were no more *red-brown* milesima stamps to be had, the Director bought some of the *blue-green*

* It should be noted that the proof only showed the type and arrangement of the various overprints; the stamps were not surcharged with different values in the same row.—ED. *M. J.*

* This lot of 1 c. on 1 mil. is not mentioned in the official letter quoted above; we presume it was omitted in copying the original letter.—ED. *M. J.*

† One would suppose that, to balance the accounts, some of the 3 mil. and 5 mil. stamps must also have been surcharged 1 c. and 2 c., but possibly the numbers were not very closely looked into.—ED. *M. J.*

milesima stamps of 1896-97, of which the manager of the bank had also a stock.

The second printing took place on December 24th. There were 800 (others say 500) of the ½ mil., *blue-green*, surcharged "5 cents." The work was done in the same manner as in the edition of the 19th December, in rows of five stamps, and with the same two varieties of figure "5." But the setting of the surcharge also shows two varieties, differing in the space between the figure and the words above and below it, the total height in the one case being 17½ mm. and in the other 19½ mm. The latter of the two is the rarer.

It may seem strange that in so limited an issue two varieties of size of the surcharge should exist at all, but the same varieties are met with in the 3 c. and 5 c. on *violet-black*, which we found in Messrs. Senf's stock. It is not a question of two different settings of the row of five; it is the last stamp in each row which has the taller surcharge. The wide and the narrow figures, therefore, do not both exist in the tall type, but only the wide figure, which is that on the fifth stamp in the row. It is for this reason that we have marked with a "(?)," pending further information on the subject, the 3 c. (? 5 c.) with narrow figure and tall surcharge, given in the reference list at the end of this article.* We have then—

800 of 5 c. on ½ mil., blue-green; issue of 1896-97.

We will mention the inverted surcharges in the reference list.

The small supply of ½ mil. surcharged 5 c. was soon exhausted; 1 c., 3 c., and 10 c. stamps were wanted also, and thus a fresh printing became necessary within a few days. As there were no more *milesima* stamps at the bank, 10,000 stamps of the value of 1 *centavo* were purchased, and of these 6,000 were surcharged and 4,000 were kept in reserve (this account appears to us doubtful, since for the issue that followed, the fourth, all the *milesima* stamps obtainable were used up, and no 1 *centavo* stamps appear in that issue). According to other accounts 7,000, 8,000, and even 8,500 stamps are said to have been surcharged on this occasion; we are unable to say at present which of these statements is correct. This time these surcharges had to be printed in *red*, owing to the dark colour of the stamps themselves; but as the *red* ink at the printing office was old, it had to be thinned with oil; the mixture was not a success, and the impression was very unsatisfactory.

This third edition was printed on December 27th, 1898; it consisted of the following:—

2,000 of	3 c.,	in *red*,	on 1 c.,	violet-black.	Issue of 1898-99.
3,000 of	5 c.	,,	1 c.	,,	
1,000 of	10 c.	,,	1 c.	,,	
60 to 80 of	1 c.,	in *black*,	on 1 mil.,	red-brown.	
?	3 c.	,,	1 ,,	,,	

The normal height of the surcharge upon all of these is 19¾ mm., but there are varieties of the 3 c. and 5 c. on 1 c. with the surcharge 20½ mm. high. The number of 1 *milesima* stamps surcharged is uncertain; our correspondent at Havana, who was usually well informed, gave the number as sixty to eighty. They commenced by surcharging these stamps "3 cents," then the figure "3" was removed and "1" inserted, but the word remained "cents," in the plural, and the stamps were thus surcharged "1 cents," instead of "1 cent." The 3 c. and 1 c. of this issue, having the surcharge 19¾ mm. high, can thus be distinguished from the similar stamps of the first issue. All were printed, as before, in rows of five, with the thin figure on the second stamp in each row. It should be mentioned—and this fact has never before been noted—that the first four stamps of each row of the 3 c. and 5 c. on 1 c. have the surcharge 19¾ mm. high, and the last stamp has it 20½ mm. high. The 10 c. on 1 c. were also printed in rows of five; the fourth stamp has the figure "1" broken at the base, and the same figure is also found in the 1 c. on 1 mil. of this issue. In this third printing also there were inverted surcharges, which are given in the reference list.

The 3 c. and 5 c. soon began to run short again, and 800 *milesima* stamps of various values, of the issue of 1896-97, having been found, these were ordered to be converted into the values required, by surcharging them in *black*. It was hoped, and with reason, that this supply would last until the expected arrival of the American stamps, which were put in circulation on January 20th, 1899.

This fourth and last printing took place on January 11th, and consisted of—

500 of 3 c., in *black*, on 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mil., blue-green.
300 of 5 c. ,, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 ,, ,,
The height of the surcharge was 19½ mm.

How many of each value were surcharged is not known. In view of the rarity of these stamps, all we can say is that the 500 copies of the 3 c. and the 300 of the 5 c. were each distributed among five different values, giving an average of 100 of each variety of the 3 c., and 60 of each of the 5 c. As before, the stamps were surcharged in rows of five, and the two different kinds of figures were also employed, but for the word of value a fresh setting must have been made, as the fourth stamp in each row shows the error "eents" for "cents."

A curious variety may be found, which is due to the surcharge having been in some cases so much misplaced that the fifth stamp in a row bore no overprint. Thus pairs have been met with, one stamp of which is surcharged and the other not; the latter would, however, have had no postal value, and therefore should not be considered as possessing any great philatelic importance, even if obliterated.

POSTMARKS.

The surcharged stamps described above were employed first at Puerto-Principe, and afterwards at Minas, Nuevitas, and Santa-Cruz. No specimens bearing the obliterations of the last two towns have, however, yet been met with, and copies used there must be very scarce. At Puerto-Principe the postmark was formed of two concentric circles, having between them in the upper part "CORREO de PUERTO-PRINCIPE," and in the lower "YSLA de CUBA," with date in three lines within the inner circle. Several varieties or errors can be found, showing the

* According to what has just been stated this variety is an impossible one. We presume it is listed because it has been catalogued elsewhere, but we find no allusion to this in the article.—ED. *M. J.*

date wrongly set in the hand-stamp, thus (the first and fifth being apparently correct forms):—

2	ENO	1899	ONƎ	22	98
ENO	9	ONƎ	12	DIC	ƆIQ
1899	1899	ℰ	'1899	98	27

The postmark of Minas is similar, but it has only the outer circle, with "MIN. DE PRINCIPE" above, "YSLA DE CUBA" below, and a number, "159," over the date in the centre. Three varieties of military Post Office marks have also been found, one a roughly shaped transverse oval, of two lines, with "MIL STA." above, "PUERTOPRINCIPE" at the ends and below, and "No. 11—CUBA," in two lines in the centre; the other two are circular, each with an outer circle only, and with "MILITARY STA." and "N. Y. P. O." in curves at top and bottom respectively, while one has "No. 11—9-2-99" (or other date)—"PUERTOPRINCIPE—CUBA," in the centre, and the other has "No. 11—PUERTOPRINCIPE—FEB. 9—CUBA" in the centre, and "99" outside the circle altogether, at lower right.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SURCHARGES AND OBLITERATING MARKS.

It is not surprising that forgeries of surcharged stamps so rare as those of Puerto-Principe should soon have appeared on the market. Although they are good imitations, they fortunately show certain characteristics by which they can be recognised.

We have before us three kinds of forgeries which differ distinctly one from the other. The following are some of the differences between the counterfeits and the genuine stamps:—

In the genuine impressions of the "1 cents.," 3rd Issue, on 1 mil., the word "cents." measures 13 mm. in length, including the period after it; in the forgery it measures only 12¾ mm. The same is the case with the original and the forgery of the "3 cents." on 1 mil., *blue-green*, 4th Issue.

In the genuine 5 c. on ½ mil., *blue-green*, 2nd Issue, the total height of the latter surcharge is 19¾ mm., in the forgery it is 19½ mm.

The forgeries above described, as far as our experience goes, are always obliterated in a colour that is either too *black* or too *blue*, with an imitation of the postmark of Puerto-Principe. The date in the obliteration is either entirely wanting or is only fragmentary, "22," "29," "DIC," etc., whereas in the genuine the whole date, or at least the greater part, is usually visible.

The forged postmark may also be recognised by the fact that the word "de" after "CORREO" and "YSLA" is remarkably small, and it is not on the same level as the other words, as it is in the genuine, but is too high.

The space between the two circles is the same in the forgery as in the genuine, 6¼ mm.; but the letters of the inscription in the letter are 3¼ mm. high, whilst those in the forgery are only 3 mm.

These forgeries, which we have before us, are used to represent all the four issues,* and are found either singly or in pairs or strips of three, stuck on pieces of envelopes, with the error "eents," and often postmarked two together. They come from a dealer at Cairo, and the same varieties have been sent us for examination by a dealer at Brussels, who had received them from the same Egyptian source.

In the second lot referred to we found a second imitation of the 3 c. on 2 mil., *blue-green*, 4th Issue, in which the word "HABILITADO" is in almost the same type as in the genuine surcharge, and in all probability other values of this imitation exist. The word, however, does not exactly agree with the original, in spite of the resemblance of the type, as in the genuine surcharge it measures 15¾ mm. in length, and in the forgery only 15¼ mm.

The total height of the surcharge is exactly the same in both, but the word "cents." in the forgery measures 14¼ mm., instead of 13 mm.

The forged obliteration on this shows part of the postmark of Puerto-Principe, but with letters much too small, only 2½ mm. high, instead of 3¼ mm.

A third variety of imitation has been submitted to us recently, by a dealer at Berlin; in this case forgeries of all the issues and varieties are shown obliterated with the postmark "HABANA," which is quite sufficient to condemn them.

All these forgeries are well done, and some of them are so good as only to be distinguished by very careful comparison with the originals. In the interests of Philatelists Messrs. Senf have offered to examine, free of charge, any specimens submitted to them, and it is hoped that both the forgeries and those who make them and sell them may thus be detected.

* We presume from the description that all these forgeries show the surcharge 19½ mm. high, which will easily distinguish them from genuine specimens of the first issue, and from the commoner variety of the second; it will also with careful measurement distinguish them from the surcharges that measure 19¾ mm., but in the case of the fourth issue the word "cents." appears to be the only test. Probably, however, the type is not exactly identical.—ED. *M. J.*

(*To be continued.*)

Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii.

By H. I.

* * * *

ACCEPTING the statement published in *The American Journal of Philately* for December, 1895, under the signature of Mr. Gardner, I find that Mr. E. D. Bacon, in his book upon Reprints, denies the existence of reimpressions of the Hawaiian stamps of the type of 1853, and considers that the impressions of those stamps in pale colours were originals, remaining in stock after that issue had gone out of use. As I am unable to agree with this view, I will endeavour to convert the readers of this journal to my own side of the question by laying before them a summary of all that has been written upon this subject, as follows :—

1853. *Design with portrait of Kamehameha III.*

These stamps were engraved at Boston; they reached Honolulu from that city in April, 1853, and were put in circulation the following month. They were intended to take the places of the "numeral" stamps that had been set up in the Government Printing Office.

The *Polynesian* of September 13th, 1851, published the Post Office law that had just been passed, and made the following note upon it :—

"We publish in to-day's paper the Post Office law as amended and passed by the Legislature, which reduces it to five cents on all letters weighing less than one half-ounce, and requires that the Hawaiian Postage on all letters sent foreign be prepaid. . . . Postage to Oregon and California, twelve cents; east of the Rocky Mountains, thirteen cents, if prepaid, or nineteen cents if the United States Postage is not prepaid. The above rates include the entire Hawaiian and United States Postage on single letters, and are an important reduction from the former rate of fifty cents. Postage on papers under the new United States law is higher than formerly, being five cents, which, with the Hawaiian two cents, makes seven cents on a paper."

On October 4th, 1851, the same paper announced that postage stamps of the values of 2, 5, and 13 cents had been prepared, and could be obtained at the post office.

There were, therefore, stamps of three values in use in 1851. Two of these, the 5 c. and 13 c., were replaced by the stamps of May, 1853, and the 2 c., as it now appears, in 1855—not in 1862, as stated in Moens' Catalogue. This last stamp paid the inland rate for newspapers sent to the United States, and the 5 c. the United States postage for single-rate letters (newspapers?), or the postage on a letter for the interior; the 13 c. covered the inland rate, 5 c., and United States rate, 8 c. Accounts between the two countries were settled at the end of every quarter.

In 1869 *Le Timbrophile* (dated February 30th!) announced for the first time the fact that the 5 c. and 13 c. stamps of this type existed in pale colours. This is what M. Mahé stated :—

"HAWAII.—We have received copies of the 5 c., *blue*, first type with portrait, printed on *white* paper, but showing around the impression a *bluish* tint, due to imperfect cleaning of the plate used in printing. We have also received the 13 c., with portrait, in *pale red*, and in *very pale red*."

In August, 1865, M. N. Rondot, writing in the *Magasin Pittoresque* in reference to the 13 cents, "the value of which represented the American charge, which was then 8 cents, and the Hawaiian 5 cents," added, "but the American rate having been raised later, these stamps have been suppressed."

In 1865, therefore, the 13 c. had already ceased to exist.*

Moens' Catalogue of 1871 lists the two stamps announced by M. Mahé, but as reprints, and they were placed under the same heading in all the subsequent editions. They came over at first without any surcharge, and afterwards with the word "SPECIMEN," in *red* on the 5 c., and in *black* on the 13 c. The Post Office sold them (in both cases) at face value.

In 1892 Dr. Kalckhoff published in German a book on reprints, entitled *Illustrirtes Verzeichniss aller bekannten Neudrucke Staatlicher Postwertzeichen*, in which I find the following reference to the reprints of Hawaii :—

"*Official Reprints of* 1889.—The colours are paler than in the originals, the paper and gum are whiter.

"The dies have been touched up (or entirely re-engraved?). In the reprint of the 13 c. the figure '3' in the right upper corner is quite upright, whilst in the original it slopes slightly to the right. According to a communication just received, the reprints are in future only to be supplied with the surcharge 'REPRINT.' The stamps overprinted 'SPECIMEN' are original impressions, from the stock left on hand."

In the same year Dr. Kalckhoff's book was translated into English by H. Hilckes, under the title *Illustrated Catalogue of all Known Reprints*, and

* This does not seem to be quite fully proved by M. Rondot's statement. We have translated the last portion of it literally, but it, of course, means that the 13 c. value ceased to be of any use; and if we are to suppose that the stamps were withdrawn from circulation, there might well be remainders. The latter, however, should not differ in shade from the stamps that were in use.—ED. *M. J.*

revised by Major Evans. This work only reproduced what had been stated in German (on the subject of Hawaii), which was thus confirmed by Major Evans.*

In 1894 a book on the same subject, reprints, by M. Piet-Lataudrie, speaks of these Hawaiian stamps in the following terms :—

"*Hawaii.* The 5 cents of 1853, portrait of Kamehameha III., was printed on white and on blue paper. The 13 cents of the same type was printed on white paper only. The plates for these two stamps had been engraved at Boston, and they were sent to Honolulu in 1867. A large number of the stamps were surcharged 'SPECIMEN' or 'CANCELLED,' and were sold at face value by the Post Office. In 1869 reprints of these two stamps were made, on white paper and in *lighter colours.* The 5 c. of 1853, on *white* paper, is in *deep blue;* the 13 c. in *bright red;* the reprints are in *blue* and *pale red.* They were overprinted later with the word 'REPRINT,' in black. The plates of these stamps have been destroyed.

"The 2 cents of 1862, portrait of Kamehameha IV., was also reprinted in 1869 The original stamp is roughly printed, on white laid paper, in shades of *pale red, bright red,*† *brown-red;* the reprints are well printed, from a *taille-douce* engraved plate, on white or yellowish white *wove;* the colour is *bright red.*† The plate of this stamp, engraved at Boston, like those of the earlier issue, has not been destroyed; it is kept among the archives of the Post Office at Honolulu. A great many of the stamps of 1862, overprinted 'SPECIMEN' or 'CANCELLED,' were sold by the Post Office at their face value."

In 1895 the *American Journal of Philately* took up the story, and published the article by Mr. W. J. Gardner to which I alluded at the commencement of this paper. In spite of its interest, it is impossible to reproduce it here *in extenso*, but this is the essence of it: According to Mr. W. M. Giffard, quoted by Mr. Gardner, the stamps of 1853 engraved at Boston remained in use up to 1868 or 1869.‡ because there must have been considerable quantities of them in stock, together with the dies and plates returned in 1867. They would have been surcharged "SPECIMEN," *because there was no other use for them*, which amounts to saying, if I understand rightly, that these stamps would have been thus overprinted because they were out of use.

In reference to the impressions in pale colours Mr. Gardner writes :—

"Now from the comparative scarcity of this 5 c. in the used state, and from the large number of it uncancelled or overprinted 'SPECIMEN,' I think the printing on this paper took place very late, perhaps not long before the 5 c. of 1865 was ordered. The 13 c. stamp was now printed in a dull red colour, quite different from the supply on thick paper. This dull red stamp I find to be quite rare unsurcharged. Certainly not many copies are to be seen here in California. The scarcity of this stamp also tends, I think, to show the late printing on this paper, as evidently not many copies of it were sold before overprinting."

Mr. Gardner having succeeded in convincing his readers, I see that in 1897 the Senf Catalogue gives the following description of the points of difference between the reprints and the originals :—

"The characteristic signs of the original 5 cents are the two fine dots to the left of the figure '5' in the right upper corner, which are absent in the reprints. In the original 13 cents the figure '3' in the left upper corner is more flattened at the base; in the reprints it is more sloping' ('rounded'?). Also the letter 't' of 'Cts.' is, in the originals, smaller than the 'C,' but is taller in the reprints" (this is at the sides only).

Finally, Mr. E. D. Bacon, adopting the opinion given above, in his book, *Reprints of Postal Adhesive Stamps*, which appeared in 1899, writes as follows :—

"There are no reprints, properly speaking, of this issue, but in 1889 the Hawaiian Post Office had *facsimiles* made in New York of both the five cents and thirteen cents. These they sold at first without any surcharge, but from August, 1882, they have been surcharged with the word 'REPRINT' In black. In the *facsimile* of the five cents there is no dot in the right upper corner block containing the numeral '5,' the two dots of 'CTS' are larger, and the hair, etc., is entirely different to the original. In the *facsimile* of the thirteen cents the colour is vermilion instead of deep red or dull red. The figure '3' of '13,' in the left lower corner is lower than the '1,' and there is no little dash of colour after the '3' as in the original, and there is an extra vertical line at either side of the bust, which gives the inner frame lines at the sides a double appearance for about half the way up. There are, of course, numerous other differences."

As I am making quotations, now or never is the time to exhume the letters of 1864 and 1865, which I have obtained from M. Moens. They contain information which will assist me in my task, which is to prove that the 5 c. and 13 c. in pale colours are reprints. In one of these letters will be found the source of the details as to the origin of the post office at Honolulu, which has been published by several of my *confrères*, both in Leipzig and in Paris, as usual without reference to *Le Timbre-Poste*, in which the article appeared in 1865.

Here are the two letters—

"HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *June 24th*, 1864.

"DEAR SIR,—Your valued favour of February is at hand, with the £5 note inclosed, and I send herewith stamps to that amount, and for your information I have numbered the different denominations.

"(A) 1 c. stamp is the local or Island postage on newspapers.

"(B) 2 c. stamp is the Island postage on letters, issued in 1859, previous to which time no postage was charged on Island correspondence. Since 1859 two or three different kinds of 2 c. stamps have been issued, but all of the same value, and used for the same purpose as (B).

"During the past month all the 2 c. stamps have been superseded by a *new* 2 c. stamp, just issued, samples of which I inclose (C).

"(D) 5 c. stamp is the postage charged on letters to foreign countries, issued in ——

* Major Evans disclaimed all responsibility for the general contents of the book in question immediately upon its publication; but we are able to state that he knew of no reason for doubting the correctness of the information as to Hawaiian reprints.—ED. *M. J.*

† We have translated the names of the colours literally, but we have never seen the stamps on *laid* paper in the same colour as that of the impressions from the engraved plate, which we should term *vermilion.*—ED. *M. J.*

‡ This is a very important point, because if the stamps were *in use* until after the date (1867) when the plates were sent to Honolulu, it is impossible that any reprints can exist, as the impressions in question cannot have been printed in Honolulu. Our own belief is that both values had been withdrawn from circulation a few years, at least, before that time, and that if any impressions were printed after (say) 1865, they were certainly reprints.—ED. *M. J.*

"(E) 13 c. stamp is one that was issued when the rate of postage from these Islands to the United States was 8 c., but it having changed since, the stamp has become obsolete.

"So that the stamps now used in this kingdom are only:
(A) 1 c. (C) 2 c. (D) 5 c.

"Hoping the above explanation is sufficient,
"I am, sir, yours truly,
"WM. G. IRWIN,
"*Honolulu P.O., Sandwich Islands.*

"*To* J. B. MOENS, Esq., Brussels."

The stamps mentioned in this letter were—

(A) 1 cent, black; numeral type.
(B) 2 cents ,, ,, ,,
(C) 2 ,, red; type of 1864.
(D) 5 ,, blue ,, 1853.
(E) 13 ,, red ,, ,,

The second letter is as follows:—

"HONOLULU, *February 24th*, 1865.

"J. B. MOENS, Esq., *Brussels.*

"DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your two favours of September 7th and October 8th, 1864. I should have answered them before, but found some difficulty in disposing of the £5 notes you sent. People here, when remitting money, prefer bills of exchange.

"I at last had to sell them at 10 per cent. discount, and inclose you a document from an official stating that that is all English bank notes are worth here. Inclosed herewith you will find stamps to the value of $45, as follows:—

"700	cancelled stamps, which you requested me to collect, at 2d. each	.	14.00
12	13 cents stamps, all that I could procure, and for which I had to pay a large premium	.	5.00
20	2 cents, rose (old issue), getting scarce, and at a premium	.	1.00
60	5 cents, blue	.	3.00
400	2 ,, rose (late issue)	.	8.00
200	2 ,, black	.	4.00
300	1 ,, black	.	3.00
140	5 ,, (blue?) (a new stamp)	.	7.00
			$45.00

"The 13 c. stamps have become very scarce, and I had to pay a large premium for those I now send; in fact, it is almost impossible to get any now, and as they long since became obsolete, no more impressions will be taken from the plate, which is somewhere in the United States. The 2 c., rose, old issue, is also becoming scarcer, and are at a premium. I would advise you to advance the price of the two kinds of stamps to your customers.

"For the benefit of the readers of your gazette I send you the following condensed account of the Postal Department of these Islands:—

"The Post Office was established in 1850, under rather peculiar circumstances. Previous to that period, when letters arrived they were *dumped* out on a table in one of the *stores* on the wharf, and people came in and helped themselves as they liked. A newly married man, who had been expecting letters from his wife for some time without receiving any, at last discovered that another man of the same name had been taking and reading the letters from his bride. This state of affairs very naturally much disgusted the anxious bridegroom, who at once wrote to the Government offering to establish and carry on a Post Office, free of pay, if they would grant him authority, which they did, and he accordingly did so. This was the first P.O., and though not very perfect, was a great improvement on the old system.

"About 1852 a postage was *levied* on letters for foreign parts, and it was then that the 5 c., blue, stamp with a bust of Kamehameha III. (King of the Islands) was issued. Shortly after, the 13 c. stamp referred to in your letter of October 8th was issued, specimens of which I am unable to procure, as there have been none printed for some time, and I find it impossible to get any done now.

"These stamps were superseded by the 13 c. stamps I now send you. The 'Hawaiian 5 c.' on one side is the postage charged here, and the 'United States 8 c.' is the American postage from San Francisco to the Eastern States, which can be paid in advance here, and afterwards paid over to the American Postmaster. Some time afterwards the U.S. postage was changed, which of course rendered these stamps useless except as curiosities, and as I said before, they have become quite scarce. In July, 1859, the Legislature passed a law requiring a postage of 2 c., on letters and 1 c. on papers passing between the Islands (up to which time Island correspondence had been free). A temporary stamp was then printed [1 ukuleta] and [2 ukuleta] (sample of which I send) till engraved ones were made in the United States—rose, 2 c., with a bust of Kamehameha IV. (who died November 20th, 1863). After I joined the office I saw a piece in a foreign paper remarking that Hawaiian stamps were among the poorest in the world, and wishing to remove such a flattering encomium I concocted a design of a new 2 c. stamp with a bust of K. IV., and sent it to the United States to be engraved on steel in the best manner possible. They arrived here last June, specimens of which I sent you last time I wrote. The new stamp, of course, superseded all other 2 c. stamps, and it is now the only 2 c. stamp in use.

"Such is the history of Hawaiian stamps. The Postal Department consists of a General Post Office, situated in this city, under the supervision of a Postmaster-General. All mails first come to this office, where they are distributed, and afterwards forwarded to the different branch P.O.

"The reason that some stamps have no mucilage on them is an oversight. They are precisely the same as the other stamps.

"I have never seen any '2 c., blue or black, stamps with a bust of the King on them,' although I have heard of Hawaiian stamps being forged in London, in which case they might make anything they choose.

* * * * * *

"Yours truly,
"WM. G. IRWIN.

"P.S.—I must apologise for having been so long in replying to your letter, but as I send you a new stamp which you have not yet seen, I hope you will not complain. The Post Office has no 5 c. stamps on hand. While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States we issue in the meantime the provisional 5 cents (numeral) to serve until the others arrive. I send you 140 of these."

Having laid all the evidence before my readers, I have now to sum up and to indicate the conclusions to which it points.

The 5 and 13 cents in pale colours first became known, through *Le Timbrophile*, in February, 1869. To have reached Europe at that date they should have been printed in 1868, a date which agrees nearly enough with that given by Mr. Giffard, who reports that the despatch of the plates from Boston took place in 1867. It is probable that the plates accompanied the reprints.

We have seen, by the letter from Honolulu of February 24th, 1865, that the stock of the 5 cents was exhausted at that date, and that it had been replaced by a provisional stamp of local manufacture, which had made its appearance just at the very time when the letter to which we are alluding was sent off. What, then, becomes of the considerable quantity existing in 1868, of which Mr. Gardner speaks? If there really was a stock on hand, was not this the very time to make use of it instead of issuing a provisional stamp? This exhaustion of the supply of 5 cents is easily explained; the stamps of that value, with portrait of Kamehameha V., had been ordered from New York, and were expected. They were issued in April or May, 1866

As for the 13 cents, we know from the *Magasin Pittoresque* that at the date of the publication of M. Rondot's paper (August, 1865) the stamps of that value had been withdrawn in consequence of a change in the tariff which had rendered them useless, and the letter from Honolulu of June 24th, 1864, given above, says the same thing. It is certain, therefore, that in 1864 the 13 cents was no longer in use, and that the stock was completely exhausted, in spite of the "considerable quantity" of Mr. Gardner. If, therefore, there were none of the 13 cents stamps on hand in 1864 and the 5 cents were all exhausted in 1865, it is absolutely certain that the stocks of 1868 can be neither more nor less than reprints.

Now let me give a description of them.

The 5 CENTS may be recognised by the paper, the tint of the impression, and the gum. In the reprints the colour is a rather *pale blue*, the paper is slightly tinted (with the colour of the impression), the gum is *yellow* and thick in certain parts of some sheets, thus producing apparent differences in the thickness of the paper in the same sheet, according to the layer of gum, which is *yellow*, varying sometimes to *greenish*. There are also impressions with *white* gum; in these the colour of the stamp is more a *slaty blue*, and the paper thinner, but always tinted. These differences seem to indicate that there were two printings.

I have also seen a 5 c. in *greenish blue*, unfortunately without gum. This is very probably a change of colour due to exposure to the sun.

The originals are on thick paper, quite *white*, and the impression in *dark blue* or *deep blue*.

The 13 CENTS. The reprints are generally in *red* or *pale red*. The paper is an ordinary *yellowish white*.

The originals are always in *full bright red* or *very bright red*. The paper is thick, dull white.

Here are some notes which I have found among my old papers, and which will be the better for an airing :—

The reimpressions of 1868 were made from the original plates, containing twenty stamps in five horizontal rows. They exhibit, therefore, all the peculiarities of the original stamps.

5 CENTS.

No. 1 (I take the horizontal rows in order) has an oblique line across the vertical stroke of the "5" in the right upper corner, and a small dot in front, on a level with this line. The epaulette at the left* has two oblong marks on the flat portion and a small dash under the first.

No. 2. There is a dot in front of the "5" in the right upper corner, and the line under that figure is incomplete. There is a line passing right through the word "Honolulu," starting from the base of the lower label and to the left of the word "FIVE." The two letters "l" of the former word seem to be lengthened below by a little dash of colour. There are lines crossing the first three letters of "Hawaiian" and the letters "Is" and dots above the first "a" and the "s" and below the "n." "Cts" has the letter "t" malformed at the left, a dash like a *grave* accent before the first period, and a minute dot after the second. There are two dashes on the epaulette at the left.

No. 3. The figure "5" in the right upper corner has a dot in front of it. The curved line at the upper left is incomplete. There are two dots on the epaulette.

No. 4 has a dot in front of the figure "5" in the right upper corner. The top of the "H" of "Honolulu" is crossed by a dash, and there is a dot below it. A dash joins the lower part of the "I" of "Is" to the "n" of "Hawaiian," and there is another dash at the left of the "s." Two dots on the epaulette.

No. 5 is exactly like No. 1, except that there are only the two marks on the epaulette.

No. 6. There is a dot in front of the "5" in the right upper corner, and a vertical line crossing the figure at the opposite side. Two thick oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 7. A small dot before the "5" in the right upper corner; an oblique dash under the dot of "Is". The vertical and horizontal lines before the "H" of "Honolulu" are broken. Two small dots on the epaulette.

No. 8. A dot before the "5" in the right upper corner. There is a vertical line running inside the outline of the frame at the right, and a similar line near the left lower corner, up to the height of the letters of "FIVE." Two thin dashes on the epaulette.

Nos. 9 and 10. Dot before the "5" in the right upper corner. (A dash partly erased across the letters "lulu" of "Honolulu," leaving the letters white at this spot on No. 10.) Two oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 11. Two dots placed diagonally before the "5" in the right upper corner. No crossbar to the "H" of "Honolulu." Two oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 12. One dot before the "5" in the right upper corner, and another above the figure at the opposite side upon the frame line. A dash under the bust, between "FIVE" and "Cts". Two oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 13. Similar to No. 9.

No. 14. A dot before the "5" in the right upper corner, and two vertical dashes upon the figure at the opposite side. A dot upon the frame line near the left lower corner. The tops of the last four letters of "Honolulu" are erased. Two oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 15. A dot before the "5" at the upper right, and two dots on the lower frame line at the left. Two oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 16. A dot before the "5" at upper right, another above the figure opposite on the frame line, and a third lower down on the frame line. Two dashes on the epaulette.

No. 17. A dot before the figure at the upper right. Two oblong marks on the epaulette.

No. 18. Similar to the last, except that it has a dot on the frame line near the left lower corner.

No. 19. Similar to No. 18, but the dot is more to the right.

No. 20. Two dots close together, before the figure

* Apparently the epaulette on the *right* shoulder of the bust.—ED. *M. J.*

at the upper right. Oblique dash to right of the "E" of "FIVE." Two dashes a little apart on the epaulette.

There is usually a space of from 1½ to 1¾ mm. between the stamps side by side, but Nos. 15 and 16 and 19 and 20 are only 1 mm. apart.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing an entire sheet of the 13 cents, but the space between the stamps that I have met with in horizontal pairs or strips was always about 2 mm.

It should be noticed that the engraving of the 13 cents served also for the production of the 5 cents, except as regards the frame, which was redrawn. This is proved by the two little marks under the bust (in the top of the lower label) over the "F" of "FIVE" and the "S" of "CTS", which are the remains of the two vertical lines (in the 13 c.) imperfectly erased. This evidence proves also that M. Moens' correspondent was mistaken when he said, in his letter of February 24th, 1865, that the 5 c. was issued before the 13 c.*

The defects found in the plate of the 5 cents do not exist in that of the 13 cents. And, in addition to the varieties which show the marks on the epaulette at the left in one piece or in two, there is only one recognisable type (No. 18, I think), which has the left leg of the first "A" in "HAWAIIAN Is" longer than the right. We note also that, except in one or two stamps on the sheet, there is always a small dash at the right of the upper part of the figure "3" in the left lower corner.

According to Mr. Giffard, as quoted by Mr. Gardner, a printing of these stamps took place in 1889, under the following circumstances :—

The dies and plates having been defaced in 1867 and thrown aside as worthless, were found by chance in 1887, and in December of that year "were sent to the American Bank Note Co., of New York, to be restored. After a lapse of over a year, the process of restoration was completed, and in 1889 a printing of 10,000 of each value was made and sent out to the Islands, where they were sold as 'facsimile copies of the originals,' at first without any surcharge, and, from August, 1892, surcharged with the word 'REPRINT.'" Mr. Gardner adds that he had seen one of each of these *facsimiles*, together with a 2 c. of the engraved edition, which passed for postage, in 1890, on a letter addressed to a resident at San Francisco.

To satisfy himself (as to the origin of these impressions) Mr. Gardner obtained the opinion of Mr. Gumpel, an engraving expert of San Francisco, "who, as soon as he was shown an original (?) surcharged 'SPECIMEN' and one of those overprinted 'REPRINT,' pronounced them to have been printed from entirely different plates. He took such interest that he undertook to make enlarged photographs, from which he made gelatine tracings, which latter from the two different stamps, when placed one over the other, showed differences which proved different plates beyond question."

I fully agree with this opinion, that the productions of the American Bank Note Co. are imitations, the work of restoring the old plates having no doubt been unsuccessful.

(To be continued.)

* The Postmaster appears to have mixed up the first and second issues. He speaks of the 5 c. "with a bust of Kamehameha III." as being the first stamp of all, followed by a 13 c. stamp, "specimens of which I am unable to procure." The latter was evidently the type-set 13 c., which, as he rightly states, was "superseded by the 13 c. stamp I now send you." He seems to have overlooked the type-set 5 c. of the issue assigned to 1851, or to have confused it with the 5 c. of 1853.—ED. *M. J.*

The Tapling Collection.

By GORDON SMITH.

(*Continued from vol.* x. *page* 166.)

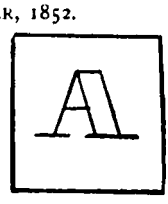
* * * *

ITALY.

MODENA.

4 SEPTEMBER, 1852.

1



2

Type 1, *black* impression on coloured wove paper, except the 1 lira, which is on white paper, watermark Type 2.

5 c., on green ; VI., 3, 2 (colour changed to blue).

Varieties.—'POSIE,' I. ; 'CENI," I. ; "ENT," 1 ; "CNET," I. ; "CCNT," I. ; "CENT" [only], 1 ; "C NT," 1 ; "CENT." 1 ; "CENT. 5" 1.

10 c., on rose ; VII.

Varieties.—No stop after "10" ; I., 1 ; "POSIE," I. ; "CENE," I. ; "CNET," I. ; "CE6T," I. ; "CE T," I. ; "EENT," 1.

15 c., on yellow ; IV., 3, 2 (colour changed to white).
1 (colour changed to grey).

Varieties.—"POSIE," I. ; "CETN," 1.

25 c., on buff ; III., 1.

Varieties.—"POSIE," I. ; "C," I. ; "CENT" [only] I.

40 c , on pale blue ; I, 2. | 40 c., on blue ; IV.

Varieties.—"POSIE," III.; "POSTF" and no stop after "40," 1; "CNET," I.; "CENE," I.; "CE6T," I.; "49," I.; 4 c., I.

1 lira, on white; I., 1 (forged postmark).

Variety.—"POSIE," I.

Proofs

5 c., on white; I.

25 c., on green; 2 (cancelled).

NOTE.—In this, as in the other Italian states, it is almost impossible, owing to the absence of good light, to differentiate the various shades of colour among the stamps of the same denomination; it is also equally difficult to determine the exact proportion between unused and used specimens. It is frequently difficult even under favourable conditions to decide whether or not certain stamps (especially those of Parma and Tuscany) bear traces of postmarking or penmarking, but in the situation in which the stamps are exhibited the task is well nigh impossible. I have made the attempt for the sake of consistency, but in many cases it is mere guesswork. G. S.

1 APRIL, 1853.

3

9 c., on grey-pink (large "B. G."); IV.

9 c. „ (small "B. G."); I., 1.

9 c. „ (Type 1); I. (prepared, but not issued).

19 OCTOBER, 1857.

10 c., on grey-lilac (Type 1); III., 2.

Varieties.—"POSIE," I.; "CEN1," I., 1.

4 FEBRUARY, 1859.

4

Newspaper stamp (Type 4), hand-stamped.

10 c., black; IV., 1 (forgery).

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

15 OCTOBER, 1859.

5

Type 5, white wove paper.

5 c., green; XV., 1.

15 c., brown; XIX., 1.

Varieties.—"CENT 5," I.; "CENT 16," II.

20 c., purple; XI.

Variety.—"ECNT"; II.

20 c., bluish violet; VI., 2.

Variety.—Large "2"; I.

40 c., rose; XII., 1 (forged postmark) and 1 (forged postmark on original (!) cover).

80 c., yellow-buff; VI., 1 (forged postmark).

80 c, orange-brown; VII., 1 (forged postmark).

Varieties.—"CONT," I.; "CENT 8," I.; "CENT 0," I.; "CREY," I.

NAPLES.

1 JANUARY, 1858.

Stout white wove paper, watermarked with *fleurs-de-lis* in the sheet.

½ g., lake; II. (pair), XII.

1 g. „ IX.

2 g. „ II. (pair), XVII., 1 (with Sicilian postmark).

5 g. „ VII. 2 (double print).

10 g. „ XI., 2.

20 g. „ VIII.

50 g. „ IV. (block), V.

Forgeries which have passed through post—

2 g., claret; 3, 2 (with genuine 10 g. on original cover).

10 g., lake; 5.

20 g. „ I., 3.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

The plate of the ½ grano altered—stamp by stamp—to ½ t. (tornese); 200 varieties.

½ t, blue; III., 1.

DECEMBER, 1860.

The ½ t. plate further altered by changing the arms to the Savoy cross.

½ t., blue; I., 1. (forgery).

A sheet arranged for 10 rows of 10 stamps in a row, containing 87 separate specimens, of which XVIII. appear to be unused.

NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.

1 MARCH, 1861.

Portrait of Victor Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia) in colourless embossing, with coloured frame. Wove paper.

½ t., green ; XX., 3.
head double ; I.
„ inverted, I., 1 (forged postmark).
½ g., brown ; XII., 1, 2 (forged postmark).
head double ; I., 1 (forged postmark).
1 g., black ; VI., 1.
head inverted ; I., 1 (forged postmark).
2 g., blue ; IX., 4.
head double ; I.
„ inverted, I., 1 (forged postmark).
5 g., lilac-rose ; IV., 1.
5 g., rose *to* red ; XIII., 1.
head inverted ; 2, 1 (on original ! all with forged postmarks).
10 g , ochre ; V.
10 g., bistre ; IX.
head inverted ; I., 4 (forged postmarks).
20 g., yellow *to* orange ; VIII., 1 (forged postmark).
head inverted ; I., 2 (forged postmarks).
50 g., grey, slate, dull blue ; XXIX., 1, 2 (forged postmarks).
head double ; I.
„ inverted ; I , 2 (forged postmarks).

Forgeries.

10 g., yellow ; 2 (genuine postmarks), 1 (on original cover).
50 g., purple-black ; I. (no head, ribbed paper).

PARMA.

1 JUNE, 1852.

Black impressions on coloured wove paper.

5 c., on yellow ; X.
10 c., on white ; VIII.
15 c., on rose ; VII., 2 (a *tête-bêche* pair on original cover, with postmark at back, "18 Set. 52."
25 c., on purple ; VI., 1.
40 c., on blue ; V., 1 (forgery).

JANUARY, 1854.

Coloured impressions on white wove paper.

5 c., yellow ; VIII., 1.
15 c., red ; II. (pair), VII., 12.
25 c., brown ; VIII., 9.

The numbers of unused are uncertain.

1857-59.

White wove paper.

15 c., red ; V., 2.
25 c., purple ; VI., 2, and I. (very deep colour, proof?).
40 c., blue ; VIII., 2.

Proofs.

15 c., blue ; I.
25 c., pale blue ; I.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1 FEBRUARY, 1853.

Hand-stamp used on newspapers.

9 c. (circular), black ; 1 (forgery).

1853-57.

Black impression on coloured paper.

6 c., on rose ; V. 2.
Variety.—"CENTESIMI," 1.
9 c., on blue ; IV. 1 (forged postmark).
Variety.—"CENTESIMI," 1.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

END OF 1859.

Type of newspaper stamps of 1853-57. White wove paper.

5 c., green ; II. (pair), V., 1 and 1 (forged postmark).
Variety.—"CENTESIMI," I.
10 c., brown.
Varieties.—"CENTESIMI," I. ; figure "1" inverted, I.
20 c., blue ; II. (pair), IV., 2.
Variety.—"CENTESIMI," I.
40 c., red ; II. (pair), V., 2.
Variety.—"CENTESIMI," I.
80 c., ochre ; VIII., 1 (on original, with forged postmark).

Oldenburg.

By G. B. DUERST.

From the work by P. Ohrt (with the kind permission of the author).

* * *

LOOKING at the map of the German Empire one is struck by finding three portions, separated by the possessions of other rulers, marked as belonging to and forming the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. Each of the three parts had a different postal administration and used different stamps.

The first and largest consists of the Duchy of Oldenburg, which is situated principally on the left bank of the Weser, in the North of Germany, and is bounded on the north by the German Ocean. The Duchy is formed by the counties of Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, Jever, and Varel, and has an area of 2,075 square miles. The postal service has always belonged to the State, and the town of Oldenburg had a post office as early as 1775.

In 1853 Prussia acquired about a quarter of a square mile at the mouth of the river Jade for a naval port, now called Wilhelmshafen, for £75,000, but it was stipulated that Prussian stamps should only be used on letters forwarded by sea. The Prussian official correspondence was forwarded free, but all other letters passing over the postal routes of the Duchy had to be franked with Oldenburg stamps. To compensate for this all expenses connected with the postal service were borne by the Duchy.

The second part consists of the Principality of Lübeck (not to be confounded with the free town of Lübeck). It is situated to the north of this town, on the Baltic, and has an area of 210 square miles. By an agreement dated August 17th, 1845, and by a Customs Convention dated January 16th, 1864, the postal service in this province was transferred to Denmark, then possessing sovereign powers in the surrounding Duchy of Holstein. The postal revenue went to Denmark, and consequently Danish stamps were used in this part until 1864, then the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, and from 1866 Prussian stamps. By a convention signed on October 27th, 1866, Oldenburg ceded all claims in the Principality to Prussia for a sum of £150,000.

The third and smallest part is situated on the River Saar, in the south of Rhenish Prussia, and consists of the Principality of Birkenfeld. The area is 194 square miles. By a convention dated April 4th, 1857, the postal service was transferred to the Prussian Postal Administration, which had to bear all expenses and to forward official correspondence free. To indemnify Oldenburg for the loss of postal revenue Prussia paid a yearly sum of £90. In this part Prussian stamps, of course, were used.

Oldenburg stamps were therefore used from 1852–1866 in the Duchy of Oldenburg; Danish stamps, and later those of Schleswig-Holstein, in the Principality of Lübeck; and Prussian stamps in the Principality of Birkenfeld, the whole forming the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

CURRENCY.

Before 1857. 1 thaler = 72 grote = 360 schwaren = 3s.
Since 1857. 1 ,, = 30 groschen = 3s.

Issue of January 5th, 1852.

Broad unshaded shield in the centre of the stamp, bearing the value in fractions and the word "THALER."

At the top of the shield there is the combined coat of arms of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, surrounded by a mantle with a ducal crown. At both sides, as well as below the shield, there is a scroll with the following inscriptions:—On the left the value in grote (2⅔, 4⅘, and 7⅕ GR.); on the right the value in silbergroschen (1, 2, and 3 SGR.); at the bottom the name "OLDENBURG." The background is filled in with ornaments. Upright rectangular in shape, measuring 19 to 20·6 mm. vertically by 17·7 to 18·4 mm. horizontally, according to the value. *Black* impression on coloured wove paper; imperforate.

1/30 thaler = 2⅔ GR(ote) = 1 S(ilber) GR(oschen).
blue; printed in 1852, 1854–5.
(bright) dark blue ,, 1852–4.
(greenish) greyish blue ,, 1857–8.

1/15 thaler = 4⅘ GR. = 2 SGR.
bright rose; printed in 1852, 1858.
(pale) ,, ,, Oct. 1852–5.
pale ,, ,, 1855–8.

1/10 thaler = 7⅕ GR. = 3 SGR.
bright yellow; printed in 1852–4.
pale ,, ,, 1855.
yellow ,, 1856–7.

Stamps were necessitated by the adoption by Oldenburg of the German-Austrian Postal Convention on December 5th, 1851. Articles 20 and 21 of this convention state that it is recommended that stamps be introduced as "quickly as possible."

The Government therefore ordered stamps to be made, and applied to the old-established lithographic printing works of Gerhard Stalling, in Oldenburg. One of their workmen made a drawing in lead pencil (?) of the proposed stamp, which was submitted to the Government, together with estimates for the execution and the printing of the stamps. The drawing was approved of and returned to the firm, with an order to manufacture the stamps. This order was notified to the Postal Administration by the

Government in a letter dated December 29th, 1851, in which it was stated that Gerhard Stalling had accepted the order to print lithographically, first of all, 3 reams = 1,500 sheets of stamps of 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen. The obliterating* dies, which had been used up to the present time, were to be used until further notice, and where no such dies existed the stamps were to be cancelled by pen and ink. The stamps would also be available for internal postage as soon as the rates were fixed and published.

On the day previous the following official decree was published :—

"No. 113. OLDENBURG, *December* 28, 1851.

"On account of the introduction of postage stamps, and in consequence of the notice of the 16th inst. referring to the German-Austrian Postal Convention, the following is herewith published :—

"*Art.* 1. The value is stated on the postage stamps, on a shield underneath the coat of arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst, surmounted by a crown, in fractions of a thaler, and on a scroll on the right-hand side of the shield in silbergroschen, and on the left-hand side in grote.

"Underneath the shield is the word 'Oldenburg,' also in a scroll.

The stamps of $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler = $2\frac{2}{3}$ gr. = 1 sgr. are blue.
,, ,, $\frac{1}{15}$,, = $4\frac{4}{5}$,, = 2 ,, ,, red.
,, ,, $\frac{1}{10}$,, = $7\frac{1}{2}$,, = 3 ,, ,, yellow.

"*Art.* 2. Only letters can be franked with postage stamps ; letters with declared value, packets to be paid for on delivery, samples and wrappers (newspapers ?) are excepted.

"*Art.* 3. The correct amount for the prepayment of the postage according to the tabulated tariffs must be affixed in postage stamps on the address side of the letter in the upper left-hand corner ; this can be done by moistening the adhesive matter which is found on the back of the stamps, and then by pressing them on the letters.

"If the stamps have dropped off the letters are considered as not franked.

"*Art.* 4. On letters which have not been franked sufficiently by the senders the underpaid amount will be marked and collected from the addressee. If the sender has affixed more stamps than required by the tariff, he will have to bear the loss.

"All the stamps affixed will be obliterated at the office where the letter is posted, and thus lose their validity.

"*Art.* 5. Letters franked with stamps can be posted like unfranked letters in letter-boxes ; registered letters must be handed in over the counter.

"*Art.* 6 refers to imitators and forgers of postage stamps.

"*Art.* 7. Postage stamps can be bought at all post offices from the 5th of January, 1852.

"Oldenburg, 1851, December 28.

"Mutzenbecher,
"Barnstedt."

At the same time as the foregoing document the Postal Administration forwarded to each post office a sheet of instructions, from which I take only the following paragraphs :—

"If sufficient postage has not been affixed in stamps, the despatching post office must mark the deficiency on the address side of the letter and debit the receiving office, which must collect the amount from the addressee.

"All letters must be postmarked with name dies as before.

"If a stamp be recognised as forged, the letter must be sent to the head office.

"Each stamp must be cancelled separately. The number of the cancellation die must be completely imprinted on the stamp itself.

"Each office has a die, consisting of four concentric circles, containing a number in the centre. Each office will receive a different number as per inclosed list.

"The despatching office will be fined five times the amount of any not sufficiently obliterated stamp."

The firm of Gerhard Stalling proceeded in the meantime with the manufacture of the stamps according to the design accepted by the Government. One drawing for each value was made on stone ; from this transfers were taken on Chinese (transfer?) paper. When the required number of these transfers had been made they were fixed together and transferred to a larger stone, which was used for printing.

An exact description of this process is contained in a letter dated January 24th, 1859, from the Oldenburg Post Office to the Postal Administration of Luxemburg, in reply to their inquiry as to the manufacture of stamps. The letter runs as follows :—

"One drawing of the stamp is made with a diamond point and a steel needle on a hard, well-polished, blue lithographic stone, and as many copies are taken on prepared Chinese paper as there are to be stamps on the plate (in this case 100). These are then fixed in straight lines on paper (in this instance in ten rows of ten), and transferred in this form to another stone. After these transfers have been retouched the plate is ready for printing.

"The charge for the drawing is 5 thlr. (15s.), for printing 100 sheets (10,000 stamps), inclusive of paper, 1 thlr. (3s.), and for the gumming of the same quantity $7\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. (9d.)."

As this information was given a very short time after the first issue appeared, and in any case before the second issue, it is to be presumed that the sheets of the first issue, of which no entire copies exist, contained one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten.

As soon as the plates were finished, proofs were printed on *white* paper. None of these are known to exist.

These proofs were approved of, and the firm proceeded to print and gum the real stamps.

The first delivery was made, at latest, on January 2nd, 1852, and distributed amongst the various post offices. According to the letter of the Government of December 29th, 1851, mentioned above, this impression consisted of three reams = 1,500 sheets at the very most of 300,000 stamps, each sheet of paper being sufficient for two sheets of one hundred stamps. Presumably the three values were printed in equal numbers, *i.e.* 100,000 stamps to each value. As in other countries when stamps were first introduced, the quantity ordered for the lowest value ($\frac{1}{30}$ thaler) was much too small. It seems that a further order for this value was immediately placed with the printers, and was executed on a paper of a deeper shade.

(*To be continued.*)

* We presume this means *date*-stamps ; there could have been no obliterating dies in use before.—ED *M. J.*

Collectanea.

By G. B. DUERST.

FRANCE.—BORDEAUX ISSUE.

IT has been generally believed by collectors that the French stamps issued at Bordeaux in 1870 can no longer be used for the prepayment of postage. M. Maury, however, had his doubts as to the truth of this belief, and in order to obtain an official declaration on this point wrote to the Postal Administration.

The following is the reply he received :—

"In answer to your inquiry for information, I have the honour to inform you that the postage stamps issued at Bordeaux during the Franco-German War have never been the subject of any such decision, and that they can still be used for prepayment, like all others before the present issue.

"However, as the execution of these little-known stamps is not very good, it is feared that they may be suspected by the officials. In order to avoid delays which might occur by their use, the Administration has always asked possessors of stamps of the Bordeaux issue to exchange them for stamps of the present type."

I have always been dubious about the withdrawal of this one issue from use. The above letter, signed by the Under-Secretary of the Postal Administration, finally settles the matter.

SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent writes to the *Philateliste Française* that the present issue of Switzerland (figure of Helvetia upright) exists with three perforations, not only with two, as catalogued hitherto.

Besides those with the large perforation 9½, of 1889, only those perf. 12 were known. With this perforation exist—

20 centimes, orange.
25 ,, green.
40 ,, grey.
50 ,, blue.
1 franc, claret.
3 francs, yellow-brown.

The obliterations on these stamps date from 1882–1891.

Besides the above, the following values are found perforated 12 × 11 :—

20 centimes, orange.
25 ,, green
25 ,, blue (1899).
30 ,, red-brown.
40 ,, grey.
50 ,, blue.
1 franc, claret.

All stamps with this perforation are obliterated 1892–1899. This seems to prove that an alteration in the setting of the perforating machine must have taken place between 1891 and 1892.

SAXONY.—JUBILEE OF THE 3 PFENNIG STAMP.

Germany and Austria signed a postal agreement on April 6th, 1850, and to this all the minor States adhered. Saxony entered this postal convention on May 15th of the same year, and on July 1st the first Saxon stamp—the well-known 3 pfennig, red—was issued. It is therefore just fifty years, and we thank Dr. Rommel for having given us, in *Der Philatelist*, some hitherto unpublished facts concerning this stamp.

That a complete set of stamps and envelopes was not issued is accounted for by the fact that the public generally did not understand the complicated tariffs, which, for letters, coupled the weight with the distance. It was therefore necessary to make inquiries at the nearest office as to the cost of letters, principally for those addressed to foreign countries, and then the easiest way was a cash payment. For printed matter, however, it was different. The new convention decreed that printed matter weighing under one *loth* should cost 1 kreuzer or its equivalent, irrespective of distance, if prepaid, but full letter rate if not prepaid. Here, therefore, was the reason why the Saxon Postal Administration issued first a stamp that could be used for the purpose, in which the public had the greatest interest. By a postal notice dated June 18th the public was advised to always prepay such packets, as they would otherwise be treated as letters, and payment in cash was not allowed.

The stamp was made after the pattern of the Bavarian 3 kreuzer value. The original matrix was engraved in wood, and from this matrix 20 *clichés* were made, which were formed into one block of four rows of five. The firm entrusted with this work was J. B. Hirschfeld, in Leipzig. The first order, for 120,000 stamps, was given to a printer named Georg Meyn, and 6,000 sheets of 20 stamps were delivered to the head office at Leipzig in the latter part of June.

A very interesting remark contained in the official notification of June 22nd runs as follows :—"This form is, however, only provisional, and will be altered when postage stamps for correspondence (letters) are introduced." Another paragraph contains the instruction to the officials not to demand any more than the face value of the stamps.

Although 120,000 stamps had been delivered at the end of June, only 19,000 were left on August 20th. It is therefore evident that the public appreciated the novelty.

Further orders were given, and fresh lots delivered as follows :—

22nd August,	1850	. .	60,000
8th October	,,	. .	40,000
4th November	,,	. .	60,000
19th December	,,	. .	60,000
22nd February,	1851	. .	40,000
3rd April	,,	. .	80,000
17th June	,,	. .	40,000

The total number printed was, therefore, 500,000. One sheet of twenty stamps was sent as a sample to the Finance Ministry at Dresden, 463,058 stamps were sold, and the remaining 36,922 were burnt on December 10th, 1851.

When the new 3 pfennig, *green*, stamp was issued, on August 1st, 1851, it was decreed that no more *red* stamps should be sold at the post offices, that the public could use the stamps in hand, but that they would not be exchanged for the new ones.

This is the reason why the 3 pfennig, *red*, is so rare with the lozenge obliteration, which was only introduced in March, 1852. The usual postmark is the name and date stamp, but the earliest obliteration was in pen and ink.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

IT seems rather curious to have to chronicle eighteen births in the philatelic Press during the months of March and April last, and only two deaths. Being a totally unpractical personage and logical only on occasion, and then probably by mistake, I should have chosen the beginning of the collecting season, or at all events September, and not the fag end of the winter, for adding to the philatelic Press. These new journals are distributed as follows: 2 in France, 1 in Germany, 2 Italian, 3 Spanish, 1 each in Portugal, Switzerland, and Canada, and 7 in the United States. During March and April two stamp journals gave up the ghost. Thus we have an addition of sixteen. *Qu'ils viennent tous.*

* * *

MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ C. LEGOUÉ, of Maresché, Sarthe, France, has had the courtesy to send me a copy of his recent work, entitled *Dictionnaire de Philatélie*, and to express the hope that I may see my way to speaking a few words about its usefulness. I have not had time to examine at all closely its 165 pages, but I have seen quite enough of it to say that the reverend curé must have made the work a labour of love. I note one useful and certainly novel aid to collectors. The third part of the dictionary consists of ten pages of terms and names of places in Russian and Grecian characters. I hope to refer to this very useful work later.

* * *

FROM the French *Bulletin Official des Postes* I gather the following details concerning a European country which possesses neither post office nor postage stamps This region is Moresnet-Calamine. The name Moresnet is applied to a neutral territory lying between the Liège province of Belgium and the Prussian regency of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the word Calamine is the name of a locality in this no-man's land. The name Moresnet belongs also to two communes which lie on either side of the frontier between Belgium and Germany. The Belgian Commune of Moresnet is served by postmen from Montzen; the German Moresnet has its own post office, called Preussisch-Moresnet. The neutral territory has no postal service of its own; it is served alike by postmen of Montzen and of Preussisch-Moresnet. Hitherto it has been thought generally that the small republic of Andorra, on the south side of the Pyrenees, and with 6,000 people, ranked as the smallest European State. The territory of Moresnet has a superficial area of scarcely six kilometres, and thus it is very much smaller than Andorra, but the organisation of each is really the same. Moresnet is neutral because the neighbouring countries could not agree as to who should possess it when they were fixing the frontier. Moresnet possesses self-government, independence, and all the attributes of a sovereignty which is administered by a burgomaster, assisted by ten town councillors. Germany and Belgium each maintain a commissioner in Moresnet, and as that country has not a national coinage it has to use the coinage of the Latin Union in francs and centimes, and also that of the German Empire in marks and pfennigs. The people of Moresnet thus have every opportunity for practising mental arithmetic.

The "Timbres de Moresnet" were originated by Monsieur J. B. Moens as a joke on a philatelic *confrère*. They, of course, have no philatelic interest to a stamp collector.

* * *

"SOME boys won't join the stamp club because it will cost them about 5 cents a month, and yet they will spend that much for candy in five minutes, which does not do them a bit of good."—*Scottsburgh* (Ind.) *Chronicle.*

True, too true. But then, as the ancient philosopher remarked, there is a lot of human nature about boys, and if they prefer candy they are apt to be candid enough to say so.

* * *

Mekeel's Weekly publishes the following:—

"It has frequently been the custom for the English Press to criticise our Government in the matter of its surcharges, and particularly those of Guam. It is no doubt a source of gratification, without taint of malice, however, to American collectors to notice the scandals that have arisen in connection with Mafeking and other provisional South African stamps. It is but justice to say, however, that the English Press has not spared the suspected offenders. The fault with our British colleagues was not that they criticised the issue of the provisionals by the United States, but that they ascribed wrong motives for their issuance to the Government. In the case of the South African fakes all the blame is laid upon individuals. The reverence of the average Britisher for British officialdom is a hard armour to pierce. He evidently believes that the Government, as is supposed to be the case with the King, can do no wrong."

Our contemporary seems to be unaware of the fact that the British Government has nothing whatever to do with the manufacture of unnecessary varieties, in South Africa and other British Colonies. They are not exported from home, and our Colonial Office has done its best to discourage their issue on more than one occasion. Can the same be said for the Government of the United States?

* * *

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1900-1.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
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Hon. Secretary—J. A TILLEARD.
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W. D. BECKTON.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.	H. J. WHITE.

The first meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on October 26th, 1900.

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes, it was decided that the general meetings of the present season should be held fortnightly, in addition to one exchange meeting in each month.

Correspondence.

CUBA "Y½."

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—I thought that my theory as to the meaning of the "Y½" had been definitely adopted, but I see that its accuracy is contested by Mr. Andreini. This is my reply to his arguments:—

1. "Interior" is never written with the initial "Y" in Spanish. I have before me Spanish books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and I have searched in vain for a single instance of the word being spelt thus—"Ynterior."

2. It is a very common custom in the smaller towns of Spanish America to pay the postman for the house-to-house delivery of letters (see page 114 of the last number of the *Monthly Journal*, in reference to Porto Rico).

The Government of Havana, wishing to introduce a more regular service, created a special stamp to enable the sender to prepay the charge for delivery; and in order that this charge might not be confused with the ordinary postage, the sign for *plus* (and) "Y" was added before the numerals denoting the value, the surcharge thus meaning *plus ½ real* (*for delivery* being understood). This explanation, which appeared so logical to me, has been adopted by the Philatelic Society of Chili, which has reproduced in its *Anales* the article of October, 1897, in which you refer to it. This society, being composed of collectors who use the Spanish language, is in a position to form an opinion on the subject.

It is very possible that the rate for letters within the city at that period might have been fixed at ½ real, but in that case the letter "U" should have been printed upon the stamps, or "CORREO URBANO," as at Bogota, but not "Y." I see no reason for indicating the word *Interior* on the stamp, and I can assure you that no Spaniard would have understood that word from the initial "Y."

Yours, etc.,
E. GAINSBORG.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H.—*Indo-China.* Your 5c., *blue-green*, would be a variety of No. 8, not of No. 19, the latter being the new *yellow-green* stamp. The colour of the 25c. has probably faded. *Turkey* we note for Catalogue. *Alwur.* We have only seen the 1a. with the earlier form of perforation, which has been always termed a very fine *roulette*; it is done with dotted printer's rules. The pin-perforation of the ½a. is quite different. *India and Japan.* We note the shades. *Portuguese India* we note among the novelties. *Puttialla.* We have noted the 1a. "AUTTIALLA," but the "PUTITIALLA" is not formed by an extra letter; the so-called "1" is only a high "space." *Siam.* See *Monthly Journal* for March last.

C. W. C.—We are much obliged for your letter, but we hardly think most of the varieties are such as can be catalogued. 1. The irregular stops have been noted; the thick figure is probably due to heavy inking. 2. The sloping "*I*" is due to the type having got loose at one side of the pane. 3. The figures being hardly visible is due to bad printing. Varieties like the above are numberless, in all sorts of surcharged issues. 4. The small "1" is no doubt a broken figure; it has been noted. 5 and 6. Misplaced prints, too much to one side or the other, are not usually catalogued. 7. The dot must be due to a little bit of dirt among the type; it may only show in one impression. We have chronicled the inverted surcharge.

F. T. P.—We believe that all the issues given under Austrian Italy were also used in the Austrian post offices in foreign countries, but the title originally given to them has been adhered to for the earlier series. In 1866 Austrian Italy ceased to exist, those provinces having become part of the kingdom of Italy, and it was therefore impossible to give that title to the later issues. The *soldi* sets of 1867 and 1883 were used, according to Mr. Westoby's book, in the Austrian offices in the Danubian Principalities, in Turkey, and in Egypt. You might therefore have to arrange them under several heads. The Italian "Estero" stamps, in the same way, are used in all the foreign countries where there are Italian post offices. The Russian Levant stamps are used by the Russian Steam Navigation Co., carrying mails between Odessa and Russian and Turkish ports on the Black Sea, and some parts of the Mediterranean. The Company has offices, no doubt, in the Turkish ports, as well as in Russian ports. There was an English office in Constantinople, we believe, using ordinary English stamps, long before the surcharged stamps were issued.

The stamps of France, 1849-50, can be distinguished from those used in the Colonies in 1871 by their shades. An examination of the stamps would give you more information than pages of description.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOSNIA.

1900. *Value below.*

	s.	d.
40 heller, yellow	0	6
1 kr.	1	2
2 kr.	2	4

BRITISH GUIANA.

Envelope.

2 c., carmine on grey	0	2

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1900. *Postage and Revenue.*

5 c., purple and blue on pale blue	0	4

COREA.

1900. *For International Postage.*

1 cheun, green	0	1
4 ,, carmine	0	2
5 ,, rose-pink	0	3
6 ,, blue	0	3
15 ,, slate-lilac	0	6

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Negri Sembilan or Perak stamps surcharged.*

1 c., lilac and green	0	2
10 c. ,, orange	0	6
20 c., green and yellow	1	0

FRANCE.

Dec., 1900. *New designs. Perf.* 14 × 13½.

1 c., grey	0	1
2 c., dull mauve	0	1
3 c., brown-orange	0	1
4 c., pale brown	0	1
5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
15 c., brown-orange	0	2
20 c., dull mauve	0	3
25 c., blue	0	4
30 c., lilac	0	4
40 c., red and blue	0	6
50 c., grey-brown and blue	0	7
1 fr., purple and yellow-green	1	1
2 fr., lilac and buff	2	2
5 fr., blue and flesh	5	3
1 c. to 50 c., set of 12	2	4
1 fr. to 5 fr. ,, 3	8	2

GREECE.

1900. *Provisionals. Imperf.*

40 lepta on 2 lepta	0	8

JAPAN.

1900. *New value.*

1½ sen, ultramarine	0	1

Letter Card.

3 sen, violet-brown	0	2

PERAK.

1900. *Provisionals.*

	s.	d.
3 c. on 50 c.	0	6
3 c. on $1	1	0
3 c. on $2	1	0
3 c. on 50 c., Error, no stop	1	6

PERSIA.

1900. 1898 *issue surcharged in pairs.*

1 ch., grey	*per pair*	0 1
2 ch., brown	,,	0 2
3 ch., lilac	,,	0 2
4 ch., vermilion	,,	0 3
12 ch., carmine	,,	0 9

1900. 1899 *issue surcharged in pairs.*

5 ch., yellow	*per pair*	0 4
10 ch., blue	,,	0 7
12 ch., carmine	,,	0 9

ROUMANIA.

1900. *No wmk. Pink gum.*

10 bani, carmine	0	2
25 ,, blue	0	4

1900. *Watermark Arms. Pink gum.*

1 bani, brown	0	1
3 ,, red-brown	0	2
5 ,, green	0	2
10 ,, carmine	0	4

SELANGOR.

1900. *Provisionals.*

3 c. on 50 c., black and green	0	6

VENEZUELA.

1900. "*Instruccion*" *type. Surcharged* "1900."

5 c., orange	0	2
10 c., blue	0	3
25 c., purple	0	5
50 c., green	0	9
1 b., slate	1	6

1900. *Correos type. Surcharged* "*Resellada* 1900 *Castro*," *in black.*

5 c., blue-green	0	2
10 c., vermilion	0	3
25 c., blue	0	5

1900. *Correos type. Surcharged* "1900," *in black.*

50 c., orange	0	9
1 b., slate	1	6

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

INDIA.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ENVELOPE.

1900. No. 9 *surcharged* "C. E. F.," *in* black.
½ a., green .. .. ..

CHAMBA.

SERVICE ENVELOPES.

1900. *Second type of surcharge, with* "SERVICE" *added. Size* 120×94 mm.
½ a., green on laid .. .. o 2
1 a., brown on wove .. o 3

DUTTIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of adhesives of* 1899.
½ a., green on laid .. ..

KISHENGARH.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White laid paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*
1 a., yellow-green .. ..
½ a., blue .. .. .. o 3
1 a., lilac .. .. .. o 6

ORCHA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *White laid paper.*
½ a., bright green .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Laid paper.*
2 ch., pale pink .. ..

MALTA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Three sizes.* (June.)*
1d., carmine on laid .. o 2
1d. ,, wove .. o 2

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Tongue-shaped flap.*
2d., blue (H) .. ..

MAURITIUS.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 13. *White laid paper.*
2 c., dull lilac .. ..

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *With two impressions of* Type 7. *Toned, wove paper.*
1+1d., red .. .. ..

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

1900. *For Members of Parliament. Laid paper; 2 sizes.*
1d., rose (Type 7)..
2d., ultramarine (,, 8)..

NEW ZEALAND.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *With types of the current adhesives.*
½d., purple-black .. .. o 1
1d., pale carmine .. .. o 2
2d., pale lake .. .. o 4

New types. (Nov.)*
½d., deep green .. .. o 1
1d., rose-red .. .. .. o 2
2d., mauve .. .. .. o 4

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1899 (?). *For Printing and Stationery Department.*
Black on white laid .. ..

QUEENSLAND.

WRAPPERS.

List should be as follows :—

1892. Types 5 *and* 1. *Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.*
½d., green on buff .. ..
1d., red on white (?) .. ..

Laid paper.
½d., green on buff .. .. o 1

1895–97. Types 6 *and* 4. *Same instruction. Laid paper.*
½d., green on buff .. ..
1d., rose ,, ...

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1898 (?). *Same types and paper. Instruction altered, and at side of stamp.*
½d., green on buff .. .. o 1
1d., dull red on buff .. ..
1d., bright red ,, .. o 3

1899. Type 7. *Instruction and paper as last.*
½d., green on buff .. ..

Instruction in larger type. Same paper.
½d., green (Type 7) .. .. o 1
½d. ,, (new type) ..

SEYCHELLES.

ENVELOPE.

1900. No. 1 *surcharged* "SIX CENTS," *in* black.
6 c. on 8 c., carmine ..

SIERRA LEONE.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1900. *Stamp in* blue (*instead of* ultramarine), *formula* grey-blue.
2d., blue (F) .. ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 2. *With name added above and below the stamp. Fine buff manilla paper.*
½d., violet on buff .. ..

VICTORIA.

WRAPPER.

1895 (?). Type 17. *With borders.*
1d., blue .. .. ..

SECTION II.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.

1900. Type 10, *redrawn. In the form of letter sheets, with* "ANO 1900" *on flap and pictures inside. White wove paper, two sizes.*
5 c., vermilion .. ..

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 10, *redrawn.*
2 c., black-blue .. ..

AUSTRIA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. Type 5.
10 h., rose on white .. .. o 3
10 h. ,, buff .. ..

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 5. *Value in* "HELLER."
3 h., brown on buff .. o 1

PNEUMATIC POST ENVELOPES.

1900. Type 5, *value altered.*
(V) *For Vienna.* (P) *For Prague.*
30 h., rose-lilac on rose (V) . o 6
30 h. ,, ,, (P) . o 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPERS.

1899. Type 5. *Surcharged in* black. *Buff paper.*
10 par. on 3 kr., green ..
10 ,, 5 h. ,, .. o 2

HUNGARY.

ENVELOPE (2 sizes).

1899. *New type. Value in* "FILLER." *White wove paper.*
10 f., rose .. .. .. o 2

BOSNIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of the new adhesives.*
10 (h.), red .. .. .. o 3

BRAZIL.

WRAPPER.

1897 (?). Type 3, *with head inverted (error).*
20 r., emerald .. ..

CHILI.

1900. *With embossed stamp.* (Aug.)*

ENVELOPE.

5 c., dull ultramarine .. o 4

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

LETTER SHEET ENVELOPE.
5 c., dull ultramarine .. o 6

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
15 c., mauve .. .. .. o 6
20 c., grey .. .. .. o 8

WRAPPERS.
2 c., carmine on straw .. o 2
20 c., grey on buff .. .. o 8

FRANCE.

The 5 c. envelopes in the new shape are on *laid* paper, both those of France and those of the French Colonies.

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With figures denoting date on lower flap.*
50 c., rose on azure .. ..

FOR OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *Surcharged* "ALEXANDRIE," *in* red.
5 c., green on laid .. .. o 2
15 c., blue on green ..

FOR OFFICES IN PORT SAID.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Surcharged* "PORT-SAID," *in* red.
5 c., green on white laid ..
15 c., blue on pale green ..

FRENCH COLONIES.

DAHOMEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *Name in* red.
5 c., green on laid .. ..
15 c., blue on pale green ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *New type.*
30 pf., blue on lilac-rose ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPER. 1900.
10 par. on 5 pf., green ..

HOLLAND.

DUTCH INDIES.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Type of current adhesives of Holland, surcharged in* black.
10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac ..
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue ..
15 c. on 15 c., yellow-brown
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green

JAPAN.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of current adhesives.* White *paper.*
3 sen, mauve (2 sizes) .. o 3

MEXICO.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White wove paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2
5 c., blue .. .. .. o 4
10 c., lilac .. .. .. o 8

WRAPPERS.

1899. *New type. Heading in colour.*
1 c., green on buff .. .. o 1
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2

Nos. 334 and 335 have the Arms and the arched inscription "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" only and 4 dotted lines for the address. The inscription measures 55 mm. across.

1900. *Stamp and formula similar to* No. 334, *but inscription less arched, and measuring* 60 mm. *across. Formula in* black.
1 c., green .. .. ..

NICARAGUA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *New type.*
5 c., dark blue .. ..
10 c., violet .. .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

PERSIA.

ENVELOPES.

1899.

The envelopes of 1898, *with a device surcharged in* violet.

		Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 sh.,	yellow, 149×91 mm.	0	2
5 ,,	,, 142×109 mm.		
10 ,,	blue ,,	0	3
12 ,,	rose ,,	0	4
1 kr.,	violet ,,	1	0

WRAPPERS.

1899. *The wrappers of* 1898, *surcharged as above.*

2 sh.,	brown	..	..
3 ,,	lilac	..	..
0 ,,	yellow	..	..

UNITED STATES.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *The* 2 c., Die *b, error of colour.*

2 c., red-brown on white ..

1900 (?). *Error, with wmk. of the Official envelopes.*

1 c., green on manilla ..

CUBA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Special type.* (Nov., '99.)*

1 c., green on buff .. ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...
1 c., green on blue .. ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *U.S. envelopes of* 1899, *with name added.*

1 c., green on white ..
2 c., carmine ,, ..

WRAPPER.

1900. *U.S. wrapper with name added.*

1 c., green on manilla ..

PORTO RICO.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *U.S. envelopes of* 1895, *with name added in* black.

2 c., green on white ..
5 c., blue ,, ..

1900. *With name spelt* "PUERTO RICO."

1 c., green .. .. ..
2 c., carmine .. ..

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POST CARDS.

The cards of 1899 should be shown as Types 3 and 11, the former with "ONLY" omitted from the instruction, and the latter with the formula entirely reset.

1900. *Size (f). Without* "ONLY."

½d., brown on white ..
½+½d. ,, ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1899. (Jan., 1900.)*

½d., green on white ..
1d., carmine on buff ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Cards of* 1891–92 *surcharged with new value, in* black. (Feb., 1900.)*

2 c., in black, on No. 5 .
2+2 c. ,, ,, 6 .

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1899. White *card.* (Jan., 1900.)*

1d., rose-red .. ..
1+1d. ,, ...

CANADA.

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *Type of* 1898. *New colours*

1 c., green on blue ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...

CEYLON.

POST CARDS.

1899. White *card.* (April, 1900.)*

6 c., carmine .. ..
6+6 c. ,, ...

LETTER CARD.

1900. *New type.* (April.)*

6 c., green on blue .. ..

HONG KONG.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 7, *in* black.

4 c. on 1st half of No. 13 .. o 3
4 c. on 2nd ,, ,, .. o 3
4+4 c. on No. 13 .. .. o 6

Surcharged in red *and in* black.

4 c. on 1st half of No. 13. .

INDIA.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged* "C. E. F.," *in* black.

½ a., brown on buff ..
½+½ a. ,, ,, ..
1 a., blue ,, ..
1+1 a. ,, ,, ..

SERVICE POST CARD.

Date ? *Similar to* Type 61, *but headed* "On Telegraph Service," *and with different form of Arms.*

Yellow-green on white ..

— CHAMBA.

SERVICE POST CARD.

1900. *Card of India* No. 57, *surcharged as* Type 2, *in* black.

½ a., ultramarine .. .. o 1

GWALIOR.

POST CARD.

Variety of No. 7, *characters* 15 mm. *on* 1st *half,* 13½ mm. *on* 2nd.

½+½ a., red-brown .. ..

PUTTIALLA.

POST CARD.

1900. *Card of India* No. 13, *surcharged as in* 1892.

½ a., red-brown .. ..

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

COCHIN.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 1. Buff *card.*

2 pies, carmine .. ..
2+2 ,, ,, .

DUTTIA.

POST CARD.

1900. *With type of adhesives of* 1899.

½+½ a., red on buff .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 1. Buff *card.*

5 cash, rose-red .. ..

Surcharged "FIVE CASH," *in* violet.

5 c. on 8 c., orange ..

MAURITIUS.

POST CARD.

1900. No. 17 *surcharged in* black. (Sept.)*

2 c. on 8 c., rose .. .. o 3

NEW ZEALAND.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 4, *with view in left corner.*

1d., deep green on buff ..

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged* "V.R.I." *and value, in* black.

(i.) *Like the first adhesives.*

½d., rose .. .. ..
½+½d., green .. .. ..
1d., orange .. ..
1+1d., brown .. ..
1½d. on 2d., mauve ..

(ii.) *With stops above the line.*

1½d. on 2d., mauve .. ..

(iii.) *In* sans serif *capitals.*

½d., rose .. .. ..
½+½d., green .. .. ..
1d., orange .. ..
1+1d., brown .. ..

SARAWAK.

POST CARDS.

1899. No. 1 *surcharged in* blue.

4 c. on 3 c., carmine ..

1900. Buff *card.*

4+4 c., carmine .. ..

SUDAN.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Cards of Egypt surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.

4 mil., carmine .. ..
4+4 ,, ,, ...

TASMANIA.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With views on back.* (June.)*

2d., purple on blue.. .. o 4

VICTORIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 11, *with instruction altered, and a new type.* (Feb., 1900.)*

1d., carmine on buff ..
1½d., red-brown on green ..

SECTION II.

AUSTRIA.

POST CARDS.

1899–1900. *With value in* "HELLER." Pale buff *card.*

5 h.,	blue-green	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Böhm.) ..	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Ital.) ..	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Poln.) ..	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Rum.) ..	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Ruth.) ..	o	2
5 h.	(Deutsch-Slov.) ..	o	2
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Böhm.)	o	3
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)	o	3
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Ital.) ..	o	3
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Poln.) ..	o	3
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)	o	3
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Rum.) ..	o	3
5+5 h.	(Deutsch-Ruth.) ..	o	3
10 h.,	carmine		
10+10 h.	,,	o	4

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *With value in* "HELLER."

6 h., orange on green ..
10 h., rose on grey .. ..
6 h., orange on buff ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PNEUMATIC POST OF VIENNA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Value in* "HELLER."

20 h., brown on grey ..
20+20 h. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**

30 h., rose-lilac on rose .. o 6

PNEUMATIC POST OF PRAGUE.

POST CARDS. **1900.**

20 h., brown on grey .. o 4
20+20 h. ,, ,, .. o 8

LETTER CARD. **1900.**

30 h., rose-lilac on rose ..

FOR LEVANT OFFICES.

POST CARDS.

1900. Buff *card.*

20 par. on 10 h., carm. o 3
20+20 par. on 10+10 h. ,, o 6

LETTER CARD.

1900. *No inscriptions.* Grey *card.*

1 pias. on 25 h., blue .. o 5

HUNGARY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type.* (Feb.)*

4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. ,, ,, .. o 2
5 f., green on rose .. o 1
10 f., rose on green .. o 2
10+10 f. ,, ,, ..

With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.

4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *New type.* Grey *card.*

6 f., slate-green .. .. o 2
10 f., orange .. .. .. o 2
62 f., blue and brn. on white o 9

With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.

6 f., green .. .. ..
10 f., orange .. .. ..

BOSNIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Currency altered.* Buff *card.*

5 (h.), green .. .. o 2
5+5 (h.) ,, ... o 3
5+5 (h.), grey .. .. o 3
10 (h.), red .. .. o 3
10+10 (h.) ,, ...

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *Formula in* black.

6 (h.), brown on blue .. o 2
10 (h.), red on grey .. .. o 3

BELGIUM.

POST CARDS.

1900. Azure *card.*

10 c., carmine .. ..
10+10 c. ,, ...

White *card. Pictures on back.*

5 c., green .. .. ..
10 c., red-brown .. ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**

10 c., carmine on grey-blue .

CONGO STATE.

POST CARDS.

1900. Types 6 *and* 7, *with instruction altered.*

10 c., red on buff ..
10+10 c., brn. & grn. on rose

BULGARIA.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 8, *with* 4 *lines for the address.*

5 st., green on pale buff ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**

3 st., pale green .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CHILI.

POST CARD.

1900. *Type of new adhesives.*

2 c., red on pale blue ..

CHINA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Stamp inscribed* "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST."

1 c., carmine on buff ..
1+1 c. ,, ,, ..

COREA.

POST CARD.

1900. White *card.*

1 cheun, blue .. ..

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF).

POST CARD.

1899. White *card. Views on the back.*

2 c., black .. .. ..

CRETE.

POST CARD.

1900. Buff *card.* (May.)*

10 l., red-brown .. ..

DENMARK.

ICELAND.

POST CARD.

1900. *Heading in six lines.*

10 a., carmine on white ..

EGYPT.

POST CARD. **1900.**

4+4 mil., carmine ..

FRANCE.

LETTER CARD. **1900.**

15+15 c., blue on buff ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

LETTER CARD.

1899. Type of 1897, *instruction in two paragraphs on back.*

50 c., black on deep blue ..

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1900. *Surcharged* "ALEXANDRIE," *in* red.

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green .. o 3
10+10 c. ,, blue ..

LETTER CARDS.

15 c., blue on grey .. ..
25 c., black on rose .. .. o 4

PORT SAID.

1900. *Surcharged* "PORT-SAID," *in* red.

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green ..
10+10 c. ,, blue ..

LETTER CARDS.

15 c., blue on blue-grey ..
25 c., black on rose .. ..

MOROCCO.

POST CARD. **1900.**

5 c. on 10 c., black on green

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.

25 c. on 25 c., No. 116 ..

ZANZIBAR.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.

1 a. on 10 c., black on green
1+1 a. on No. 40 .. ..

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of* 1894. Buff *card.*

2 pf., pearl-grey .. .. o 1
2+2 pf. ,, ... o 1

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

3 pf. *cards with* 2 pf. *stamp added in* grey.

5 pf., brown and grey ..
5+5 pf. ,, ,, ..

Formula in colour, and 10 pf. *cards with stamp of numeral type.*

5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

WURTEMBERG.

POST CARDS. **1900.**

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. ,, ,, ..

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. ,, ,, ..

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. ,, ,, ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type, with date at left.*

5 c., green on cream ..

Type 17. Pale blue *card.* (*a*) 120×80 mm. (*b*) 140×90 mm.

2 pf., blue (*a*) .. ..
2 pf. ,, (*b*) .. ..
2+2 pf. ,, (*b*) .. ..

With stamps of new type.

2 pf., blue on blue (*a*) .
2 pf. ,, ,, (*b*) .
2+2 pf. ,, ,, (*b*) .
5 pf., green on buff ..
5+5 pf. ,, ,, ..
10 pf., carmine ,, ..
10+10 pf. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARD.

1899. Type 51, *but with plainer initial to* "Kartenbrief." *Perforations broken at folds. Inside* grey.

10 pf., carmine .. ..

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Stamp of new type.* Rose *card.*

25 pf., orange-brown ..
25+25 pf. ,, ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Current cards surcharged in* black. (Jan., 1900.)*

5 c. on 5 pf., green .. o 2
5+5 c. on 5+5 pf. ,, ..
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine. o 4
10+10 c. on 10+10 pf. ,, .

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

POST CARD.

1900. *New type.*

10 par. on 10 pf., carmine ..

GERMAN COLONIES.

1900. *Cards of the types of* 1889, *&c., surcharged in* black.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Surcharged "Karolinen."

5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

Surcharged "Marianen."

5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Name spelt "Marshall," *instead of* "Marschall."

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 pf., green		
5+5 pf. ,,		
10 pf., carmine		
10+10 pf. ,,		

GREECE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New types.* (Sept.)*

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 l., olive on cream		0 2
5+5 l. ,, ,,		0 3
10 l., rose on grey		0 2
10+10 l. ,, ,,		0 4

White *card.* *Formula in* red.

5 l., green		
10 l., pink		

ITALY.

POST CARD.

1900. *Postal Union card, with stamp* Type 14.

10+10 c., brown on green		

JAPAN.

POST CARDS.

A wrong illustration has unfortunately been inserted in place of the correct Type 6. Illustrations of Nos. 82 to 86 may be found in the *Monthly Journal* for March and October, 1899, and June, 1898.

1899. *Type of the* 1½ sen *card.* White *card.*

1½+1½ sen, blue		

LETTER CARD. 1900.

3 sen, violet-brown		0 2

MEXICO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *New type.* Cream *card.* (Dec.)*

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 c., green		0 1
1+1 c. ,,		0 2
2 c., carmine		0 2
2+2 c. ,,		0 4
3 c., brown		0 3
3+3 c. ,,		0 5

1900. *Similar to* No. 169; "TARJETA POSTAL" *in* sans serif *capitals.*

1 c., green		

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *New type.* White *card.* (Jan., 1900.)*

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c., carmine		0 2
2+2 c. ,,		0 4
5 c., blue		0 4
5+5 c. ,,		0 8

NICARAGUA.

POST CARD. 1900.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c., red on white		

PERSIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *The cards of* 1898 *surcharged with a device in* violet.

2 sh., brown on cream		
2+2 sh. ,, green		
5 sh., rose on cream		
5+5 sh. ,, rose		

PERU.

POST CARDS. 1900.

With view of Post Office.

2 c., brown-black		

With embossed Head.

2 c., red-lilac		

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With (embossed?) portrait of President.*

3 c., red on white		

PORTUGAL.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of* No. 39. Buff *card.*

25 r., rose		
25+25 r. ,,		

FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).

POST CARD.

1900. Type A 4. Buff *card.*

25+25 r., rose		

PONTA DELGADA (AZORES).

POST CARD.

1900. Type A 4. Buff *card.*

25+25 r., rose		

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

POST CARD.

No. 14 is on "cream *card*," not "cream *laid*."

ROUMANIA.

POST CARD.

1899. *Error with* "POSALTA" *for* "POSTALA."

5 b., green		

LETTER CARD.

1900. No. 107, *with second stamp at left.*

10 b. (5+5 b.), green on grey		0 4

RUSSIA.

FOR THE LEVANT.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged in* blue.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
20 pa. on 4 k., carmine		0 3
32 pa. on 4+4 k. ,,		0 6

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.

1 pi. on 10 k., blue		0 6

SIAM.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Similar to* Types 1 *and* 3, *with stamps of new types.*

½ a., red on yellow		
4 a., carmine on cream		
4+4 a. ,, ,,		

SWITZERLAND.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Type of* 1892.

5 c., green		

1900. *Commemorative Issue.*

5 c., green on white		0 2
10 c., carmine ,,		0 3

UNITED STATES.

U.S. Post Cards surcharged.

FOR USE IN CUBA.

1899. *With name and value in* "c. de Peso," *added in* black.

1 c. on 1 c., black		
2 c. on 2 c. ,,		

FOR USE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1900. *With name added.*

1 c., black		
2 c., blue		
2+2 c. ,,		

FOR USE IN PORTO RICO.

1900. *With name spelt* "PUERTO RICO."

1 c., black (No. 18)		0 2

URUGUAY.

POST CARD.

1900. *Commemorative. Two varieties.*

2 c., black		0 2

VENEZUELA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Formula and frame in* black. (July.)*

10 c., red on white		
10+10 c. ,, ,,		

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Greater Britain Packets of British Colonial Stamps.

NO DUPLICATES.

EVERY Packet of this series contains different varieties, no Stamp being included in two Packets, and purchasers will by this novel method be saved the inconvenience of acquiring duplicates, which is as a rule the bane of most packet buying.

						Price. s. d.	Post-free. s. d.
No. 111	contains	20	varieties	of Stamps	of ASIA	0 6	0 7
,, 112	,,	25	,,	,,	,,	2 0	2 1
,, 113	,,	40	,,	,,	,,	3 6	3 7
,, 114	,,	40	,,	,,	,,	6 6	6 7
,, 121	,,	20	,,	,,	AFRICA	0 6	0 7
,, 122	,,	25	,,	,,	,,	2 6	2 7
,, 141	,,	20	,,	,,	WEST INDIES	0 9	0 10
,, 142	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	2 0	2 1
,, 151	,,	25	,,	,,	AUSTRALASIA	0 6	0 7
,, 152	,,	30	,,	,,	,,	1 6	1 7
,, 153	,,	30	,,	,,	,,	4 6	4 7

This list will be considerably extended at a later date.

Cheap Sets of COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1901.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS' LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the LOW PRICES at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

*Used.** *Unused.†* *Used and Unused.‡* *All Guaranteed Genuine.* *No Reprints.*

In ordering it is only necessary to quote the number of the set and the price.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
1†	1d., Plate Nos. (including early)	9	2	9
2†	,, ,, (later Nos.)	10	2	9
3*	1d., red. Set of 150 Plate Nos. complete except and 225	77 / 150	10	0
4*	2d., blue (Plate Nos.)	5	0	6
5*	2½d. (wmk. "Anchor"), Plate Nos.	3	1	6
6*	2½d., lilac-rose (wmk. "Orb"), Plate Nos.	14	0	9
7*	2½d., blue (Plate Nos.)	7	0	9
8*	3d., rose ,,	14	1	9
9*	4d., vermilion ,,	7	0	9
10*	6d., lilac and grey (Plate Nos.)	8	1	6
11*	1s., green (Plate Nos.)	3	1	0
12†	Fiscal Postals, including large 6d.	4	4	0
13†	Army Official, ½d., 1d., and 2½d.	3	1	6
14†	Levant, including 4 piastres	4	2	6
15*	1840–41, including 2d., blue, no lines	4	2	0
16*	1854, small Cr., P. 16, 1d. and 2d.	2	1	0
17*	,, ,, P. 14 ,,	2	2	6
18*	1857–70, ½d. to 2d.	6	1	0
19*	1847–54, octagon, 6d., 10d., 1s.	3	12	6
20*	1855–57, no letters, 4d., 6d., 1s.	3	1	0
21	1862, small letters, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	4	4	0
22*	1865–67, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	5	1	3
23*	1867–73, including 9d., 10d., 2s.	9	7	6
24*	1873–83 ,, Provisional	9	3	6
25*	1880–84 ,, 2/6, 5s., 10s.	9	3	0
26*	1883–84 ,, 5d., 6d., 1s.	7	1	9
27*	1887–92 ,, 4½d., 9d., 10d.	11	0	9
28*	I.R., Official, including 1d., 2½d., 6d., 1s.	4	2	3
29*	O.W. and Army Official	4	2	0

ANTIGUA.

36†	1873–86, including 4 varieties of 1d.	7	3	6
37*	1873–86 ,, 2½d., brown, and 4d., blue	5	4	0

BAHAMAS.

40*	1863–82, including 4d., 6d., two 1s.	6	3	0
41†	,, ,, 1s., green	3	4	0
42†	1884–98, 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	5	2	9

BARBADOS.

46*	1861–78, old issues, including scarce varieties	7	6	0
47†	1882–92, ½d., 1d., 4d., 6d., ½d. on 4d.	5	4	0
48*	1882–92, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., ½d. on 4d.	5	0	9
49†	1892–99, ½d., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d.	6	1	3
50†	1897, ½d., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 5d.	5	1	3
51†	,, 6d., 8d., 10d., 2/6	4	5	6
52*	1892–97, including small and large stamps	6	0	6

BERMUDA.

56†	1865–80, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	6	4	9
57†	1884–93, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 1s.	7	3	0
58*	1880–93, 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d.	4	0	6

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

61†	1886, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d.	5	5	6
62†	1887, ½d., 1d., 3d.	3	1	0
63*	1887, 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., 2/6	5	3	0
64†	1888–89, including 4d. on ½d., and other scarce Prov.	7	3	0
65*	1888–94 ,, scarce Provisionals	7	5	6
66†	1891–97 ,, 4 issues and scarce variety	9	5	0
67†	1897–98, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d.	5	1	6

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

70†	1891–93, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s.	6	4	0
71†	,, 2s., 2/6, 3s., 4s., 4s. on 5s.	5	21	0
72*	,, 1d., 6d., 1s., 3s.	4	3	6
73†	1895 (no wmk.), 1d., 4d., 6d.	3	2	6
74†	1897, 1d., 2d., 6d.	3	3	0
75†	1898, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. 2/6, 1d. on 3s.	6	5	6
76*	1897–98, including 3s. and 2 cheque stamps	5	6	6

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

81†	3d., 2 c., 25 c.	3	9	0

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
83†	1890, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas, 1 rupee	10	3	6
84†	,, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees	15	16	6
85†	1896, surcharge on Indian stamps, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 annas, 1 rupee	7	10	0
86†	,, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas	10	4	0
87†	,, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees	5	26	0

BRITISH GUIANA.

91†	1860–75, showing 3 varieties, perf.	4	4	0
92†	1876, including 24 c. and 1 on 48 c.	5	7	6
93†	1881, 1 c. and 2 c. on 96 c.	3	4	6
94†	,, 1 c. on 12 c., 2 c. on 12 c., 2 c. on 24 c.	3	7	6
95*	1867–86, including large 24 c.	6	2	6
96†	1889–90, 1 c., 2 c. on 2 c., 3 c., 6 c., 8 c., 10 c., and 20 c.	7	3	6
97*	,, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, and 20 c.	7	3	0
98†	,, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 48 c.	7	5	0
99†	1890, 1900, 1 c. on 1, 2, and 3 dollars, 1, 2, 5, and 8 c.	7	1	6
100*	1889–91, including 3 Provisional	8	1	6
102*	1898–99 ,, Provisionals	3	0	6
103†	1899, 2 c. on 5, 10, and 15 c.	3	0	9

BRITISH HONDURAS.

110†	1872–88, including old issues and scarce Provisionals	6	12	0
111†	Large surcharge, 2, 3, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	7	6
112†	1891, Provisionals	4	3	0
113*	,, ,,	4	1	6
114†	1891–98, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, and 24 c.	7	3	0

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

120†	1890–94, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	6	4	0
121†	1896–97, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s.	8	5	0
122†	,, 2s., 2/6, 3s., and 4s.	4	14	0
123*	1891–97, including 4d. and 6d.	8	2	0
124†	1897, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	7	3	0
125†	1898–1900, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6	2	8

CANADA.

130†	1868–90, including large 1 c., 3 c., pale rose; 6 c., brown, etc.	6	4	6
131*	1859–95, including old issues and high values	11	2	0
132†	1897 (Jubilee), ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.	9	8	6
133*	,, ,, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 c.	6	2	3
134†	,, ,, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars	5	80	0
135*	,, ,, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars	5	50	0
136†	1897 (Maple), ½, 1, 3, 5, and 6 c.	5	1	3
137*	,, ,, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 c.	6	0	6
138†	1898–99 (figures), ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	8	2	0
139*	,, ,, including Map stamp	8	0	6
140†	1899, Map, 3 distinct shades	3	0	5
141†	,, including Provisionals, Special Delivery, and Registered	4	1	6

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

150*	1855–77, including 4d., triangular	5	2	6
151†	1868–82 ,, 4 rare Provisionals	6	8	0
152*	,, ,, 2 varieties, 3d. on 3d.	6	1	6
153†	1882–90 (wmk. "CA" and "Anchor"), including 4d. and 6d.	8	4	0
154*	1885–90 (wmk. "Anchor"), ½d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s.	6	1	0
155†	1891–96, including 2½d., green, and 2½d. on 3d.	6	2	3
156*	,, ,, Provisional and high value	8	1	0
157†	1896–1900, 1d., 3d., 4d., and 1s.	4	2	0

MAFEKING SIEGE STAMPS.

160*	1900, Cape and Bechuanaland Protectorate surcharged "Mafeking Besieged"	3	40	0
161*	1900, Baden-Powell's designs, 1d., Bicycle; 3d., B.-P.	2	50	0

CEYLON.

165†	1867–82, including 1d., blue; 24 c., green: and 16 on 24c.	5	4	6
166*	1872–80 (wmk. "CC"), 4, 4, 8, 16, 24, and 48 c.	6	2	0
167†	1883–85, including 3 scarce Provisionals	6	6	0
168*	,, ,, 2 Provisionals	5	1	0
169†	1885–88, 5, 15, 25, 28, and 28 on 32 c.	5	2	6
170†	1888–90, various 2 c. Provisionals	6	1	0
171*	,, ,, etc.	6	0	8
172†	1891–1900, including high values and Provisionals	10	2	6
173†	1895, "On Service," 3, 5, 15, 25, and 30 c.	5	3	9
174*	,, ,, and new issues	8	1	6

CHEAP SETS OF COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
COOK ISLANDS.				
180†	1892, 1d., 1½d., and 10d.	3	5	6
181†	1893, 1d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 5d.	5	3	6
182†	1898, ½d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4	2	6
CYPRUS.				
190†	1880, 1d., Plate Nos., including scarce varieties	6	6	0
191†	,, 2½d., Plates 14 and 15	2	0	6
192†	,, 4d. and 6d.	2	25	0
193†	1881, ½d. on 1d., 18 mm., various Plate Nos.	7	12	0
194†	,, ½d. on 1d., 13 mm. ,, ,,	3	6	0
195†	1881–86, including both dies and Provisional	7	2	3
196†	1894–96, 30 paras, ½, 1, 2, and 4 pi	5	1	3
197†	,, 9, 12, 18, and 45 pi	4	12	0
198*	30 p., ½, 1, 2, and 4 pi	5	0	10
DOMINICA.				
201*	1877–79, 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	3	6	0
202†	1877–88, including Provisional and scarce value	7	10	0
203†	Postal Fiscal, 1d., 6d., and 1s.	3	6	0
FALKLAND ISLES.				
205†	1878 (no wmk.), 6d. and 1s.	2	6	0
206†	1884–96, ½d., 1d. (3), 2d., and 2½d.	6	2	0
207†	1891–96, 6d., 9d., and 1s.	3	2	9
FIJI ISLANDS.				
210†	1871–78, including 1st issue and Provisionals	6	9	0
211†	,, imperf. varieties, including inverted surcharge	7	17	6
212†	1879–93, including various perfs., and 5d. on 6d.	6	6	0
213†	,, 1s. and 5s.	2	8	0
214†	1891–93, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d. (2), 5d., and 6d.	7	5	0
215†	,, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 6d	5	1	3
216*	,, 1d. and 3 varieties of 2d.	4	0	9
GAMBIA.				
220†	1880 (wmk. "CC"), ½d., 1d., 2d., and 3d.	4	10	0
221†	1886 (wmk. "CA"), ½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d.	7	4	6
222†	1898, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	8	3	3
GIBRALTAR.				
225†	1886–87, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	6	12	6
226†	1889 (Aug.), surcharged, 5, 10, 25 (2), 40, 50, and 75 c.	7	10	0
227†	1889 (Nov.), 5, 10, 20, 40, and 50 c.	5	1	6
228†	1889–95, 1, 2, and 5 pesetas	3	9	0
229†	1898, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	7	3	0
230*	1886–98, including 4 different issues	7	0	9
MOROCCO AGENCIES.				
235†	1898, Local Print, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 c.	6	1	9
236†	,, ,, 1 and 2 pesetas	2	4	0
237†	,, London Print, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., and 1 peseta	7	2	9
238*	,, 5 and 10 c. with each surcharge	4	0	6
GOLD COAST.				
241†	1880–94, ½d., 1d. (2), 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 1s.	8	5	0
242*	,, ½d., 1d. (2), 2d., 3d., and 4d.	6	1	6
243*	,, 2½d., 4d., 1s., and 2s.	4	1	9
244*	1891–94, 5s., 10s., and 20s.	3	8	0
245†	1898, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	6	2	6
GRENADA.				
250†	1883, ½d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	5	7	0
251†	1886–90, including 3 scarce Provisionals	4	3	6
252†	1895–98, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. (2), 3d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.	9	4	0
253*	Surcharge "Postage," 1d. and 2d. on 6d. and 8d.	4	15	0
GRIQUALAND.				
256†	Including large and inverted small "G"	4	3	0
HELIGOLAND.				
258†	Originals, ½, ¾, and 6 sch.; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pfg.	10	7	6
HONG KONG.				
260†	1863–90, 2, 5, 10, 12, and 30 c.	5	2	0
261*	,, 2 (2), 5, 8, 10 (2), and 30 c. (2)	8	2	0
262†	1890, with Chinese, 20 c., 50 c., and 1 dollar	3	5	0
263*	,, including 50 c. and 1 dollar	5	1	6
INDIA.				
266*	1854–88, including 1st issue and blue paper	15	1	9
267†	1882–90, 3 and 9 pies, ½, ¼, 1, and 1½ annas.	6	0	8
268*	Including 2, 3, and 5 rupees	6	3	0
269†	"Service," 1867–73, 2, 4, and 8 annas	3	2	0
270*	,, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	5	0	4
271†	"On H.M.S.," 1, 2, and 4 annas	3	4	0
272*	,, ,, including 2 issues and high values	9	0	8
273†	,, ,, 1, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	4	2	6
CHAMBA.				
276†	½, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	5	1	6
277†	2½, 6, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee	5	6	6
278†	"Service," ½, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas.	5	1	3

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
INDIA—*continued.*				
FARIDKOT.				
280†	1886–93, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 annas.	6	2	0
281†	,, 8 a., 1 rupee, grey; 1 rupee, carmine and green	3	8	0
GWALIOR.				
285†	1885, red surcharges, short and long	5	10	0
286†	,, short, black, 9 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 3, 4, and 6 a.	7	10	0
287†	,, long, 3 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 annas, and 1 rupee, grey	8	7	6
288†	,, long, 2, 3, and 5 rupees	3	21	0
289†	"Service," ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas.	5	1	9
JHIND.				
292†	1885, curved, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4	6	6
293†	1886–98, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 4, 8 a. and 1 r., grey	7	5	6
294*	,, 2, 3, and 4 annas	3	1	0
295†	"Service," curved, ½, 1, and 2 annas	3	3	0
296†	,, 1887, ½, 2, and 4 annas, and 1 rupee	4	2	3
297*	,, ,, ½, 2, 4, and 8 annas	4	2	0
NABHA.				
300†	Curved and red surcharges	4	5	0
301†	1887–94, 3 and 9 pies, 1½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee, grey	8	7	6
302†	,, 2, 3, and 5 rupees	3	30	0
303†	"Service," including curved and red surcharge	5	1	6
PUTTIALLA.				
306†	1884, curved, ½, 1, and 2 annas	3	2	6
307†	1885, red straight, ½ and 2 a., and 1 r., slate	3	6	6
308†	1886, including 2 red errors "Auttialla" and double surcharge	5	7	0
309†	1892, *Patiala*, 9 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 6 a.	8	3	0
310†	,, ,, 8 and 12 annas, and 1 rupee	3	4	0
311†	"Service," red surcharges, ½, 1, and 2 annas	3	1	0
312†	,, 1887–92, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee, slate	8	7	0
313*	Red surcharges, ordinary and "Service"	5	4	0
314*	1892, ½, 1, 3, and 6 annas, and 1 rupee	5	3	6
ALWUR.				
317†	1877–99, ¼, ½, and 1 anna	3	0	4
318*	,, ,, ,,	3	0	3
BHOPAL.				
321†	1877–80, including square imperf.	4	1	3
322†	1880–84, large perf.	3	0	8
323†	1881, square imperf., including errors	6	3	0
324†	1886–90, square perf. and imperf.	7	2	0
325†	1889–98 ,, ,, later issues	5	1	4
326†	1896, small stamps perf. and imperf., including scarce	9	1	6
BHOR.				
329†	1879, ½ and 1 anna	2	0	10
BUNDI.				
330†	1896–99, ½, ¼, 1, and 2 annas	4	0	10
331†	,, 4, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	4	4	6
BUSSAHIR.				
335†	1896, perf., ½, 2, 4, 8, and 12 annas	5	7	6
336†	1896–99, pin-perf. and imperf.	5	2	0
337†	,, later varieties	6	2	6
CHARKARI.				
340†	¼, ½, and 1 anna	3	0	4
COCHIN.				
343†	½ and 1 puttan	2	0	6
344†	1898, 3 pies, ½, 1, and 2 p.	4	0	6
DHAR.				
346†	1897–99, including first issue	4	1	9
DUTTIA.				
348†	1897–99, imperf. and rouletted	6	1	4
HOLKAR.				
350†	1889–92, ¼, ½, 1, and 2 annas	4	0	6
HYDERABAD.				
352†	1871–96, ½, ¼, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	6	1	6
353*	,, ½, ½, 1, 1, and 2 annas	5	0	6
JAMMU AND CASHMERE.				
355†	1866–77, circular stamps, originals	6	9	0
356†	1866, old rectangular	5	5	0
357*	1866–83, including old issue	4	1	3
358†	1878–94 ,, scarce varieties	10	3	0
360†	"Service," 1880, ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	5	1	9

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No. 127.—JANUARY, 1901.

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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CAPITAL, £75,000.

VOL. XI.

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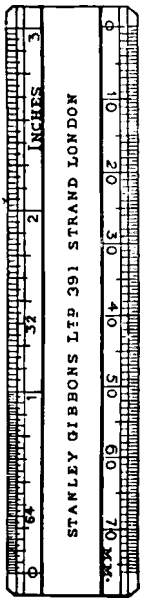

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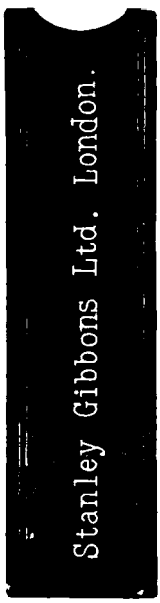

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. JANUARY 31, 1901. NO. 127.

Editorial.

* * *

A GREAT calamity has fallen upon our nation, indeed it would not be too much to say that a great calamity has fallen upon the world, in the death of the Sovereign who had reigned for so many years in these Islands, and under whose beneficent rule the British Empire attained an extent and prosperity such as the world had never seen before. Beloved throughout that Great Empire, honoured throughout the civilised world, no one was ever more sincerely and universally mourned than the Gracious Lady whose sudden death has left the nation overwhelmed with the sense of loss. When we wrote last month of "the End of a Year, the End of a Century," we little thought that the very dawn of the New Year and Century would be marked by the End of a Great and Glorious Reign, of a Great and Noble Life. It is not in these pages that the glory of that Reign or the story of that Life can be dealt with; all that we can do is to add our humble tribute to that which is being rendered by far abler pens.

The Queen.

Long will it be before the remembrance of our beloved Queen fades from the minds of any of her people, whom she loved so well and ruled so wisely; but by the Philatelist, in years to come, the personality of Queen Victoria will ever, we think, be held in especial regard. Those of us who have studied the history of the introduction of Penny Postage know how closely the stages of that reform coincided with some of the earlier events of the reign. It was in 1837, the year of the Queen's Accession, that Rowland Hill's plan was fully published and examined; the final reduction of the inland rate to One Penny on the 10th of January, 1840, was exactly a month before the happy Marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert, followed just three months later by the issue of the first Penny Postage Stamp. As that first of stamps bore the Queen's Head, so have vast millions of stamps, issued in all the quarters of the globe, down to the present day, and among them some of the most beautiful and some of the most interesting stamps known to Philatelists. In a general collection, turn to what part you will, there is many a page filled with representations of the same head, some of them idealised, some of them caricatured almost, but all intended to indicate membership of the British Empire. It is true that of late years that revered head has, in too many instances, been replaced by representations of less worthy objects, more fitting emblems perhaps of the objects for which those labels have been produced. But to the eye of a Philatelist none of them can equal, in simple dignity and grace, the first stamp of all, the plain *black* stamp, issued when the echo of the Wedding Bells had hardly died away, fit to be an emblem alike of the grace of the young Queen, of the dignity of the Noble Lady who has gone, and of a Nation's grief.

Mafeking Besieged.

WE publish on another page an official account of the origin and nature of the surcharged stamps, which have gained almost as much celebrity as the famous town from which they emanated, and which have been no less vigorously defended. This account has already appeared in one or more of our contemporaries, but its importance certainly warrants its reproduction in this magazine, and its contents seem to call for some remark. We confess that it gives us an entirely new idea of the nature of these stamps, and it seems only right that we should point out to our readers the extent to which it seems to affect their position. We had hitherto supposed that, although there might not have been any great need for surcharging the stamps, and although the varieties of them were perhaps unnecessarily numerous, they were, at all events, overprinted and issued by the Post Office at Mafeking, even though the Post Office, like everything else in a besieged town, was under military control. It now appears, however, that nothing of the kind was the case. The stamps passed completely out of the hands of the Post Office *before* they were surcharged; the original face value of the stamps was all that the Postal Department ever received for them, and we are at a loss to understand what legitimate object was served by surcharging them at all.

All communication with the outside world was, of course, under the control of the military authorities, and in this instance it was directly arranged for by those authorities, and the Post Office (as we are now told) had nothing whatever to do with it. The military authorities engaged the runners and paid them, and charged what they thought necessary for the conveyance of private letters to the nearest colonial post office outside, and *postage* stamps were only required to pay the ordinary colonial rate from such office to the destination of the letter. Under these circumstances the buying up of all the stamps in the post office, for fear lest there should not be enough to go round, and the overprinting them with fancy values, seem to have been superfluous. Persons sending letters could have purchased stamps at the post office to pay the usual colonial rates, and could then have handed their letters to the military authority, and paid 6d. or 1s. per ½ oz., according to the direction in which they were to be sent. If for the collection of these special charges stamps had been issued adorned with a portrait of a native runner or of some distinguished officer connected with the Military Communications Office, we could have perfectly understood their use; they would plainly have denoted charges for the conveyance of letters by special means, when the ordinary modes were not available, and as legitimate "Military Post" stamps would have had very great interest for British Philatelists. But the surcharges do not appear to have had reference to any such tariff as that mentioned in the official account. No stamps of less value than 6d. or 1s. were required for outside communications, or, if the colonial rate was to be paid in addition to the military charge, the lowest values would have been 7d. and 1s. 1d., to be formed in both cases from 1d. stamps. If six of the ½d. stamps surcharged 1d., or one of the 3d. stamps surcharged 6d., were put on a letter, the Colonial Post Office had received 3d. for that letter, and the military funds only received the same amount. If two 3d. on 1d., or one 6d. on 2d., were used, the Post Office had got 2d. only, and the military received 4d.; and in the same way the use of a 1s. on 4d. stamp brought 8d. profit to the military chest, whilst the use of a 1s. on 6d. (sold presumably at the same price) only raised 6d. However satisfactory the results may eventually have been to those who bought the stamps, the profit to the office that sold them seems to have been somewhat variable.

Special stamps, representing the military charge for conveyance of letters through the enemies' lines, and used by the side of Cape Colony stamps representing the postal rate, would have been of similar class to the Railway Letter Fee stamps of our own country. If the stamps had been treated in such a way that the original value represented the postal charge and the overprinted value the charge made by the military authorities, we could understand it; but the extraordinary system adopted, under which the share of the Post Office (which for colonial letters should have been one-sixth or one-twelfth of the military) varied from one-third to one-

half, according to the particular stamp employed, can only lead one to suppose that the surcharges had no reference whatever to the postal or military tariffs, and that the surcharged stamps were of an entirely fancy nature, made, as one correspondent stated, "to give a few people something to do and to give others a chance of making money." As relics of a famous siege, they will always have an interest; as *stamps*, we feel that their interest is of a very minor character. That they were issued by the authorities of Mafeking we do not dispute, that they also passed upon letters is a matter of history (but anything will pass upon a letter if it is stuck on tight enough). We may add that we have no doubt that some of them also represented a charge made for the conveyance of those letters, though how that charge was calculated it seems difficult to comprehend.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

British Central Africa.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles three values of the current series in new colours, the centre in *violet* instead of *black*. Wmk. Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1d., violet and carmine-rose.
4d. ,, olive-green.
6d. ,, brown.

British East Africa.—Mr. A. E. Moore tells us that he has met with copies of ½ a., 1½ a., and 2 a. stamps of India, surcharged for use in this territory, with what appears to be an inverted "V" instead of "A" in "Africa." We thought that all the varieties of these overprints had been carefully chronicled already, and we fancy these novelties may safely be put down to defective type or printing.

British Honduras.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* states that the surcharged cards have already been replaced by a permanent issue. The formula differs from that of the earlier cards in having the words "POST CARD" in smaller capitals and followed by "CARTE POSTALE."

Post Cards. 2 c., carmine on *buff*.
2+2 c. ,, ,,

Cook Islands.—Mr. C. J. Phillips tells us that he has found in America the "ONE—HALF—PENNY" on 1d. stamp with the overprint inverted.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We are shown a specimen of the 5 c. card, surcharged in two lines "Morocco—Agency.", the second word in the singular and with a stop after it. This, we are told, was the first form of the overprint impressed at Gibraltar. It has every appearance of being genuine, and we believe it to be so, but it is curious that this variety should only have appeared on the cards.

Grenada.—*The Ph. Chronicle* notes a 1d. envelope for this Colony.

Envelope. 1d., red (on *white laid?*); 5¼ × 4¼ inches.

Hong Kong.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes the 5 c. adhesive in its new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., lilac.

India.—*The Ph. J. of I.* assures us that the new 6 annas stamp has not been issued yet.

Chamba.—We have received the 3 pies, *carmine*, surcharged in the usual manner for use in this State.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine.

Indian Native States.—*Bamra.*—Mr. Hadlow has shown us some curious varieties of the reprints, or rather imitations, of this State, which are quite new to us. They consist of sheets of the ¼, ½, 1, and 2 annas in the well-known setting of twenty types, with the errors, described in the *M. J.* for December, 1898, but in one set each stamp has a frame formed of four pieces of plain rule, and in the other the block of twenty is inclosed in a frame of an inner plain line and an outer line of scallops, both of them crossing at the corners. It is as well that the existence of these curiosities should be noted.

Bussahir.—There are a few fresh varieties here, of course. Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us a fresh printing of the ½ a., *blue*, evidently from a new stone. The transfers are set more regularly than before, there is a single-line frame surrounding the block of twenty-four, and at foot is the inscription, "*Printed at the Bussahir Press by* M. K. B." The initials are stated to be those of Maulavi Karam Bakhsh. We are told that these exist both imperf. and perf., and with the monogram in *red* (*rose* probably) and *violet* (or *mauve*). These do not form actual additions to our list, but we have also, from the

same source, the 2 a., in *orange-brown*, with *mauve* surcharge, pin-perf. We have previously seen this imperf. only. We have also the 2 a., *yellow*, new type, with monogram in pale *blue*.

In the early description given the monogram was stated to consist of the letters "R. N. S.", but all our copies showed a combination of two letters only. Within the last twelve months, however, we have met with specimens bearing a distinctly larger monogram, in which the letter "N" can be plainly seen. We therefore reluctantly add a fresh heading to the lists :—

With large monogram "R. N. S."
Types of 1896. *Large perf.*
4 a., violet (mauve).
12 a., green (,,).
The same, imperf.
2 a., yellow (lake).
12 a., green (,,).
1 r., ultramarine (rose).
Types of 1899–1900. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., violet (mauve).
½ a., blue (,,).
1 a., dull olive (mauve).
2 a., orange-yellow (rose).*
The same, imperf.
½ a., violet (mauve).
½ a., blue (rose).
1 a., dull olive (mauve).
2 a., orange-yellow (rose).*
With small monogram "R. S."
Types of 1899–1900. *Pin-perf.*
2 a., orange-yellow (blue).*
2 a., orange-brown (mauve).

The 2 a. stamps marked * are of the type without the characters for *do* at the lower left or the hyphen before "STATE."

Dhar.—Mr. Hadlow has shown us two distinct errors in the setting of the ½ pice stamp, which do not appear to have been noted. They seem to exist only in a certain printing of one of the settings, as we have the same setting without the errors. It is the setting in which No. 1 has the ornament in the left upper corner sideways, and in the left lower corner point inwards, and in which some of the ornaments at the top of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 and the right of Nos. 5 and 10 are inverted. The word *pice* at the bottom of this stamp consists of three separate characters, which we may number 1, 2, 3 ; in No. 8, on some of the sheets of this setting, they are transposed as 2, 3, 1, and in certain other sheets of what we believe to be the same setting (we have only seen single copies of this second error) No. 10 has the characters placed 3, 2, 1. This has no stop after the word at the right side.

The *S. C. F.* reports that the Post Offices of this State were closed on the 1st inst., but our contemporary seems to be uncertain whether the closure was applied permanently or only for the day.

Malta.—A correspondent at Mellieha Camp, Malta, tells us that ½d. stamps ran out at that place at the beginning of December, and halves of 1d. stamps were allowed to pass for postage ; they were cut either diagonally or vertically. He adds that he believes revenue stamps were also employed. Mellieha is a small village in the north-west of the island, and troops having been sent there no doubt caused a run on the Post Office.

We have at last received the Farthing stamp, the existence of which is denied by some authorities. It is oblong in shape and shows a view of the entrance of the Grand Harbour ; name between Maltese crosses above, value in words below. Wmk. Crown and CA sideways ; perf. 14.

There are two fairly distinct varieties of shade of the impression, one being a slightly warmer, more *orange* tint than the other.

Mauritius.—We have seen the 2 c. envelope which we chronicled in November, and find that it measures 102 × 65 mm. (instead of 85 mm. as then stated) ; the upper flap has a long tongue, the end of which goes into a slit in the lower.

Natal.—We are indebted to two correspondents, one in London and the other in Ladysmith, for further information as to the "HALF" on 1d. with long leg to the "H." One of our correspondents has kindly shown us part of a sheet of these stamps, which, according to the other, belongs to the first supply overprinted ; the surcharges were evidently set up in two horizontal rows of twelve, so as to print across the two panes of the sheet. The third stamp in the first row has the letter "A" entirely filled up at the top, and the seventh stamp in the second row has the "H" with a long leg, and the "A" with the right leg broken. Therefore Nos. 1, 3, 5, etc., in the third vertical row of the left-hand pane show the blocked "A," and Nos. 2, 4, 6, etc., in the first vertical row of the left-hand pane show the fancy "H." Both of these were removed before the later printings took place.

Our Ladysmith correspondent assures us that the pictorial card was in no way official, and that it was only by accident that copies passed free through the post ; but that in point of fact during the siege letters, etc., often passed without stamps, both locally and also out of the town, when letters could get out.

According to *Le T. Belge*, this Colony has issued a letter card just in time to come into our list. The type of the stamp is not mentioned ; the formula is stated to consist of the words "LETTER CARD —NATAL," in two lines, with the British Arms above.

Letter Card. 1d., carmine on *pale blue*.

New South Wales.—A correspondent sends us the following varieties of perforation :—

3d., green ;	*perf.*	11½ × 11,	12 × 11½.
5d. ,,	,,	11 × 11½,	12 × 11½.
7½d., brown	,,	12 × 11½.	
20s., blue	,,	11½ × 11.	

Some of these seem to be included among Nos. 239–249 in the Catalogue.

Another correspondent tells us that he has learned from an official source that the 2½d., Die I., of 1897, was printed in two distinct shades of *purple* ; the first, the darker of the two, was found to be too fugitive, and was in consequence replaced by a lighter tint. It may not perhaps be easy to distinguish between the latter and faded specimens of the former.

L'Essor Ph. tells us of the following fresh varieties of stationery to be added before the list is closed. The formula of the 1 + 1c. card has been altered, the Arms are larger, the first half is headed "POST CARD with Reply Paid," and the second has "REPLY POST CARD." The 1½d. letter card of

"1894-95" (probably our No. 53, with inside *pink*; it is described as perf. E) has had the instruction on the back altered by crossing out with a thick *red* bar the words "*and*" before "*Western Australia*" and "*but an additional Halfpenny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to Fiji*," and adding "*and Fiji*" at the end; and the current letter card, type of No. 54, is now printed in *olive-brown*.

Post Card. 1 + 1d., red on *buff*; *new formula.*
Letter Cards. 1½d., red on *grey*; *instruction altered.*
1½d., olive-brown on *grey*.

New Zealand.—*The Stamp Collector* reports the existence of a pair of the current 2s., London print, imperf. horizontally.

We have received a 1½d. stamp of the most extraordinary design we have ever seen. It is of large oblong shape, with the name of this Colony at the top, "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the bottom, and the value in figures in the left upper corner. At each side is a colonial soldier standing by his horse, and in the background is a troop of cavalry charging across a plain; below the soldier at the left are the words "THE EMPIRE'S CALL." In the centre of the foreground is a winged object, who seems to be sitting in a hot spring, and who appears to be clothed in a very low-necked bathing gown. It is holding something in its right hand (probably a sponge or a cake of soap), and whether it is rising like Venus from the sea, or the fabled Phœnix from its ashes, or going down like the demon in the pantomime, it is impossible to say. We can only guess that this curious object may be the representative of the "Empires," come to call by the most direct route—a twopenny tube through the centre of the earth!

Adhesive. 1½d., brown; *wmk.* N Z *and Star*; *perf.* 11.

Orange River Colony.—The *M. C.* tells us, on the authority of a correspondent at Bloemfontein, that twenty-five sheets of the 6d., *carmine*, were overprinted with the setting with "level stops"; that five sheets were afterwards received from outlying offices, and were overprinted with the "raised stops" type, but that these were sold to officers, who disposed of them to various speculators, and were never really issued at all.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—The old stock should be nearly exhausted by this time; the *M. C.* announces the 2 dollars stamp surcharged "One Cent.", in *black*.

Adhesive. 1 c. on $2, green and carmine.

Sudan.—We have received some very pretty stamps, which are no doubt intended for the collection of Postage Due, as they are inscribed at top, "SUDAN POSTAGE TAX." In the centre is a view of the Nile, with a large steamboat; at left the word "MILLIEMES"; at right and below inscriptions in Arabic; and numerals in the upper corners. Shape, oblong; wmk. Crescent and Star; perf. 14.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2 mil., black *centre*, brown *frame*.
4 ,, brown ,, green ,,
10 ,, green ,, mauve ,,
20 ,, blue ,, carmine ,,

Tasmania.—It appears that one of the first results of Australian Federation will be that the Postal Revenue will go to the Federation, and the Fiscal Revenue (or a certain portion of it) to the various provinces. Accordingly, some of the Colonies have commenced to separate the two already; in Tasmania some of the Fiscal stamps that have been in use for both purposes are now surcharged "REVENUE." (We have seen the 3d., Platypus type, and we learn from Mr. A. H. Stamford that the 2s. 6d. has been similarly treated.) The law restricting these to Fiscal use only came into force, we are told by Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, on December 1st, but unfortunately the stamps were issued the day before (or earlier), and there was, of course, a rush to use a few of them for postage before it was too late. An envelope sent us by the above-named firm bears the 3d., duly postmarked "NO. 30. 1900."

Fiscal Postals.

3d., chestnut; *surcharged* "REVENUE."
2s. 6d., lake (?) ,, ,,

Transvaal.—We are shown a vertical strip of three of the 1d. stamps, surcharged "V.R.I.", from the left top corner of a sheet, in which the upper stamp only shows the stops complete, the other two having only very faint traces of the stop after the letter "I." The stops after the letters vary somewhat in size, but we believe this to be due to some not printing quite so fully as others. Mr. Phillips tells us that he saw in New York a block of the 6d., one stamp in which had no trace of a stop after the "V".

A correspondent has very kindly sent us a specimen of the ½d. card, surcharged "V.R.I." in the same type as the adhesives. He tells us that these cards were issued at Pretoria on November 21st.

We have also seen the Registration envelope, size G, with the stamp overprinted in a similar manner.

Reg. Env. 4d., olive-green; *size* G.
Post Card. ½d., green on *buff*.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for the following information in reference to the Lydenburg stamps:—

"On the arrival of the forces at the town of Lydenburg and the overhauling of the stamps in the post office, it was found that the supply was a very small one, the largest number being those of the 1d., which amounted to 5,000; there were no 3d., and the other values were very few in number, there only being eighty of the 1s.

"Captain Labouchere, who had charge of the postal arrangements, ordered the stamps to be surcharged 'V.R.I.', which was done by employing the type of a local paper, the type being set up to cover fifteen stamps at a time. There being no 3d. stamps available, which was a denomination particularly required, owing to its being the rate for postage and registration, Captain Labouchere asked permission of General Howard to surcharge half the number of 1d. stamps on hand with the new value of 3d. The permission was given, and accordingly 2,520 were so overprinted. These were mostly used up upon letters home, as special instructions were given that no quantity was to be sold to any one person, and Captain Labouchere does not think that by any chance more than about a dozen are in the possession of the same person, but believes most of them were used in the ordinary course of postage."

Messrs. Taylor Brothers send us some curiosities which a correspondent of theirs received from the Cape without any explanation. Possibly the sender was not equal to composing one! They are specimens of the 1d. S.A.R. stamp, with value in *green*, overprinted "BESIEGED," in large thick capitals, in *black*, vertically at the left-hand side, and the five copies before us are stuck at reasonable intervals, to provide each with a "piece," upon a fragment of an official envelope, and postmarked "SCHWEITZER RENEKE—Z. A. R.—13 SEP. 00." There does not appear to be even a Certificate, signed by some high official, to support these unfortunates. We would recommend their case to the favourable consideration of the defender of "Mafekings."

Turks Islands.—Mr. Phillips tells us that he has obtained an entire envelope franked with half of a 5d., olive-green and carmine, cut diagonally, which was addressed to a business firm in New York. It is postmarked Turks Islands, December 31st, 1895, and "P. O. N. Y. 1. 14. 96. Paid all," within a circle.

We have received a set of the new stamps, and should name some of the colours differently from the list given last month:—The ½d. is in *yellow-green*, the 6d. and 2s. are *mauve*, the 1s. is *brown* (we can see no *purple* about it), and the 3s. we should call *red* or *lake-red*. We hope to give illustrations of the designs in due course, and we are inclined to think that the white masses surrounding the ship may be intended, not for icebergs, but for salt, which is the principal product.

Victoria.—A correspondent has kindly sent us some information, according to which the use of the paper watermarked with the value of the stamps in words commenced some time before 1862, the date which the catalogues of the present day seem to agree in assigning to it. He has found the 6d., *black*, with "POSTAGE STAMP" at the sides, No 38 in the Catalogue, used on a letter posted August 24th, 1861; and the 1d. with emblems in the corners and similar watermark, No. 72, used as early as September or October, 1860; the letter bearing it reached Manchester on November 19th of that year.

Western Australia.—This Colony has also commenced to separate its postal and fiscal receipts, and from January 1st the Revenue stamps ceased to be available for postage.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses, among some stamps which he purchased in British East Africa, a strip of five of the "2½," in *red*, on 1½ a. of India, the centre stamp of which shows the error "Zanizbar." We noted this stamp in April, 1896, but it does not appear to have got into the Catalogue. It belongs, we believe, to the printing of December, 1895, which took place very shortly after the stamps were first issued.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* describes a post card and letter card issued last month, each bearing an impression of the circular 5 c. stamp in *green*, and adorned on the reverse or the inside with the Arms of the Argentine Republic and Brazil, and with "portraits of two distinguished-looking gentlemen." The letter card (or letter sheet) has also on the flap an impression of the 100 r. stamp of Brazil, in *green*.

Post Card. 5 c., green on *buff* } *reverse in* green *and*
Letter Card. 5 c. ,, ,, } black.

We have since learned from *O Philatelista Paulistano*, the organ of the Philatelic Society of Brazil, that these cards were issued in connection with a festival in honour of Brazil, which was held at Buenos Ayres. The portraits are those of the Presidents of the two Republics, and the impression on the flap of the letter card is only an imitation of the 100 r. Brazil of 1894.

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—We give an illustration of one of the higher values chronicled last month.

Belgium.—*Le T. Belge* assures us that the 10 c. post cards have not yet appeared in *carmine*, either single or reply-paid; on the other hand, the 5 c. card has been printed in a new shade of *green*.

Post Card. 5 c., yellow-green on *straw*.

Bulgaria.—*La R. Ph. Belge* chronicles a 15 st., *brown*, of the current issue, perf. 13. We heard of specimens of this value in *brown* in April, 1898, and asked for information concerning them, but received no reply. Are they oxidised copies of the *orange* stamp, or what are we to consider them?

Chili.—A correspondent at Valparaiso sends us ocular demonstration of the fact that the new 5 c. fiscal stamps are available for postage, like their predecessors. The design is very similar to that of the previous issue, but has the inscriptions on single curved labels above and below the Arms, "IMPUESTO" in a straight line at foot, and a numeral in a circle in each corner.

Fiscal Postal. 5 c., blue; *new type, perf.* 14.

We have since been informed that the postal use of the 1 c. fiscal stamps has also been officially authorised, but the specimens sent to us are of the old type, No. 101 in the Catalogue.

China.—Our publishers have shown us two fresh errors in the surcharges of 1897, large figures. The ½ c. on 3 c., No. 34, with "cen" only, instead of "cent"; this is the right-hand stamp of the second row of the left-hand pane on the sheet. Also the 2 c. on 3 c., No. 36, with surcharge inverted.

Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Eaton, U.S.N., writes a long letter to *Mekeel's Weekly*, protesting against the wholesale condemnation of the Chinese locals. He acknowledges that some are pure rubbish. The stamps of Tientsin, for instance, were never issued in that city, and the Chefoo labels, surcharged "Postage Due," were unauthorised and entirely speculative. The post offices at Wuhu and Chungking were private establishments, but are said to have done a certain amount of legitimate business, and the stamps of the other ports, we are assured, were issued under the municipal authorities of the places whose names they

bear. Still, it seems a little difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff and not a little doubtful whether the former is much better than the latter.

Colombia.—*Cartagena.*—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles some stamps of a "1900 issue," which, we gather, are the provisionals made at this place, with a regular perforation, gauging about 12. They are the 5 c., red on *buff*, and marone on *blue* (*green*?), and the 10 c., red on *rose*, and we should be inclined to fear that they are remainders of the imperf. stamps with a posthumous perforation.

Corea.—We have received the new 15 cheun stamp, and find it to be in a *dull mauve* tint and perforated about 11½. We give illustrations of some of the other values of the set.

Le T. Belge announces another new value.

Adhesive. 25 ch., red-brown.

Crete.—We understand that, in consequence of Crete having joined the Postal Union, the higher values of its stamps no longer require the *provisional* surcharge, and are now issued without it. We confess that, in our ignorance, we had always supposed that these overprints in *red* and *black* were affixed solely in order to create additional varieties, but it now would seem that they served some higher purpose, though how or what is still a mystery.

Denmark.—We have been shown a copy of the 8 öre of the 1875–9 issue, on thick paper, in which the letters "RE" of the word of value are quite invisible. It seems to be as worthy of notice as the 3 öre with the first "A" of "DANMARK" similarly deficient.

Dominican Republic.—Mr. Phillips has met with the 1 c. of 1880 surcharged with the word "centimos" upside down and the figure omitted altogether; he has also found a block of the 10 c. of 1899 (No. 147), with an inverted stamp in it.

The 5 c. of the issue listed in November is reported to exist with the words "ATLANTICO" and "MAR CARIBE" transposed and inverted, and there is also said to be an error of the 50 c., lettered "CINCO" instead of "CINCUENTA."

Le T. Belge announces two rather late additions to the Columbus Memorial issue of last year, a ½ c. in the design of the 5 c., Type 25, and a ½ c. in the design of the 1 peso. Both are printed in *black*, and exist imperf. and perf. 11½.

Adhesives. ½ c., black; *imperf.* and *perf.* 11½.
½ c. ,, ,, ,, ,,

Ecuador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the receipt of a letter franked by a 10 c. revenue stamp, of the issue dated "1899–1900."

Fiscal Postal. 10 c., dark blue.

France.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps.

The border of the oblong design does not look quite so funereal in the original, but it has a rather heavy appearance, even in colour.

The *M. C.* states that the 1 franc stamp, as used in the post offices in China, has been surcharged "25 CENTIMES," in *black*.

Adhesive. 25 c. on 1 fr., olive-green; "Chine."

We gather from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the new issue has not given much satisfaction, either to Philatelists or to the general public, in the land of its birth. It has been roundly denounced in the Chamber of Deputies, both for the poverty of the designs and for the ineffective and inartistic colours in which they are reproduced. M. Maury tells us that the arrangement of the sheets is the same as in the previous issue, but the oblong stamps, being double the size of the others, are in rows of five; three blocks of twenty-five, one above the other, form a half-sheet, the whole sheet containing 150 of these stamps. The latter have no marginal number to indicate the date, the others have the No. 0.

French Colonies.—We have seen some of the stamps threatened last month, and we chronicle them once for all under this head. We understand that all the sets have been issued, and that those for French Congo and French Soudan are to be regarded as *errors*, as those places are to have special issues of their own. The 15 c. is in a *grey-lilac* tint, similar to that of the French stamp of 1876.

Adhesives.

10 c., rose-red, *value in* blue.
15 c., grey-lilac ,, carmine.
25 c., blue ,, ,,
50 c., brown on *azure*, *value in* carmine.

German Empire.—*Hobbies* publishes an illustration of a forgery of the 50 pf. stamp of 1880. There are some slight differences in the ornaments at each side

and in the shape of the solid ground of those ornaments, which should serve to distinguish these imitations from the genuine article.

The L. P. chronicles the 5 mark stamp, which has at last made its appearance. It bears a picture of the Emperor in the centre of an interesting group of Generals and Ministers, in a frame with "REICHSPOST" at top, motto "EIN REICH, EIN VOLK, EIN GOTT" on a scroll at foot, and value in figures in the upper corners. The picture is in *black* and the frame in colour. Perf. 14½.

L'Essor Ph. states that the new stamp has already been surcharged for use in Morocco, in the same form as the 1 mark, in *black*.

Adhesives. 5 m., black and lake.
6 p. 25 c. on 5 m., black and lake.

German Colonies.—We have seen some of the stamps chronicled last month, and our publishers have received complete sets, including one for Kiautchou, which was not in our list.

Le T. Belge assures us that post cards have been provided for all the Colonies, with stamps of the new type. For those with currency in *marks* and *pfennigs* they are as follows:—

Post Cards. 5 pf., green on *cream.*
5+5 pf. ,, ,,
10 pf., carmine ,,
10+10 pf. ,, ,,

For German East Africa:—

Post Cards. 3 pesa, green on *cream.*
3+3 ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, carmine ,,
5+5 ,, ,, ,,

Greece.—A correspondent at Athens tells us that the "A. M." stamps are now allowed to be used for ordinary postage. No doubt it was found that, unless this was the case, the philatelic demand would be very limited, and as the object seems to be to raise money and get rid of old stock, that difficulty was at once got over. As these stamps have to be paid for in gold, no one who is not specially interested in them is likely to be so extravagant as to use them unnecessarily. A second issue of "A. M." labels, formed from the Olympian remains, was expected, when our correspondent wrote, to appear shortly.

He added that of the varieties of 40 lepta surcharged 2 dr. and 5 dr. only a few sheets of each appeared to have been thus treated. They were not obtainable at the post office, and seemed to have all passed into the hands of one person!

The overprinting was not got over without a few little mistakes. We are shown the 25 l., *blue*, Type 2, imperf., with double surcharge 20 l., and also with the surcharge upside down.

Le T. Belge adds the following to the list of "A. M." stamps, all of Type 2, and both imperforate and perforated.

Adhesives. 20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine.
20 l. on 25 l., blue.
20 l. on 25 l., indigo.
35 l. on 30 l. (40 l. ?), lilac-red.

Dr. Socolis sends us a new letter card, issued in December, just in time to be included in our list. The stamp is of the type impressed on the current 10 l. post card, the heading is in *sans-serif* capitals, there are three lines only for the address, with a word above them, and the instruction is at the left side.

Letter Card. 10 l., carmine on *blue.*

Guatemala.—Mr. Phillips has found a copy of the 1 c. on 2 c., of 1886, No. 56, with the date printed twice, but the rest of the surcharge normal. The date was plainly not set up with the other part of the overprint, but was added by a second impression.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—Mr. Phillips has obtained a pair of stamps, one of which is the 2½ c. on 10 c., of 1895, No. 52 in the Catalogue, while the other has no surcharge.

Japan.—The *M. C.* chronicles the new 1½ sen surcharged in *black*, for use in China.

Adhesive. 1½ sen, pale ultramarine; *for offices in China.*

New South African Republic.—A correspondent in Natal tells us that he has found a couple of varieties that are not included in our list. No. 40, with embossed arms and date, without the day of the month, dated "Dec. 86" only, and a 2s. stamp of the issue of 1887, without date, on straw-coloured paper—this would come between Nos. 53 and 54.

Adhesive. 2s., violet on *straw*; 1887 *issue.*

Nicaragua.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* acknowledges having by mistake credited this Republic with some Postage Due stamps which belonged to Salvador. It is curious that the *M. C.*, from which we copied the news, should have made exactly the same mistake.

Paraguay.—We have seen the three new stamps chronicled in November, and we should call the colour of the 2 c. *dull grey*, we can see no *olive* tint in it. The *M. C.* chronicles two more values of this series. *Adhesives.* 3 c., light brown.
8 c., marone.

Persia.—There is more old stock being worked off here. We have received the 8 ch., of 1894, surcharged in *violet* with a large, double-line figure "5" and with various Arabic characters, which presumably also denote the altered value.

Adhesive. "5", in *violet*, on 8 ch., brown.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles the whole series of 1898 with the rectangular surcharge, but as they are described as "Lion type" we gather that the higher values had not been seen by our contemporary.

Peru.—We have received the 5 and 10 soles of 1899, also a 1 sol stamp of similar type, which does not appear to have been chronicled. The new stamp is of Type 28 with date at each side; the two high values are almost identical in design, but have ornaments at the sides instead of the dates.

Adhesive. 1 sol, lake; *perf.* 12.

Portugal.—The current 500 reis stamp has appeared perf. 11½, like the rest of the series; and all the values are now, we are told, printed in large sheets of 150.

Adhesive. 500 r., black on *azure; perf.* 11½.

We have been shown the following varieties, which have not, we believe, been chronicled:—No. 256, the

10 reis, with "1893—PROVISORIO" surcharge, one copy with the date "1863," the figure "9" being inverted, and another with "1938" for 1893; also a strip of No. 287, the 5 reis of the current type, one stamp in which is entirely without the figure denoting the value, and a similar strip of No. 293, the 25 reis, *carmine*, of the same type, in which one stamp has no figures, and the others have the figures so misplaced as to come between the stamps.

Macao.—We have received some new values of the current type. The name and figures are in *black* on all except the highest value, on which they are in *carmine*. The perforation is 12, or $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$.

Adhesives. 5 avos, brown.
10 ,, dull blue.
15 ,, pale olive-green.
20 ,, brown on *straw*.
78 ,, black on *azure*.

Portuguese India.—Three new values have been issued here, according to *Le T. Belge*.

Adhesives.

12 tangas, blue on *rose; figures in* black.
1 rupee, black on *blue* ,, red.
2 rupees, violet on *yellow* ,, black.

Timor.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that this Colony has also received three new values.

Adhesives. 10 avos, blue; *figures in* black.
20 ,, brown on *straw; figures in* black.
78 ,, black on *azure* ,, red.

Salvador.—Mr. Phillips has obtained a block of four of the 1 c. on 2 c. of 1891,' No. 64 in the Catalogue, one stamp of which has escaped the disfigurement.

The *M. C.* gives illustrations of the "Sunburst" surcharges, which we endeavoured to describe last month, and we gather that there is a shield in the middle of the device, with the initials "C. O. D.", or "L. C. C.", or something equally appropriate, across it.

We copy other novelties from *Mekeel's Weekly* and *The Ph. J. of A.*

Adhesives. 10 c., dull blue; *large* purple *surcharge*.
13 c., orange ,, ,, ,,
50 c., rose-red ,, ,, ,,
13 c., orange; *small* black ,,

Official Stamps.

Unpaid Letter stamps, surcharged with Type 201 and Wheel. 15 c., orange.

The same, with "Sunburst" added.
1 c., orange.
3 c. ,,

With Type 203 in *blue*, the Wheel in *black*, and 12 holes. 13 c., carmine.

Servia.—*L'Essor Ph.* states that, in consequence of the plate of the 10 paras having been damaged, a supply has been printed in *rose* from the plate of the 20 paras and overprinted "10 ΠΑΡΑ," in black.

Adhesive. 13 p., in black, on 20 p., rose; *perf.* 13.

Siam.—We have at last obtained some information about the mysterious stamps with three-quarter face portrait to left from a correspondent at Bangkok. He tells us that he obtained copies of the 1, 2, and 3 atts of this type at a post office in one of the eastern provinces of Siam, and that they were current in that part of the country. According to a letter our correspondent received from an officer of the Postal Department, these were stamps that should not have been issued at all, as the design was not approved of, and we can only suppose that a supply of them was sent to some outlying district in error. The letter says:—

"As regards the three sample stamps sent, I can only say that they must have been issued by mistake in one of the provinces. It was the distinct wish of His Majesty that these stamps should not at all be sold to the public, and I am consequently quite unable to inform you where you might get them. We have now only a few sheets of the 1, 2, and 3 atts stamps left (of this *ugly* kind). The other sorts never were sent to us."

We gather that only three values exist, and that one of our contemporaries was in error in chronicling four others. *Le T. Belge* credits our publishers with having catalogued 8, 10, 12, and 64 atts of this type; presumably this statement is the result of a misreading of our correction of the colours of the values of the latest issue in our last number.

The stamps of the rejected type seem to have been issued and used, so we suppose they should be listed.

Adhesives. 1 att, green; *rejected type*.
2 atts ,, and red ,, ,,
3 ,, carmine and blue ,, ,,

Spain.—We have received a set of stamps of the new type, with the exception of the 4 pesetas, the colour of which we take from *Ewen's Weekly*. They are all numbered in *blue* on the back, but whether the number is the same throughout each sheet, or the same set of numbers appears on each sheet of the same value, we have not been able to ascertain. The 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. are said to be in sheets of 200, and the higher values in sheets of 100.

Adhesives.

2 c., brown.	30 c., bluish green.
5 c., dark green.	40 c., olive-green.
10 c., rose-red.	50 c., slate-green.
15 c., blue-black.	1 p., magenta on *rose*.
20 c., black.	4 p., dark violet.
25 c., sky-blue.	10 p., orange-brown.

Fernando Poo.—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that the 50 c. on 4 c., of which we chronicled one variety last month, exists also with the overprint in *green*, and doubly disfigured in *green* and in *violet*.

Adhesives.

50 c., in *green*, on 4 c., orange.
50 c., in *green* and *violet*, on 4 c., orange.

Philippine Islands.—The discovery is announced in *The Weekly Ph. Era* of a re-engraving of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., *ultramarine*, of the issue of 1882, similar to one of the altered types of the Cuban stamps of the same date and design.

Porto Rico.—Mr. John N. Luff, in *The A. J. of Ph.* for November, gives a full account of some dangerous forgeries of the surcharged stamps of 1898, which have recently been discovered, and of which considerable quantities appear to have come upon the market. There are forged surcharges impressed upon genuinely used stamps, specimens with both the surcharge and the obliteration equally fraudulent, and others which are believed to bear reprints of the "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA" surcharges, made from one of the genuine

blocks that had "unaccountably disappeared." A word to the wise should be sufficient.

United States.—M. F. A. Schutte has shown us a set of 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10 cents stamps, bearing an imitation of the surcharge "PORTO RICO." The total dimensions of this overprint are practically the same as those of the genuine, but the letters "O" are distinctly too wide, and the individual words slightly so. The 2 c. before us is of the issue without triangles in the corners. This is rather too previous!

We regret to find that the opinion expressed on the subject of the forthcoming Pan-American issue, which we quoted in our last number, has since been withdrawn by some higher authority. The labels in question are to be available for use indefinitely, and therefore do not come under the head of "Stamps of a temporary validity only." They are accordingly not to be classed as "Locals."

Uruguay.—We have received a stamp with a complication of surcharges, which renders it difficult to decide what is its real value. It was originally the 10 c. commemorative label of 1897; it was then overprinted "PROVISORIO—1897," in *red*, to render it rather more saleable, and it is now surcharged "1900" at top, and "5 —CENTESIMOS," in two lines across the centre, in *black*. The date "1897" is carefully blacked over also, but the original value remains as conspicuous as ever.

We have since received two very pretty 5 c. and 10 c. stamps, which were issued on December 15th, and are evidently the production of Messrs. Waterlow. The lower value bears a head of a charming young lady in a circle, with a winged female figure (which we should take to be compounded of an Angel and a Mermaid) at each side; name above and value below. The 10 c. shows a full-length figure of a lady and a sheep (Mary and her little Lamb?), with name at top and sides and value at foot.

Adhesives. 5 c., in *black*, on 10 c., black, lake, and red.
5 c., blue; *perf. Waterlow.*
10 c., lilac ,, ,,

According to an Official Notice, published on Dec. 13th, ninety days were allowed for the exchange of the previous issues of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps for those mentioned above, after which period the former will be considered of no postal value.

Venezuela.—Mr. Phillips has obtained a block of the 25 c. of 1898, No. 213 in the Catalogue, in which one stamp is upside down.

Cuban Stamps Surcharged at Puerto-Principe.

By THEODORE HAAS.

Translated from *Le Timbrophile Belge.*

Messrs. Senf Brothers inform us that this article originally appeared in their paper, the *Illustrierles Briefmarken Journal*, a fact which *Le Timbrophile Belge* apparently thought it unnecessary to mention.—ED. *M. J.*

(*Continued from page* 127.)

* * * *

DOUBTS AS TO THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE SURCHARGED STAMPS.

COMMENCING from May 12th, 1899, the authenticity of the stamps of Puerto-Principe has been contested by Mr. E. J. Power, of Havana, in the columns of *Madrid Filatelico.* He contends that these stamps were of an entirely speculative nature, and declares that he possesses convincing proofs of this, which, however, he cannot at present produce for certain special reasons. All this, in our opinion, is of no value whatever.

The following argument is of more importance:—

When a new series of stamps was issued in January, 1898, the Bank of Spain in Cuba caused all its branch offices to return the stocks which they held of the stamps of the preceding issue of 1896-97. It should be explained that this bank was charged with the receipt of the taxes of various kinds, and therefore it was not unnatural that it should also collect the remaining stocks of the stamps which became obsolete. On January 1st, 1898, this issue was officially withdrawn from circulation, and a notice to that effect was published in the official journal, the *Gaceta*, of Havana.

By order of the head of the State Treasury, the Bank of Spain sent in all the remainders of the issue of 1896-97 in payment of the amounts due from the bank for stamped paper. But if all the branches of the Bank of Spain (including, of course, that of Puerto-Principe) returned all their remaining stock of the stamps of 1896-97, whence came the 600 (or perhaps 800) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 milesimas stamps which were surcharged on January 11th, 1899, and the 800 of ½ milesima surcharged on December 24th, 1898?

The answer to this question is, however, a simple one. This small number of the stamps of 1896-97 may well have been returned to the bank at Puerto-Principe too late, or may have been kept by some oversight, since the whole value of the 1,600 stamps was no more than 4 dollars!

The journal *El Curioso Americano* has been endeavouring with some success to prove the authenticity of these stamps by means of various official statements. It quotes first the letter of Señor Lope

Recio, First Director of Posts, to the printers of *Las Dos Republicas*, containing the order for overprinting some 11,000 stamps, which we gave in the early part of this article. Secondly, the following letter :—

"I hereby declare that, after the Spanish rule ceased in our province in September, 1898, the American General in Command, in default of stamps of his own country for the payment of postage on letters, bought from the branch bank the stamps with values in milesimas and centavos, bearing the head of King Alfonzo XIII., which were then in circulation, and converted them into 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 centavos stamps; also the *green* milesima stamps, which were converted into 3 and 5 centavos. All these stamps were in circulation up to the 20th of January this year, from which date the American stamps came into use.

"I despatch this from Puerto-Principe this day, May 26, 1899, to the editor of the journal *El Curioso Americano*, for publication.

"(Signed) ARTURO ROCA,
"Ex-manager of the branch of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba in this Province."

Thirdly, a letter from Colonel Battista, who held at that time a high position in the Post Office, which runs as follows:—

"*Puerto-Principe*, 26 *May*, 1899.

"To the Editor of the journal *El Curioso Americano*, at Havana.

"HONOURED SIR,—As chief of the Central Post Office of this town, I declare that, from December 21, 1898, to January 19 or 20, 1899, when the American stamps surcharged 'Cuba' were issued, there were no other stamps in use for the inland and foreign correspondence of the public and of the American troops than the 'HABILITADOS' of the values of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 cents, on the *milesima* stamps in *brown* and in *green* and the 1 c., *violet*, with head of Alfonzo XIII., and that this was done by the order of the General commanding in the province. These stamps were also used at Nuevitas. Minas, and Santa-Cruz-del-Sur, and were issued to the public at the Central Post Office, and at all places in the town where stamps are sold.

"I have the honour to be, etc,

"(Signed) PORFIRIO BATTISTA,
"Ex-chief of the Central Post Office and Colonel of the Army of Liberation."

Fourth and lastly, a letter from Minas de Principe, which affirms no less strongly than the preceding the authenticity of the stamps in dispute :—

"*Minas*, 25 *May*, 1899.

"To the Editor of *El Curioso Americano*, Havana.

"HONOURED SIR,—As head of the Post and Telegraph Office, I declare and certify that, from December 21 (1898) to January 19 or 20, 1899, during which period I held the above-named office in this place, no other stamps were used here, by the public and by the two squadrons of the 8th Regiment of American Cavalry, than the milesima and 1 c. stamps, with head of Alfonzo XIII., surcharged in *black* and in *red* with the values 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 centavos. Of these stamps there is not a single copy now remaining in the office under my charge.

"I authenticate this letter with my signature, and give you permission to publish it.

"Yours, etc,

"(Signed) MANUEL RODRIGUEZ."

In our opinion, the letters and the arguments that we have put forward are amply sufficient to prove that we have here not mere speculative varieties, but a regular issue of stamps.

REFERENCE LIST.

First Issue. December 19th, 1898.

Height of the surcharge, 17½ mm.

1. 1 cent, in *black*, on 1 mil., red-brown.
2. 2 cents „ „ 2 „ „
   a. With wide figure "2."
   b. With narrow figure "2."

   Errors. With the surcharge inverted.
   a. With wide figure "2."
   b. With narrow figure "2."
3. 3 cents, in *black*, on 1 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure "3."
   b. With narrow figure "3."
4. 3 cents, in *black*, on 3 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure "3."
   b. With narrow figure "3."

   Errors. With the surcharge inverted.
   a. With wide figure "3."
   b. With narrow figure "3."
5. 5 cents, in *black*, on 1 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure "5."
   b. With narrow figure "5."
6. 5 cents, in *black*, on 2 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure "5."
   b. With narrow figure "5."
7. 5 cents, in *black*, on 3 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure "5."
   b. With narrow figure "5."
8. 5 cents, in *black*, on 5 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure "5."
   b. With narrow figure "5."

   Errors. With the surcharge inverted.
   a. With wide figure "5."
   b. With narrow figure "5."

   Second Issue. December 24th, 1898.
   i. Height of the surcharge, 17½ mm.
9. 5 cents, in *black*, on ½ mil., blue-green.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.

   Errors. With the surcharge inverted.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.

   ii. Height of the surcharge, 19½ mm.
10. 5 cents, in *black*, on ½ mil., blue-green.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure (?) *

   Third Issue. December 27th, 1898.
   i. Height of the surcharge, 19½ mm.
11. 1 cent, in *black*, on 1 mil., red-brown.
   a. With perfect figure "1."
   b. With broken figure "1."

   Errors. With the surcharge inverted.
   a. With perfect figure "1."
   b. With broken figure "1."
12. 3 cents, in *black*, on 1 mil., red-brown.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.
13. 3 cents, in *red*, on 1c., violet-black.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.

   Errors. With the surcharge inverted.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.
14. 5 cents, in *red*, on 1c., violet-black.
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.

   Errors. 1. *With the surcharge inverted.*
   a. With wide figure.
   b. With narrow figure.

   2. *With the surcharge vertical.*
   a. With wide figure.

   3. *With double surcharge.*
   a. With wide figure.

* As we stated before, it would appear to be impossible that this variety should exist; on the other hand, Mr. Haas seems to have forgotten that No. 10 *a* must have existed inverted, if it is on the same strip as No. 9.—ED. *M. J.*

15. 10 cents, in *red*, on 1 c., violet-black.
a. With perfect figure "1."
b. With broken figure "1."
ii. Height of the surcharge, 20½ mm.
16. 3 cents, in *red*, on 1 c., violet-black.
a. With wide figure.
Error. With the surcharge inverted.
a. With wide figure.
17. 5 cents, in *red*, on 1 c., violet-black.
a. With wide figure.
Error. With the surcharge inverted.
a. With wide figure.
Fourth Issue. January 11th, 1899.
Height of the surcharge, 19½ mm.
18. 3 cents, in *black*, on 1 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Errors. 1. *With surcharge inverted.*
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
2. *With* "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
3. *With* "eents," *and inverted.*
a. With wide figure.
19. 3 cents, in *black*, on 2 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
20. 3 cents, in *black*, on 3 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Errors. 1. *With surcharge inverted.*
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
2. *With* "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
3. *With* "eents," *and inverted.*
a. With wide figure.
21. 3 cents, in *black*, on 4 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
22. 3 cents, in *black*, on 8 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
23. 5 cents, in *black*, on 1 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
24. 5 cents, in *black*, on 2 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
25. 5 cents, in *black*, on 3 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide paper.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
26. 5 cents, in *black*, on 4 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Error. With "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
27. 5 cents, in *black*, on 8 mil., blue-green.
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
Errors. 1. *With surcharge inverted.*
a. With wide figure.
b. With narrow figure.
2. *With* "eents" *for* "cents."
a. With wide figure.
3. *With* "eents," *and inverted.*
a. With wide figure.

The Origin of Stamp Colours.

By M. W. JONES, F.C.S.

* * *

AT this time, when the question of stamp colours has aroused considerable interest and discussion amongst the followers of Philately, it may be interesting to many to set forth in plain non-technical language a few facts relative to the origin of the various shades, and some points upon their manufacture.

The colours used in stamp printing are usually known as "fine," in comparison to the heavier or coarser varieties which are supplied for such purposes as paint-grinding, lime-washing, etc., and as such they form an interesting study. All portions of the earth's surface are called into requisition to supply the raw materials which are gathered from the three kingdoms—animal, vegetable, and mineral. The working-up of these various products to supply an article which shall give satisfaction to the user is an extensive trade, demanding great skill from the workers, and to those who are familiar with the coloured productions upon paper, even twenty years ago, it must be at once evident that the followers of the colour trade can claim to have advanced with the times as much as those of any other calling.

In a previous article it was shown that unavoidable difficulties, which arise in the working and manufacture of the various raw materials, are often responsible for varieties of shade—even in stamps of the same issue—and when it is taken into consideration that almost all of the raw materials used, as well as the finished colours into the composition of which they

enter, are manufactured products liable to slight, but important, variations in themselves, it will be evident that the lot of the colour-maker, who is called upon to produce the same shade month after month, is no easy one.

When the colours are finished they are sold in the form of small lumps, or fine powder, to the printing-ink manufacturer, who grinds them up with suitable varnish in specially-constructed mills, which are usually fitted with steel rollers. This operation is conducted with great care and thoroughness, for any particle of colour not intimately ground with the varnish would ultimately produce a serious blot or blur in the printed design. When the colour and varnish are so completely ground together that the product can be spread upon a glass plate as easily as butter, the ink is passed on to the printer or lithographer, whose operations are so well known as not to necessitate description here.

To deal first of all with *black* coloured products, we find that until recently the numerous colours of this class were almost exclusively obtained from the animal or vegetable kingdoms, and were produced by the calcination of bones and other animal matters, or wood; but in recent years this extensive series of shades has been largely supplanted by the finer and purer tones obtained by the burning of the otherwise useless residue which occurs as a final product in the distillation of petroleum. It must be admitted that the latter class of shades have much to recommend them, as they are deeper in tone and have a softer nature, owing to their comparative freedom from mineral matter. By the addition of varying quantities of *Prussian blue* it is possible to produce the glossy *blue-black* tints, and by the addition of one or other of the *white* pigments, to be enumerated later, it is possible to dilute or weaken the *black* until it presents one or other of the attractive *grey* shades so often seen upon certain stamps.

White pigments are very largely used for purposes of shading, or reducing the original tint of any colour, and so producing a variety of shades. There are many articles used in this connection, chief of which may be mentioned *blanc fixe*, or precipitated barium sulphate; lead carbonate (white-lead); zinc white (oxide); calcium carbonate (chalk), and various mixtures of two or more of these substances. All these are manufactured mineral substances, and come upon the market in various degrees of fineness and purity, but it is only the highest qualities that find their way into colours intended for high-class work. It will be at once evident that *white* pigments cannot be used for printing upon white paper, but it is surprising that some enterprising firm of stamp printers has not discovered the possibilities of printing a *white* design upon coloured or tinted papers, such as were used for the first issue of the stamps of Baden and Hanover.

The number of *red*-coloured bodies entering into the composition of printing-inks is legion, and they are derived from widely different sources. The animal kingdom contributes representatives in the beautiful *carmine* and *lake* shades which are found upon some of the older stamps. These two colours are obtained from the colouring principle of the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*), which is cultivated largely in Mexico, and are remarkable for their purity and intensity; but as parcels of cochineal differ according to the exact locality of their origin, varying results are often obtained. In recent years these two colours have been largely driven out of the market by the more gaudy tints obtained from coal-tar, which is a matter of regret, as the latter colours lack much in point of fastness and general durability when compared with the original ones.

From the vegetable kingdom we have a larger number of representative *red* shades, which are derived from the various *red* dye-woods of commerce. Sapanwood, peachwood, and barwood, under suitable treatment, furnish us with an invaluable class of deep-toned *red* colours, and these, speaking generally, are of the *marone* or *claret* shades; and as colours of this class have much to recommend them in their softness, durability, and perfect covering properties, it is much to be regretted that, owing to the expensive materials necessarily employed in manufacturing the colouring principle of these dye-woods into an article suitable for the printing-ink maker, they are also frequently replaced by the coal-tar colours, which are often less durable.

The *red* shades obtained from the mineral kingdom have usually the great feature of fastness to recommend them, and such include the various shades of *red* and *orange* lead (as seen in the 7 cents U.S. 1875 and 1879 issues), and the pure tones of *vermilion* (or cinnabar), a striking example of which is to be found upon the recently superseded halfpenny adhesive of this country. Chinese *vermilion* offers an alternative, and somewhat less *yellow*, shade to the European-manufactured variety, but both possess the ideal qualifications of perfect stability and fastness under even worse than average conditions. Of recent years a class of colours known as *vermilionettes*, or imitation *vermilions*, have come upon the market with a great boom, and one and all may be described as "cheap and gaudy." Most of them consist of a basis of *red* or *orange* lead, coloured with *eosine*—perhaps the most fugitive of all the coal-tar colours, and as a typical shade of this class we may instance the 3 cents 1897 (Jubilee) issue of Canada.

The various oxides of iron, some of which are natural, others manufactured products, give to the colour-maker an extensive range of shades, varying from a *bright red* to *reddish browns*, and very good use is made of them. But here again different lots from the same source are not always of uniform shade, owing to difficulties in the manufacturing processes; and from a somewhat deficient "body" or surface-covering power, these shades are not the unqualified success that their general durability would indicate.

The great development of the coal-tar colour industry has placed a large number of *red* shades at the disposal of the paper printer, and, when the colour principle is combined with suitable mineral ingredients in the form known as a "lake," it is often admirably adapted for the production of bright and attractive shades upon paper, the only drawback being a lack of permanence when exposed to daylight. By judicious mixing we are enabled to produce

every *red* shade known, extremes of which may be seen in the *magenta* 4 öre unpaid stamp of the 1889–93 issue of Norway and the *scarlet* 1 dollar of the United States commemorative issue of 1893.

Within the last few years extensive developments have taken place in the production of so-called "madder reds," which vary between *crimson* and *yellow* shades, and these have the undoubted merit of excellent permanency to recommend them. They are all manufactured from alizarine, a product obtained from the heavier oils of coal-tar. This dye-stuff has the feature of being identical in its chemical aspects with the colouring principle formerly obtained from the madder plant, which was, years ago, extensively cultivated around the shores of the Mediterranean for the sake of the colour it yielded, but has now given place to the cheaper and quite as effective artificial product.[1]

Yellow and *orange* shades are easily produced as *lakes* from many of the coal-tar colours, but these products do not make much headway in the trade, as the various shades, from *pale lemon* to very *red-orange*, are manufactured from the much more durable *chrome yellows;* compounds obtained by treating a salt of lead with bichromate of potash or soda in suitable proportions. These shades have everything to recommend them from a printing standpoint, the only drawback to their use being a tendency to blacken or darken in tone when exposed to even slight traces of sulphur fumes, such as are found in the atmosphere of all large towns, or in any room in which coal-gas is consumed. Some of the finer *ochres* are occasionally used, but whilst this class of colour excels in durability, it is somewhat deficient in body.

Various *blue* shades, varying in tone from *green* to *red*, are obtained from *ultramarine*, which is a product of somewhat complicated manufacture, produced in immense quantities. These shades find great favour in the trade owing to their durability and many excellent qualities. *Cobalt blue*, one of the finest of artist's colours, is but rarely found upon stamps, owing to its high price, but it certainly ranks as one of the most durable *blue* shades ever placed upon paper.

Prussian, *bronze*, *Milori*, and *Antwerp blues* are various shades of deep colour obtained by causing potassium ferrocyanide to combine with an iron salt. When well manufactured they are beautiful shades, and have everything to recommend them, being perfectly suitable for printing, and of great durability. Typical instances of these colours are found upon the 5 cents U.S. 1875 issue, and the 7 k. 1883 issue of Russia. By the addition of suitable proportions of one or other of the *white* bases already enumerated the shades can be modified or weakened at will, and in this manner it is easily possible to obtain the palest shades of *blue*.

There are also many *blue lakes* used in paper printing, all being derived from one or other of the coal-tar colours, and whilst such have usually much to recommend them in their brightness and suitability for printing, they are not as a rule very permanent.

Many and various *greens* are found upon stamps, and of these the better ones — judging from the standpoint of permanence—are obtained from the mineral kingdom, and are manufactured products. The beautiful *emerald-green* shade found upon some of the 5 öre stamps of Norway 1883 issue owes its origin to a compound between arsenic and copper, and ranks as one of the most brilliant and permanent colours known. Green oxide of chromium furnishes us with another beautiful and permanent shade, but a large range of tints known as *Brunswick greens* is obtained by mixing *Prussian blue* and *chrome yellow* in various proportions, and by so doing we obtain shades which range between extreme *blue* on the one hand and *yellow* on the other. These products are very largely used, and examples are to be found upon the stamps of France (1876, 5 c.), United States (1870, 3 cents), Bavaria (1876, 5 pf.), etc. In the case of each of the three stamps above mentioned it is an easy matter to extract the *yellow* portion of the colour and leave the *blue*, or *vice versâ*.

In the case of *greens* we have also a large number of attractive-looking lakes produced from coal-tar colours, but they are usually much inferior in point of fastness to the mineral colours enumerated.

There are of course many subdivisions arising out of the main principles set forth in this article, but sufficient has been written to show that the colour trade has a very intimate connection with stamp colours; and although much has been said in recent discussion about members of the colour trade devoting their attention solely to that, and leaving the questions appertaining to stamp colours alone, it must be evident to any casual reader that people who devote their lives to the production of a class of articles to serve a definite purpose should know more about such productions than others who have only attained a certain amount of colour knowledge in other walks of life; and when the question of the proper names to be applied to stamp colours comes up for final settlement, not the least aid to that end will come from members of the colour trade.

NOTES ON A

Four Months' Trip through the United States and Canada.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

HAVING decided upon a somewhat extended tour, to include many of the more important stamp centres in the United States of America and in Canada, I left England in the middle of last November by the crack boat of the Cunard S.S. Co., *The Campania*.

The pleasures of crossing "the pond" were much enhanced by the presence of my friend Mr. Henry Calman, the genial and popular head of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York, who was returning home after his annual trip to Europe.

Owing to the bad weather the voyage was somewhat protracted, and we were eight days out, in all, in place of the six which is usual for this boat. Perhaps the greatest disappointment was on the last day. We sighted Sandy Hook at about 4 p.m. on a Saturday, and were looking forward to landing about seven o'clock, but a little way further in the bay the order was given to anchor, and there we stayed all night. The language used on board, on the part of those who were looking forward to going to their clubs or meeting their families that evening, was something that will not bear repetition—*even* in a stamp journal.

* * *

In *New York* I had the pleasure of meeting many old friends and, I think I may say, of making a few new ones.

NEW YORK BRANCH.

One of my objects in visiting "The States" was that of opening a branch of our firm in New York City, and I completed the necessary arrangements during my visit.

We have been lucky enough to secure the services of

MR. EUSTACE B. POWER,

an Englishman who has been some ten years in the United States, having resided in Denver, then in Chicago, and for the past three years in New York.

For some time past Mr. Power was manager for the firm of J. M. Morgenthau and Co., the well-known stamp dealers in Nassau Street, but he left their employ in the summer of 1900, and after a visit he paid to England in the autumn, we were enabled to arrange satisfactory terms with him to act as our Sole Agent for New York and district.

We have secured a nice office at

NO. 167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

a few doors below Courtlandt Street and close to Wall Street, the financial centre of the city.

Our clients in or near New York may send their orders to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 167, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,

for any of our publications, packets, sets, or single stamps, or for selections of any particular country; all orders will be executed at London prices, except in the case of some of our publications, for which it will be necessary to charge an additional amount, sufficient to pay the usual custom tariffs of the United States.

It is our intention to carry a full stock of our publications, sets, packets, etc., in our New York branch, but it will of necessity be some little time before a full duplicate stock can be prepared.

Mr. Power will make a speciality of supplying stamps from collectors' "want lists," either used, unused, in pairs, or blocks of four, as may be wanted If special varieties should not be in our stock in New York or London, every effort will be made to secure them at a moderate price, through our extensive agencies throughout the world.

Another special feature of the New York branch will be "*New Issues*," which will be shipped once a week to New York, and retailed much below the high rates that I notice are charged in New York City: for instance, our price for a new current English Colonial 6d. stamp is 16 cents, for 1s. stamp 32 cents. The rates in New York appear to be about 22 cents and 45 cents respectively, a difference of nearly 30 per cent. in our favour.

All cheques or money orders for goods ordered from our New York branch should be drawn and made payable to Eustace B. Power, and *not* to Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

* * *

After spending ten days in New York, I visited Bridgeport, Conn., and Philadelphia, where I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with Mr. Arthur Tuttle, Manager of the Bogert and Durbin Company, and one of the best-informed men I have met in the States on all matters appertaining to stamps and their values. I then took in Baltimore for a few days on my way to Washington, where I stayed some time, and was pleased to be there during the ceremonies and processions that took place on December 12th to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the capital. Through the kindness of my old friend Mr. V. Gurdji, who has moved from Rochester, N.Y., to Washington, I was enabled to see much more than I could otherwise have managed.

* * *

My stay in Washington was chiefly of interest, however, from a

VISIT TO "THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING."

Mr. J. M. Bartels (to whom I was indebted for many kindnesses) was good enough to introduce me to Mr. Thomas J. Sullivan, the Acting Chief of the Bureau, which is beautifully situated in one of the parks on the banks of the Potomac River and near the Washington Monument.

I was permitted to see nearly the whole of the numerous processes used in the manufacture of the postage and revenue stamps and the bank-notes issued by the U.S. Treasury.

On the ground floor there are a number of skilled engravers, who work from two to four weeks on the design of one stamp. Here I was shown the proofs of the stamps that will be issued in May next at Buffalo, and used during the Pan-American Exhibition. The design of each value is to be printed in two colours, and each stamp will have as its central feature some device showing the method of transportation of letters, such as "Locomotive," "Ocean Steamship," "Lake Steamship," "Automobile," etc., etc. The stamps will be oblong in shape, but somewhat smaller than the Columbus set, and they will undoubtedly rank amongst the finest art work yet shown on any set of stamps.

The next room was that in which the stamps were printed—all by hand labour, one man and two girls attending to each machine. Each printing-press has on it four plates consecutively numbered, which rotate horizontally. A girl feeds the paper to the machine; the man cleans each plate as it reaches him, and the other girl takes off the printed sheets as they come round to her.

From twenty-four to thirty-six plates of 2 cents stamps are constantly in use, and it is found that plates using certain colours wear out much more quickly than others, but on an average each plate will print off about 100,000 sheets.

The 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. stamps are printed in sheets of 400; the other values in sheets of 200.

In the next room the sheets of stamps are dried and then pressed under 10-ton presses.

From here they go to the gumming room, which is an interesting, if rather evil-smelling, one. The room is some 200 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a series of cases each 160 feet long. The sheet of stamps is fed to one end of the case by a girl, who places it on an endless fine mesh roll; it then passes under brushes, which gum the sheet at one stroke, and it is then slowly drawn the whole length of the case, which is filled with air at a high temperature. On reaching the extreme end of the case, the sheet is received by another girl, who passes her hand over each sheet to see if it is absolutely dry; if it is not she has control of an electric switch, and at once slows down the machine so that the sheets may be longer in the hot-air case.

The next process is to press the stamps again to prepare them for the final process of perforating.

In the perforating room there are a large number of machines, each attended by two girls and worked by electric power, which is switched on and off by a foot-press. The machines are all arranged in pairs; the first one gives the horizontal perforations and divides the sheets in two; and the second machine gives the vertical perforations and quarters the large sheets, forming in all values sheets of 100 stamps. In this room I noticed the large number of sheets that are spoilt by the perforating being through the stamps; in fact the waste and spoilage from start to finish reaches as high as 10 per cent. of the whole quantity produced, the greater part of the loss being in the perforation and gumming—a natural result of so much hand labour.

It is acknowledged by the chiefs of the department that England is far ahead of the United States in stamp production, due to the fine machines used by such firms as Messrs. De la Rue and Company, Perkins Bacon and Company, and Waterlow and Sons.

So far the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have not been able to get this class of machinery into use, owing to the political outcry that has been made against throwing so many people out of employment.

The number of hands employed in the Bureau at the time of my visit was about 2,200.

The cost of the postage stamps is, on an average, about 2½d. per 1,000.

In the course of passing from one department to another each sheet of paper is checked and counted in and out. A sheet of stamps is counted twenty times, a banknote fifty-two times.

* * *

THE POSTAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON.

Whilst in the capital I took the opportunity of visiting the Postal Museum, which is located in the head post office, on the ground floor. Two large galleries are occupied with the exhibits.

In the first there are numerous tall, upright cases, containing various matters appertaining to the Post Office. Amongst others I noted a couple of cases with articles found in the Dead Letter Office, among them being a dynamite bomb, a dozen pistols, a loaf of bread, articles of ladies' dress recovered from the s.s. *Oregon* after 114 days' immersion, a helmet sent through the post without a cover, and with the address written on the brim and postage stamps along the edge; the addressee, "Grave Yard Pete, Omaha," had perhaps already occupied his first two names, as he could not be found.

In another case were the accounts of P.M.G. Benjamin Franklin from 1777 to 1788.

Round the first gallery were models of postmen, waggons used for rural deliveries, etc.

The second room contains the stamps. Round the walls are handsome cases of stamps, which were prepared for the World's Fair of 1893. The large frame of proofs and colour trials of the stamps printed by the A.B.N. Company of New York, is especially worthy of notice. There are three frames of the old envelopes, but many of the rarer ones are fakes, made up of reprints, etc., cut out and mounted on envelopes as near the originals as possible; for instance, the compound 4 c. is made out of an original 3 c. with a 1 c. cut and mounted at the side. Unfortunately the sun has caused the added stamps to curl up, and the result *now* is rather curious.

The stamps of foreign countries are mostly those received from Berne, and chiefly with "specimen" across them. They are mounted in a number of swing frames fixed on upright central columns.

The Tapling Collection.

By GORDON SMITH.

(*Continued from vol. x. page* 166.)

* * * *

ITALY (*continued*).

ROMAN STATES.

1 JANUARY, 1852.

1

2

Types 1 to 11, *black* impression on coloured papers.

½ baj., grey to bluish ; VI., 1.
½ „ drab to brown ; XII.
½ „ purple to claret ; XVI. and II. (forgeries on a greenish drab shade).
1 „ blue-green, shades ; XIV., 2.

3

4

2 baj., pale green, shades ; XIV., 1.
Half of 2 baj., used as 1 baj. ; 1 (on piece of original cover).
3 baj., buff ; VI., 1.
3 „ brown ; VIII., 1 (on laid paper, pen-cancelled).

5

6

4 baj., pale yellow ; II.
4 „ yellow to buff ; VIII.
4 „ pale brown, shades ; VII., 1.
5 „ rose, pale to deep ; VIII., 3.

7

8

6 baj., greenish grey, shades ; VII., 2.
6 „ azure, shades ; II. (pair), V.
7 „ blue ; IV.

9

10

8 baj, white ; IV., 1.
50 „ blue ; V., 2, II. (forgeries).

11

1 scudo, rose ; V., 1 (forged postmark).

21 SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Coloured wove paper, surfaced.

2 cent., green ; II. (pair), III., I. (reprint) ; one stamp in the pair has no stop after "Cent."
3 „ pinkish grey ; II.
3 „ drab ; I., II. (pair).
5 „ pale blue ; I., I. (no stop after "5"), I. (reprint).
10 „ red ; II., I. (reprint).
20 „ Indian red ; I., 3.
20 „ deep magenta ; I., III. (reprints).
40 „ yellow ; III., I. (no stop after "40"), V. (reprints consisting of a pair and three singles, one without stop).
80 „ lilac-rose ; V., 1, III. (reprints).

Varieties.—Tête-bêche.

3 cent., drab ; IV. (block of four from left lower corner, the upper stamp on the left being inverted), II. (pair of reprints showing the same).
40 cent., greyish yellow ; II. (a pair of reprints showing this variety).

END OF 1868.

As last, but perforated 13.

2 cent., green ; V., I. (no stop), III. (reprints).
3 „ drab ; VII., V. (reprints, consisting of a single, and a block of four with *tête-bêche* variety).
5 „ pale blue ; VIII., I. (no stop).
10 „ red ; VI., 1.
20 „ Indian red ; III.
20 „ magenta ; X.
20 „ deep solferino ; IV.

40 cent., yellow ; III., VII. (block, one stamp having no stop after "40"), and I. ("Ceni"), V. (reprints, one stamp having no stop after "40").
80 „ rose, shades ; IX.

SICILY.

1 JANUARY, 1859.

White wove paper. Portrait of Ferdinand II.

½ grano, yellow ; VIII., 1.
1 „ slate-green, shades ; XIV., 4.
2 grana, pale blue, shades ; VII.
2 „ deep „ „ II., 2.
5 „ red ; VII., 1.
5 „ lake-rose ; IV., 5.
10 „ blue ; II. (pair), V., 1, I. (colour changed).
20 „ purple-black ; X., 1, 1. (colour changed).
50 „ red-brown ; XII., I. (colour changed to dull red).

Proof.

½ grano, blue ; I.

Pair of Italian stamps of 1858 used in Sicily.

10 c., grey-brown ; 2.

TUSCANY.

1851–52.

Bluish wove paper; wmk. Crowns in the sheet.

1 quattrino, black ; VI. (block), VII., 2, I. (forgery).
1 soldo, lemon ; I., 3.
1 „ yellow to orange-yellow ; II. (pair), XI.
2 soldi, red ; III., 5, 2 (pair on original with 1 soldo, lemon), 1 (forgery postmarked).
1 crazia, purple ; VII.
1 „ claret, lake, shades ; XV., III. (strip), II. (pair).
2 crazie, blue ; XVIII., 9.
4 „ green ; XIV., 6.
6 „ blue ; XI.
6 „ slate-blue ; V., 3.
9 „ purple ; XII., 3, 1 (colour changed to blue).
60 „ red ; IV. 1, I. (forgery).

NOTE.—The 60 crazie described above as a forgery is usually described as a reprint, which it is in the widest sense, but as the figures and word of value are entirely different from those in the original stamp it is really a forgery, although this word is not as a rule applied to an official imitation.

Proofs on white unwatermarked paper.

1 quattrino, black ; I.
1 soldo, pale buff ; I.
1 „ orange-buff ; I.
2 „ pale brick-red ; I.
1 crazia, brown-red, shades ; IV.
2 crazie, blue ; I.
4 „ green ; II.
6 „ blue, shades ; III.
9 „ purple ; I.

Reprint on the *Crowns* paper. 1866.

2 soldi, rusty brown ; I.

MARCH, 1853.

Same type as the preceding issue. *White wove paper.* Wmk. wavy lines, forming loops.

1 quattrino, black ; IV., 2.
1 soldo, yellow-buff ; V., 2.
1 crazia, red ; V., 4.
2 crazie, blue ; IV. (block), VI. (block), XII., 5.
4 „ green ; IV., 2.
6 „ blue ; VI., 3.
9 „ purple ; IV.

Proof.

1 quattrino, black ; II.

NEWSPAPER STAMP.

1 OCTOBER, 1854.

Yellowish white pelure paper.

2 soldi, black ; I., II. (pair *tête-bêche*).

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1 JANUARY, 1860.

Type as above. Paper as last issue.

1 cent., purple, shades ; IV. (block), III. (strip), XXIV.
5 „ green, shades ; XI., 6.
10 „ brown, shades ; VII. (block), II. (pair), XVI., 3 (strip).
20 „ blue ; XIII., 3.
40 „ red ; IX., 3.
80 „ rose ; III., 3, 1 (colour changed).
3 lire, yellow ; II., 1, 1 (forgery), II. (reprints).

Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii.

By H. L.

The large illustrations of the originals and the reprints of 1889, given on page 161, are reproductions of those given in *The American Journal of Philately* for December, 1895, kindly supplied to us by the publishers of that journal.

(*Continued from page* 132.)

* * * *

THE numerous defects in the plate of the original 5 c. are not to be found in the sheets of 1889; the dots, dashes, accents, etc., etc., previously described, exist no longer. It is well, however, to describe the differences which can be traced between these impressions and the stamps of 1853.*

5 CENTS.

The width of the stamp should be 19 mm.; it is 19¼ mm. in the 1889 type. The device in the left upper corner, above the word "POSTAGE," is not copied exactly. In "Hawaiian Is" the letters "a" are all too open. In "POSTAGE" the letter "O" is more oval, and the letters "STA" are longer. "Is" has the "s" more open and the period larger. The "5" at the left is more stumpy. The bust is heavier; the lines in the hair run in quite different directions, especially those in the centre. The moustache, instead of being slightly turned up at the ends, is in the form of a semicircle. The lower lip has a different shape. Lastly, the white in the pupil of the left eye is quite in the corner of the eye.

13 CENTS.

This is not from the same die as the 5 cents.

The width of the stamp should be 18¾ mm.; it is now 19¼ mm. The inscription "HAWAIIAN—5 Cts." is in thicker type, the bars of the letters "A" are too low, the figure "5" is compressed, the letter "t" is taller than the "C," and the "s" is wider than before. In "UNITED STATES. 8 Cts" the letters "T" have smaller horizontal bars, the figure "8" is wider, and the "s" is further away from the lower end of the label. The words "HONOLULU—HAWAIIAN Is" have the letters in general too thick. "Cts" in the right lower corner has no period after the "s", and that letter is ½ mm. from the frame line, instead of only ¼ mm. The solid ground of the word "POSTAGE" shows more white space at each side of it than in the originals. The device in the left spandrel has been slightly altered. The figures "3" of "13" are of quite different shape; the figure "1" in the left lower corner, instead of being directly in line with the crossbar of the letter "H" in the label above it, is more to the right. In the right upper corner the base of the "3" is below the level of the "1." The head is larger, the lines of the hair are different, especially in the central portion; the eyes are less round, the moustache thicker and more turned up; the ear is more plainly marked; the epaulette at the right is wider.

The imitation has been carried so far as the arrangement of the stamps on the sheet. We have found the 5 c. to be the same distances apart as those from the genuine plate.

To sum up, this is what must have taken place:—

In 1853 a Boston firm engraved a 13 cents stamp for the Hawaiian Government, and as two values were ordered, the central device of this stamp was made use of for the production of a 5 cents by changing the frame. The first supply of stamps reached Honolulu in April, 1853, and they were brought into use the following month. The impression was in colour on *white* paper. A second (or later?) printing of the 5 cents was on *blue* paper.

In 1868 they proceeded to make reprints of both values, which had certainly been suppressed and the stocks exhausted, of the 13 c. since 1864 and of the 5 c. since 1865. It was probably after this printing, and not in 1867,* that the engraver despatched the plates to Honolulu, where they were forgotten.

In 1887 they turned up again, and they were sent to the American Bank Note Co., of New York, with a view to a fresh edition being printed from them. They were so much damaged, however, that the company made fresh dies, both for the 5 c. and for the 13 c., from which we may gather that the original dies were equally damaged, or had been lost.

FORGERIES.

These are somewhat numerous. I will confine myself to pointing out the most dangerous, a 13 cents, in which I note—

"POSTAGE." The "P" is too close to the "O"; the "S" is more open and less wide than in the genuine.

"HONOLULU." The "H" is less open, the "N" is narrower.

"HAWAIIAN Is" The letters "A" are much too wide, the "s" slopes too much towards the left.

* See enlarged illustrations on page 161.

* It seems unnecessary to raise any question as to this date. The last printing must necessarily have taken place before the plates were sent to Honolulu. We do not know whether it is absolutely certain that they arrived there in 1867; but even if such is the case, it might well be twelve months later before copies of the stamps, which we may suppose accompanied the plates, reached M. Mahé. At any rate, it seems plain that the stamps described in *Le Timbrophile*, in Feburary, 1869, were not in existence in Honolulu in 1865.—ED. *M. J.*

"HAWAIIAN—5 Cts." The two letters "I" are too close together, the "5" is narrower and its head is too small.

"UNITED STATES. 8 Cts." The "U" is too far from the outline of the label, the bar of the "T" is too long, the first "S" is too narrow, and the second too wide and too open; the "8" has the two loops the same size, instead of the lower one being the larger.

The figures "13" have the "3" on a lower level than the "1", and there is no dash at the right of the upper part of the figure "3" in the left lower corner.

Portrait. The eye is too round, too open, and the arrangement of the hair is different from that of the genuine.

Instead of a double outline to the frame at the right, there is only a single line.

The dimensions are 19 × 24½ mm., instead of 18¾ × 25 mm.

The paper is *dull white*, the colour of the stamp *bright vermilion*, the gum is *white*.

This exists also in *deep vermilion* on *yellowish* white paper, with gum of the same colour, and in *brick-red* on *yellowish* (my copy of this has no gum).

Design with Portrait of Kamehameha IV. 1855.

The date 1862, which has been adopted by many of the catalogue-makers (one copying the other), must be incorrect, and Mr. Bacon is no doubt right in giving it as 1855.

The first issue of Hawaii was composed of provisional stamps, of the values of 2, 5, and 13 cents. Of these, the two higher values were replaced in 1853, and the third no doubt but a short time afterwards; for there could be no reason for keeping it in use, except during the time required for engraving the die and printing the stamps. The Postal Reform of 1859 would not affect this issue, since that reform related to the inland rates, for which 1 c. and 2 c. stamps were manufactured regularly enough up to 1864, as appears from the letter of June 24th, 1864, given above. I think, therefore, that until the contrary is proved, the date 1855 may be accepted as correct.

An erroneous interpretation of the letters of June 24th, 1864, and February 24th, 1865, led M. Moens to regard the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps, numeral type, as *Postage Due* stamps. It seems to me, however, that their use was to *prepay* postage on letters and newspapers—not to *collect* it.

Mr. Giffard alleges that the printing of the design of 1855 from a *taille-douce* engraved plate, on wove paper, took place in 1863. This is quite impossible, since *Le Timbre-Poste* of August, 1863, announced a change in the colour of this stamp (from *pale rose* to *bright carmine*) which had taken place in the previous May. There could have been no question of making further printings of that type, as the fate of that 2 c. had already been decided by ordering a new type, which appeared in May, 1864.

The stamps printed from an engraved plate were unknown to collectors until 1870, when *Le Timbre-Poste* revealed their existence in the January number. It is therefore very probable that the printing took place in 1868, at the same time as that of the stamps of the 1853 type. Had it been otherwise, M. Moens' correspondent, who was at the head post office, would not have failed to send him some of these stamps in February, 1865, instead of telling him that the supply of stamps of that type was *entirely exhausted.*

The original stamps were lithographed from a stone produced by a transfer from an engraved plate of metal; it was from this plate that the re-impressions were printed, the latter being therefore in line-engraving. The sheets (of reprints) contain fifteen stamps, in three horizontal rows. The impression is in *carmine* or *bright carmine*, on white *wove* paper, instead of *laid;* they are found both with *yellow-brown* and with *white* gum. They exist both with and without the surcharge "CANCELLED," in *black.*

In 1885 the American Bank Note Co., of New York, supplied an imitation of the Kamehameha IV. type, as the original die could not be found. This is printed in *vermilion-red*, and the sheets contain fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows. At each corner of the sheet are the letters "A. B. N. C." in a monogram.

The imitation differs from the genuine type in all the minor details, the following being the most noticeable:—

The "L" of "ELUA," instead of being exactly in a line with the inner line of the side frame, is ½ mm. to the right; the "A" has the crossbar too low.

In "KENETA" the oblique line of the "K" is too long, the top bars of the letters "E" and "T" are too short; the "A" is the same height as the other letters, whilst in the genuine it is too short.

The ornaments at the sides also differ to some extent.

These are found both with and without the surcharge "SPECIMEN," in *black.* They are also known obliterated "par complaisance"!

In 1887 the engraved plate of 1868 was found, and the opportunity was taken for printing a fresh edition, the imitation of 1885 being given up. Some retouching was done to the ornaments at the sides and to the figures in the upper corners on each of the fifteen stamps of which the sheet consists. The impression is in *carmine*, on *yellow* paper with gum of the same colour. These were sold at first with or without the surcharge "SPECIMEN," and since 1892 with the word "REPRINT."

The following is a list of the reprints and imitations:—

Type of 1853. *Portrait of Kamehameha* III.
First Printing. 1868. (From the original plates).

a. Ordinary white wove paper.

5 c., blue; *gum* yellowish, *or* greenish.
5 c., greenish blue; *gum* (?).

b. Thin white wove paper.

5 c., slate-blue; *gum* white.

c. Yellowish white wove paper.

13 c., pale red; *gum* yellow.
13 c., red ,, ,,

The same, with the surcharge "SPECIMEN."

5 c., pale blue; *surcharged in* red.
13 c., pale red ,, black.

Second Printing. 1889. (From new plates).

a. Ordinary white wove paper.

5 c., blue; *gum* greyish.

b. Greyish white wove paper.

5 c., blue; *gum* greyish.
13 c., pale red ,,

The same, surcharged "REPRINT," *in* black.

5 c., blue.
13 c, pale red.

Type of 1855. *Portrait of Kamehameha* IV.

First Printing. 1868. (From an engraved plate).

2 c., carmine; *gum* brown-yellow.
2 c. ,, ,, white.

Second Printing. 1885. (From a new plate).

2 c., orange-vermilion on *yellow.*

The same, surcharged "SPECIMEN," *in* black.

2 c., orange-vermilion on *yellow.*

Third Printing. 1889. (Plate of 1868 touched up).

2 c., carmine on *yellow; gum* yellow.

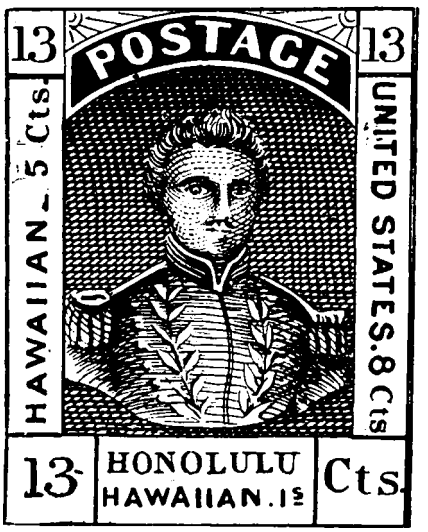
The same, with a surcharge in black.

2 c., carmine on *yellow; surcharged* "SPECIMEN."
2 c. ,, ,, ,, "REPRINT."

I fear that I have quite exhausted the patience of your readers, so I will turn off the tap! H. L.

ORIGINAL.

REPRINT.



ORIGINAL.

REPRINT.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Philatelic Society of India.

A GENERAL meeting of the Society was held on Friday, 7th December, 1900, at Mr. Larmour's residence, 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, at six o'clock, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. Mr. Corfield, in the absence of the Treasurer, presented a provisional financial statement, and the issue during the year of Mr. G. A. Anderson's *Handbook on the Stamps of Bhopal*, and Part I. of Mr. D. P. Masson's *Handbook on the Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir*, was reported. It was resolved that the affiliation of the North-west Provinces Philatelic Club to the Society be terminated as and from the 31st December. The following officers were re-elected for the year 1901: President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson (Lahore); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), D. P. Masson (Lahore), and W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson (Lahore); Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield (25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta); Editor of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; Council, the above *ex officio* and Major L. E. du Moulin (South Africa), Major E. B. Evans (Sydenham), Major F. H. Hancock (Jullunder), Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta), Major C. H. I. Hopkins (Tynemouth), Professor O. V. Müller (Bombay), and Messrs. G. A. Anderson (Bombay), J. Cornwall (Lucknow), W. S. Coutts (Penang), T. Hoffmann (Calcutta), G. F. Melbourn (Tooting), G. Norman (Calcutta), E. Sassoon Gubbay (Calcutta), F. N. Schiller (Calcutta), P. A. Selfe (Hyderabad), J. A. Tilleard (London), and J. N. O. Thurston (Burma).

W. CORFIELD,
Hon. Sec.

Correspondence.

JUNIOR LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—More than a year has passed since I last had occasion to write you. Then the Junior London Philatelic Society was not more than a few weeks old. Now I am happy to say that, thanks to the kindly notices with which we have been favoured by your own and other publications, we have made remarkable progress.

Our first year's experience has shown us the need of an institution like the Junior London Philatelic Society. We did a great deal of work in helping young collectors last year, but for the coming season we have a programme that, if the expectations of the committee are realised, will have a very far-reaching influence on the popularity of the hobby.

In the first place, we have organised an exchange scheme. The first packet showed great promise. In the third packet we have inaugurated a feature (which, I believe, is quite novel) in sending round a "Want Book," in which the members state their wants. The book is sent to all members in rotation, and they are thus enabled to better estimate the kind of stamps required by their fellow-members.

The most important scheme for the new century, however, is that which provides for the organisation of local, provincial, colonial, and foreign branches of the Society. The headquarters in London provided the sole meeting-place for the members during the last season. This, of course, excludes all members out of town from one of the chief advantages of the Society. The new scheme, which is already in operation at several centres (notably Cape Colony, Croydon, Manchester, Southport, and elsewhere), provides for grants from the Society's funds to cover the expenses of meetings, etc., held at the various centres.

The Society would be very glad if you would bring before the notice of your readers the fact that we would like to hear from all who live in districts (suburban, provincial, colonial, or foreign) where there are openings for branches of the Society.

The kindly co-operation of the various provincial Societies for advanced Philatelists is earnestly solicited and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Thanking you in anticipation of the continuance of past favours,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
FRED. J. MELVILLE,
President.

30, ACRE LANE, BRIXTON, S.W.,
15th January, 1901.

P.S.—Enclosed is a special official communication on "Mafeking Stamps," which you may find suitable for publication.

General Baden-Powell's Mafeking Siege Stamps.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Junior London Philatelic Society held in Clapham Hall on Saturday, the President, Mr. Fred. J. Melville, read to the members a statement which he had received in reply to inquiries addressed by him to Major-General Baden-Powell on the subject of the postage stamps issued during the siege of Mafeking. The President's letter was referred by the gallant officer to the authorities of the General Post Office, Cape Town, whose communication in answer contains many particulars hitherto unpublished, corrects some erroneous statements that had got abroad, and will guide Philatelists and dealers in avoiding forgeries when acquiring philatelic memorials of the historic siege and defence of Mafeking.

The memorandum is in the following terms:—

"POSTAGE STAMPS OVERPRINTED AND REISSUED AT MAFEKING DURING THE SIEGE.

"After careful inquiry into the matter, the following would appear to be the facts, so far as can be ascertained, in connection with the overprinting, surcharging, and reissue of the stamps now known as 'Mafeking Siege Stamps.'

"Shortly before the 23rd of March, 1900, it was found possible to forward despatches by runners from Mafeking, both by the north and south routes, and a service was accordingly established by the military authorities. Owing to the high amounts which had to be paid to the runners, it was decided to charge special rates for any private letters conveyed, and the following tariff was adopted, viz.:—

Viâ the north, 1s. per ½ oz.
Viâ the south, 6d. per ½ oz.

"From a statement made by the military authorities, it would appear that, in order to provide a sufficiency of stamps to admit of the prepayment of private letters, it was further decided to surcharge all the unsold stamps in the possession of the local postmaster, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Cecil, under whose supervision the Post Office was carried on during the siege, accordingly purchased the stamps at their face value and caused them to be overprinted and surcharged at the works of Messrs. Townshend and Son, the publishers of the *Mafeking Mail* newspaper. On the 23rd of March the stamps as overprinted were issued for the first time at their enhanced values, and it is understood the whole of the overprinted issues had been disposed of before the relief of the town was effected.

"Owing to the interruption of communication, the postal authorities at Cape Town could not be consulted in the matter, either as regards the sale or the overprinting, and from the time the stamps originally passed out of the hands of the civil postmaster, the Colonial Post Office Department ceased to have any control whatsoever over their treatment. In view of these circumstances, and of the fact that the whole of the additional revenue derived from the sale of the stamps at their surcharged value was retained by

the military authorities, the Postal Administration of the Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate has decided to regard the stamps in question as purely military issues, and (in the month of November last) official notices have consequently been published in the *Government Gazette* proclaiming their non-availability for the payment of mail matter posted either in the Cape Colony or in the Protectorate.

"The average number of letters per week forwarded *viâ* the north from the 23rd of March was, approximately, sixty, a runner leaving Mafeking twice per week; and *viâ* the south, thirty, once per week. It is, however, more than probable that many of the runners were captured by the Boer forces, and that the letters being conveyed by them never reached a British post office.

"The local stamps, viz. those actually manufactured in Mafeking and bearing representations of the bust of Major-General Baden-Powell and Sergeant-Major Goodyear, of the Cadet Corps, on a bicycle, were used entirely for a postal service which was arranged within the town and between the various outposts. The whole of the three varieties of these stamps were printed by means of photography, the photograph being taken by Dr. D. Taylor, and the gumming and perforating being done by Messrs. Townshend and Son. The two varieties of the Baden-Powell pattern were designed by Captain Greener, the Chief Paymaster, whilst the one of the Bicycle pattern was designed by Dr. W. A. Hayes.

"It is evident, from specimens which have been submitted to the Postmaster-General at Cape Town, that extensive forgeries of the overprinted stamps have taken place, the fraud consisting in the unofficial overprinting, surcharging, and, in many cases, date-stamping of genuine Cape Colony stamps.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, CAPE TOWN,
7th December, 1900."

CUBA "Y½."

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—Mr. Gainsborg's reply to Mr. Andreini's arguments does not, to my mind, weaken same in the least. If you will permit me, I will deal with his points seriatim.

1. The statement that "Interior" is never written with "Y" in Spanish is not correct. When the word appears in the midst of a sentence, where it would naturally commence with a small letter, it is true that, to the best of my recollection, it is always written "interior." But when the word is brought into prominence and commences a sentence, or is spelt wholly with capitals, I have frequently noted the use of the "Y"; and if Mr. Gainsborg will search for the word thus placed he will doubtless find it sometimes with "I" and sometimes with "Y," as well as other words commonly spelt with "I." The following examples may suffice:—

Old.	"Yttem" and "Ittem" "Yglesia" for "Iglesia"	29th Sept., 1602. In the conditions under which the Postmaster-General of Mexico was appointed by the King of Spain, etc., q.v.
	Eagle Series of Stamps.	
1864 *and* 1865.	164,1864. Surcharged "I del Carmen," postmarked "YSLA del Carmen."	
	13 on 217,1864. Postmarked "YRAPUATO."	
	28,1865. "YGUALA," both surcharge and postmark.	
Most recent.	The postmarks of Minas and Puerto-Principe, 1898-99 (see *Monthly Journal*, plate facing page 124), read, "YSLA DE CUBA." See also *Grosses' Handbuch*, p. 597, etc.	

2. If Mr. Gainsborg will carefully read the decree of 15th November, 1855, he will see it speaks of "el establecimiento del *correo interior*" (the word "interior" here being in the midst of a sentence) "en esta ciudad y sus *barrios extramuros.*"

And it goes on, "Las cartas ó pliegos para el correo interior no están sugetos para su franqueo á la apreciación de su peso pues *con* UN SOLO TIMBRE *de á un cuarto de real* . . . es bastante para su libre circulación."

Now, with a copy of this document in front of one, and which, although worded so clearly, says nothing whatever about a charge for delivery, there is no longer any need for anyone to *theorise*, because the decree says as plainly as language can "letters or packets for the interior post are not charged by weight, but a *single stamp* of a quarter of a real is sufficient for their free circulation."

Here there is nothing about *plus ¼ real*, as Mr. Gainsborg has it. He admits the possibility that the rate for letters within the city at that period might have been fixed at ¼ real, but contends that in that case "U" or "CORREO URBANO" should have been printed on the stamps. Here, again, I refer to the decree which speaks of "*Correo interior*, en esta ciudad *y sus barrios extramuros*," thereby clearly defining a ¼ real rate, not only in the city, *but also in the suburbs* (extramuros = beyond the walls), and for this service "Urbano" would have been distinctly wrong, whilst "Interior" is the correct expression.

Having shown that "Y" and "I" are frequently interchanged on the western side of the Atlantic (what may be done in Spain does not affect a local service in Cuba or Mexico), and that "Interior" and not "Urbano" is the correct word to use, it is not very incomprehensible that "Y¼" should have been used in surcharging the stamps to meet the requirements of this new service, especially as "I.¼" would have looked uncommonly like one and a quarter.

With regard to the Chilian Society, I can only assume they had not seen the decree in question when adopting Mr. Gainsborg's theory. I have little doubt but that they will welcome further information on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
S. CHAPMAN.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. J. T.—1. Stamps bearing unusual obliterations have not, as a rule, any special value, though they are often of interest. 2. The stamps cancelled with bars are not essentially different from those with any other obliterations, but as they were remainders, and have not passed through the post, collectors usually prefer copies with regular postmarks. 3. A *tête-bêche* pair is one in which one stamp is one way up and the other the other way. 4. The stamps of 1877, 1878, 1879 all have "CUBA" at the top, not "ULTRAMAR"; the *design* is the same as that of 1876. 5. The colours of the paper of the 50 pf. and of the 10 pf., *brown*, are probably both of them due to some chemical change. 6. The 2d., *yellow-green*, has probably been wetted. 7. "PAID" marks are not reckoned as *stamps*, being used when postage has been paid in cash. 8. The Costa Rica has no doubt suffered from exposure.

E. H. S.—The ½d., *blue*, has no doubt been in contact with a weak acid, which would not discolour the paper in any way. We agree with you in supposing that the "8 cents" on 45 c. Seychelles is merely an incomplete impression of the "18 cents," and therefore of no special interest.

MADRAS.—Your Ceylon 2d., watermarked with a large letter "C," is one of those on the Crown and CC paper, but printed on the strip running across the centre of the sheet, which is watermarked with the words "CROWN COLONIES."

J. B. W.—The Denmark stamps of 1853-8 are all on paper with a network of wavy lines, but it is sometimes hardly visible. Mafeking, Nos. 9*a* and 11*a* of the first list, are both bad, and are omitted in the current list.

D. McM.—Your Orange River Colony stamp, with "1d." at one side of "V. R. I.", is quite unknown to us. Is it genuine?

F. W. T.—You do not mention which value of the Army Official stamps you have found with the smaller "I" in the second word, but we should suppose it to be merely a broken letter.

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1901. *Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.* 14.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
½d., green	0	1	1d., carmine	0	2

CHAMBA STATE.

1900. *India. Type* 33, *surcharged. Now obsolete.*

3 pies, carmine	0	3

FRANCE.

1900. *Type* 10. *Variety* (a).

50 c., carmine	1	0

FRENCH COLONIES.

ANJOUAN, DAHOMEY, FRENCH GUIANA, FRENCH GUINEA, GRAND COMORO, GUADELOUPE, INDIAN SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, IVORY COAST, MADAGASCAR, MAYOTTE, MARTINIQUE, NEW CALEDONIA, OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS, ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, REUNION, SENEGAL.

1901. *Change of colours.*

10 c., carmine	0	2	25 c., blue	0	4
15 c., grey	0	3	50 c., brown on bluish	0	8

FRENCH CONGO; ALSO SOUDAN.

1901. *Change of colours.*

10 c., carmine, 15 c., grey, 25 c., blue, 50 c., brown on bluish	Set of 4	2 10

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1901. *Perf.* 14.

2 pf., grey (Type 11)	0	1
5 marks, crimson and black	6	3

POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

1900. *Current German Empire, surcharged* "China," *in* black,

AND GERMAN COLONIES.

CAMEROONS, CAROLINE ISLANDS, GERMAN NEW GUINEA, GERMAN SAMOA, GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, KIAUTSCHOU, MARIANNE ISLANDS, MARSHALL ISLANDS, TOGO.

1901. *New types, designs uniform for all Colonies. Perf.* 14.

3 pf., brown	0	1
5 pf., green	0	1
10 pf., carmine	0	2
20 pf., ultramarine	0	4
25 pf., black and orange on yellow	0	5
30 pf. ,, ,, pink-buff	0	6
40 pf. ,, carmine	0	7
50 pf. ,, mauve on pink-buff	0	8
80 pf. ,, carmine on rose	1	2
1 mark, carmine	1	4
2 marks, blue	2	8
3 ,, purple-black	4	0
5 ,, crimson and black	6	6

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1901. *Same types as above, but values in pesas and rupees.*

2 pesa, brown	0	1
3 ,, green	0	2
5 ,, carmine	0	2
10 ,, ultramarine	0	4
15 ,, black and orange on pink-buff	0	6
20 ,, ,, carmine	0	7
25 ,, ,, mauve on pink-buff	0	9
40 ,, ,, carmine on rose	1	2
1 rupie, lake	1	9
2 rupien, green	3	6
3 ,, blue, black, and red	5	0

GREECE.

1901. *Surcharged in red on Olympian issue.*

25 l. (A.M.) on 40 l., purple	0	4
50 l. ,, on 2 dr., bistre	0	7

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1893. "Provisional GOVT.", *variety without stop after* "GOVT." *Red surcharge.*

	Single.	Pair; one error.	Block of 4; one error.
1 c., deep mauve	7 0	7 9	9 0
1 c., blue	7 6	8 3	9 6
25 c., purple	—	45 0	—
Black surcharge.			
2 c., scarlet-vermilion	60 0	68 0	—
2 c., carmine-rose	4 0	4 3	4 6
18 c., rose-red	12 0	—	—
50 c., orange-vermilion	25 0	30 0	—

ITALIAN LEVANT.

1900. *Italy. Type* 22. *Surcharged in* red. *For use at* Canea, Crete.

	s.	d.
1 piastra on 25 c., blue	0	4

MACAO.

1900. *Type* 27. *New values. Perf.* 11½.

5 avos, grey-brown	0	2	20 avos, brown on buff	0	8
10 ,, steel-blue	0	4	78 ,, black on azure	2	6
15 ,, pale olive	0	6			

MALTA.

1901. *New type. Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf.* 14.

½d., brown	0	1

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *New value. Perf.* 11.

1½d., brown	0	2

PARAGUAY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 11½.

2 c., grey	0	1

PERSIA.

1900. *Surcharged in* violet.

5 ch. on 8 ch., brown	0	3

SIAM.

1900. *New type. Revised prices.*

1 att, dull green	0	1
2 atts, grass-green	0	1
3 ,, red and blue	0	2
4 ,, carmine	0	2
8 ,, green and orange	0	3
10 ,, indigo	0	4
12 ,, brown and carmine	0	5
24 ,, ,, blue	0	9
64 ,, ,, brown	1	10

SPAIN.

1901. *New type.*

2 c., brown	0	1	30 c., grey-green	0	5
5 c., deep green	0	1	40 c., olive-bistre	0	6
10 c., red	0	2	50 c., grey-blue	0	7
15 c., indigo	0	3	1 p., lake	1	0
20 c., black	0	3	4 p., purple	3	9
25 c., ultramarine	0	4	10 p., orange	9	0

TRANSVAAL.

Surcharged "V.R.I" *No stop after* "I"

1d., carmine	5	0

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

1900. *Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf.* 14.

½d., green	0	1	6d., mauve	0	8
1d., carmine	0	2	1s., brown	1	4
2d., sepia	0	3	2s., mauve (wmk. Cr. CC)	2	8
2½d., ultramarine	0	4	3s., carmine (,,)	4	0
4d., orange	0	6			

URUGUAY.

1900. *Provisional.*

No. 232. *Surcharged* "1900—5—Centesimos," *in* black.

5 c. on 10 c., lake	0	4

New types. Perf. 14, 15.

5 c., grey-blue	0	4	10 c., lilac	0	8

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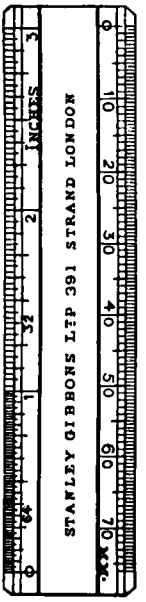

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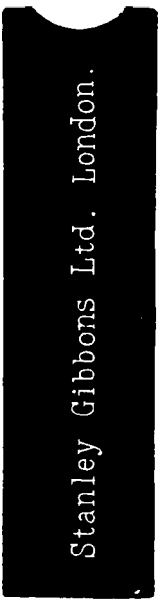

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	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2⅜ by 1½	5d. ...	3/6
B.	3¾ ,, 2¼	6d. ...	4/6
C.	4¾ ,, 3⅛	8d. ...	5/9
D.	6¼ ,, 5	1/2 ...	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.
C. 1½d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.
D. 2½d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a **New Cheap Mount**, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. **three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.**

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Editorial.

* * *

"THE Queen is dead. Long live the King!" The people mourn the one, and will hold her in loving remembrance long after the mourning is over, and they pray that peace and prosperity and every blessing may be granted to him who has taken up the burden that she has laid down. There is no break in the continuity, the Sovereign changes, but the Sovereignty continues. We shall get accustomed in time to singing "God save the *King*," to using the expressions "*King's* Counsel" and "On *His* Majesty's Service," and to seeing the head of King Edward VII. on our coins and our stamps. We much regret to see that suggestions have already been brought forward to the effect that the portrait of the late Queen should continue to appear upon some of the Postage Stamps of this country, as a memorial of the Sovereign in whose reign such stamps were first issued. We sincerely trust that no such suggestions will be listened to for one moment, and that not from any want of respect for the memory of the greatest of Queens, but because we think that those who make such suggestions forget altogether the real object of placing the portrait of the Sovereign upon the stamps at all. Many people (and even a few Philatelists among them) seem to look upon stamps as mere playthings, to be stuck in albums, speculated in, sold at auction, and so forth, and that therefore it does not matter what device is represented upon them. Certainly that view has been encouraged, in some places, of late years; stamps have been employed to celebrate christenings and weddings, exhibitions and centenaries, saints and sailors; to advertise scenery and beguile the monotony of sieges; for the raising of public revenue, and for filling the pockets of speculators; until we have had some excuse for forgetting that a stamp is a kind of paper money, and that its design should be in keeping with that character. Will anyone suggest that any of the coins of the realm should bear the head of any but the Reigning Monarch? If not, why should the stamps be treated otherwise? As far as the adhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom are concerned, the rule has hitherto been strictly adhered to, and we feel confident that it will not be broken now; we only wish that the authorities of all the British Colonies could have been persuaded to follow the example of the Mother Country in this respect. In the curious picture de-

The King.

signed for our first stamped envelopes, the emblematic figure of Britannia formed the most prominent feature, but in our humble opinion a head, plainly showing the reign in which the stamps are issued, is far preferable to any device indicating the country of issue. On the other hand, we would venture to suggest that the name of the country should be in future expressed upon the Postage Stamps; it has always been given upon the coins, which have no currency in foreign countries, but the stamps which travel all over the world bear no indication of their origin.

We should greatly like to see a really fine profile of His Majesty represented upon the future issue of stamps, not a tiny doll's head, like that upon the current series, but such a one as would do credit to a coin or a medal, and with appropriately simple surroundings. Our ideal for a series of stamps, suitable for a country in which they are issued for business purposes and not to raise revenue from collectors, would be one of uniform design throughout, with the value in figures in two (or in all) of the corners, the values of One Shilling and upwards to be of larger size than the others, but of the same design; the values that are in the same size to be distinguished by the colours of the ink or the paper employed for them. We do not advocate bi-coloured stamps, as we consider that a plain design in one colour is not only more business-like but produces a far better effect, and by using the available colours upon white and upon various coloured papers a sufficient number of distinct varieties can easily be provided.

Several portraits of King Edward and one of Queen Alexandra have already appeared upon Postage Stamps of North American Colonies, and we give illustrations of them at the head of this article, which may be appropriately concluded by the stamp portraits of other members of the Royal Family who have been thus distinguished, viz. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cornwall and York, and Prince Edward.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As our readers will see, from the report which we publish on another page, specimens of what are alleged to be extremely clever and dangerous imitations of some of the rarest of the early Swiss stamps have recently been offered for sale in London. As the case is still proceeding, we are unable at present to do more than warn collectors that such things are in existence, and that there has been either an extraordinary "find" or a most ingenious manufacture of old Swiss rarities.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Bermuda.—A correspondent in this Colony kindly sends us a specimen of a provisional farthing stamp, together with an account of its issue. It appears that an Act was passed last year under which an inland rate of ½d. per two ounces is to be levied on newspapers, which have hitherto been conveyed free. As it was desired to bring this into force from January 1st, there was no time to get a new plate prepared, and a telegram was sent home requesting that a supply might be printed from the 1s. plate, in *grey*, and overprinted "ONE FARTHING." Owing to delay of the steamer the stamps did not arrive until January 10th; they were put on sale on the 11th, with the result that all were bought up by speculators within twenty-four hours, and until a fresh lot can be obtained the newspapers have to pass free as before! The Post Office loses nothing, of course, as many more stamps have been sold than were at all likely to be used upon newspapers, and we suspect that the subscribers to the papers will be the principal gainers. From 4d. to 6d. each was being asked for the stamps on the spot, but as the supply was some £200 worth, or 192,000 stamps in all, the fortunate (?) purchasers will be glad to unload at very much less than that before long. The surcharge is in thin, wide, *sans-serif* capitals, in two lines above the lower label, the original value on which is cancelled by a bar. Wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Adhesive. ½d. on 1s., black and grey.

Canada.—We have received a 20 c. stamp in the current type, with numerals in the lower corners. It seems a pity that the fine design of 1893 should have been replaced by this ugly one.

Adhesive. 20 c., olive-green.

Cayman Islands.—We have received the two stamps chronicled in November. The colour of the 1d. is the usual *carmine-rose.*

Ceylon.—*Der Ph.* reports that the current 4 c. and 12 c. stamps have been surcharged "On Service," in *black.*

Official Stamps. 4 c., yellow.
12 c., sage-green and rose.

Gold Coast.—Mr. Phillips has seen an envelope, addressed to the City Auditor's Office, Boston, in 1876, franked with a 6d., *orange*, and one and a half 1d., *blue*, stamps, making up a 7½d. rate. The stamps are perf. 12½.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 6d., *orange*, postmarked "JY 5—76," showing that the date assigned to this perforation in the Catalogue is inaccurate. The date is corrected in the London Society's book, but our correspondent's specimen was used even earlier than the one referred to in that work.

Hong Kong.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a variety of the 2 c., *rose*, wmk. Crown and CA, perf. 12, which is stated to have been acknowledged by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. to have been printed at a time when their regular perforating machine had broken down, and they were consequently obliged to employ a hand machine of another gauge.

Adhesive. 2 c., rose; *wmk. Crown* CA, *perf.* 12.

India.—An officer who has been serving in South Africa tells us that Indian 3 pies stamps were used for a time by the Indian (Native) Transport Contingent there, and he shows us specimens bearing the "Field Post Office" mark, dated November 25th, 1900. Presumably these stamps should only have been used upon letters to India, but we are told that most of them were employed upon local letters posted in the Orange River Colony. Perhaps the Indian Contingent had a post office of its own, provided with a small supply of stamps, the proceeds from which went to the general expenses of the Military Post Office, but it seems curious that the 3 pies stamp should have been the one furnished. *Le C. de T.-P.* states that the stamps from 3 pies to 2½ annas in their new colours exist with the overprint "C.E.F."

Faridkot.—Divers of our contemporaries report that the 12 annas of India has been surcharged for use in this State.

Adhesive. 12 a., brown on *red.*

Puttialla.—We are shown a used specimen of the 1 a. *Service Stamp* bearing one complete impression and portions of two others of the *red* curved overprint, the sheet having evidently been first put into the press somewhat out of position, and then passed through a second time correctly placed.

Indian Native States.—*Alwar.*—We have received the ¼ anna stamp in a new colour. The type is the same as that of the perforated stamps of 1899, but these are printed from a new stone, the impressions on which are as close together as in the early sheets, and there are now 66 stamps on the sheet, in eleven

horizontal rows. The paper and the perforation are the same as in the last edition.

Adhesive. ¼ a., emerald-green; *pin-perf. about* 12.

Bussahir.—The *M.C.* reports the receipt of the 1 rupee stamp rouletted (or pin-perf.) instead of with the usual large hole perforation, but does not state the colour of the overprint.

Adhesive. 1 r., blue; *pin-perf.*

Sirmoor.—We are shown a used copy of the 3 pies, *orange*, with a fresh variety of the "On S. S. S." surcharge. The word "On" is in large letters, like those of Type 13 in the Catalogue, but the letters "S" are taller than before, as tall as the "O," and have no stops after them; the lowest one is also set crooked. Who can vouch for the authenticity of all the numerous varieties of these overprints?

Malta.—We give an illustration of the farthing stamp, recently chronicled.

Some inland post cards, with ½d. impressed stamp, seem to have made their appearance about the end of last year. What the object of these is we do not quite understand, as the inland letter rate is only ½d.

Post Cards. ½d., green on *buff.*
½+½d. ,, ,,

New Zealand.—Mr. J. H. Telfer sends us a copy of the 6d. of 1873, perf. 10×12½, on *blued* paper. The tint is of course due to the ink of the impression, but so it is in the case of the other values of that issue on similar paper.

Our publishers have received a fresh supply of the Postage Due stamps; there are no actual additions to be made to the list we gave in November, but Nos. 2, 3, 4 in the 5th row of a right-hand pane of 8d. stamps have the letters "N.Z." in even larger size than in Die I.

We regret to find in our description last month of the 1½d. stamp our printers inserted an apostrophe which blunted the little point that one portion of our remarks might otherwise have had. The inscription on the stamp *should be* (as the printer perceived) "THE EMPIRE'S CALL," but as a matter of fact it is "THE EMPIRES CALL," which is quite another thing! This curious label was issued on December 8th, and we understand that it is likely to be very little used, as it is intended for Newspapers over 4 oz. in weight, but no such heavy newspapers are published in New Zealand!

Stamps quotes from *The Ph. R.* the description of a 1s. stamp, we presume of the current type, though it is termed "S. G. No. 22," on the paper with the new watermark, perf. 11½. Or is this of the type of 1882, *Type* 22 in the Catalogue?

We have at last seen the Universal Penny Postage stamp, which we chronicled from hearsay in December, and which was to have been designed by the President of the Royal Academy, but was not. It is a pretty little stamp, but with nothing very striking about it. The central figure is a young lady with dishevelled locks, carrying a caduceus in place of a parasol, and waiting on the end of a pier for a steamboat which is seen approaching. Her luggage consists of a globe upon a stand, as used in schools, and from the inscription at her feet we gather that this is the Genius of "UNIVERSAL POSTAGE" going out to teach geography. At the top, on an arched label, is "NEW ZEALAND," at the bottom "ONE PENNY." It is on unwatermarked paper, with the usual Waterlow perforation.

Sarawak.—We have just received a new value of the current type, issued for the payment of postage on printed matter, which has been reduced to 1 cent per 2 ounces.

Adhesive. 1 c., slate-blue, *value in* carmine.

Southern Nigeria.—*The S. C. F.* chronicles a set of stamps for this Colony, the design of which is described as having the head of Queen Victoria in the centre on a solid ground, and we presume from the list given that the centre is in *black* on all the values.

Adhesives.

½d., pale green and black.	6d., violet and black.
1d., carmine ,,	1s., olive-green and black.
2d., red-brown ,,	2s. 6d., brown ,,
4d., sage-green ,,	5s., orange-yellow ,,

10s., violet and black on *yellow.*

Turks Islands.—We give an illustration of one of the higher values of the new issue. The others have the same design in the centre, but a less elaborate frame.

Victoria.—This Colony has issued a special post card in celebration of the establishment of the "Commonwealth," and, instead of waiting till January 1st, managed to get it out just in time to compel us to chronicle it. Mr. Brettschneider kindly posted us copies on December 31st. The stamp is that with a three-quarter-face bust, used on the cards of 1882-3, attached to a fancy scroll with inscriptions, and on the back of the card, leaving very little room for writing, is a device formed of the shields of the various colonies, with heads of Queen Victoria at the top, of the Duke of Cornwall and York at the left, and of Lord Hopetoun at the right, with the motto, "ONE PEOPLE, ONE EMPIRE, ONE DESTINY," below. We understand that these are to be printed in five different colours, of which we have only seen two at present.

Post Cards. 1d., grey on *white;* 132×89 mm.
1d., orange-brown on *white;* 132×89 mm.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Mr. Masson has shown us copies of the following: The 2 abasi of the 1880 type, in *dull black* on thin white wove paper, a used copy, unfortunately somewhat damaged, but quite sufficient to swear by. Also two varieties of a new 2 abasi stamp, which he tells us appeared on letters in August and September last, but has not been seen since; it is in the type of the 1 abasi of 1893, but is dated 1316, in Arabic, in the upper corners, instead of 1310, and is inscribed, at the lower left, *do miskal, do abasi*, instead of *ek miskal*,

ek abasi. It is printed in *black* on the usual coloured tissue paper, of which two varieties only have been seen at present.

Adhesives. 2 a. (Type 39), black on *thin white wove.*
2 a. (,, 44) ,, *dull pink.*
3 a. (,, ,,) ,, *magenta.*

Argentine Republic.—We have received two new values to be added to the current issue. Type 68, wmk. and perf. as before.

Adhesives. 3 c., orange.
15 c., slate-blue.

Austria.—*Le T. Belge* notes some more varieties of perforation in the current set: The 6, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 heller, and 1 and 2 kronen, perf. 10½, and the 50 heller, perf. 10½ × 12½; also the 3 and 100 heller Unpaid Letter stamps, perf. 10½.

La R. Ph. F. for December chronicles a 5 heller card with inscriptions in Roumanian and Ruthenian. If these cards are to appear with all possible combinations of seven languages taken two together, we shall be very glad that we have no longer to chronicle them.

Post Card. 5 h., blue-green (Deutsch—Rum.-Ruth.).

Hungary.—According to the *I. B. J.*, the 1 filler stamp has been printed in *violet*, and *Le T. Belge* states that four new values have been added to the list.

Adhesives. 1 filler, violet.
20 ,, brown.
35 ,, red-lilac.
2 korona, blue.
5 ,, claret.

Bosnia.—According to *Le T. Belge*, the 5 (heller) stamp exists perf. 11½, and a correspondent tells us that he possesses the ½ (nov.), perf. 11½ × 10½, and the 5 (heller), perf. 10½.

Chili.—Mr. Phillips tells us that he has seen a copy of the 5 c., *rose-red*, of the issue of 1854-7 (No. 7 in the Catalogue), printed on both sides.

Two correspondents in this country send us information of the issue of a 5 c. provisional, formed by surcharging the 30 c. stamp of the last issue with a large figure "5," in *black*. Mr. F. D. Walters gives us a translation of the Decree authorising this issue, as follows:—

"Santiago, 12 Dec., 1900. In view of the note of the Director of the Treasury, stating that the stock is exhausted both of the 5 c. postage stamps and of the Bill stamps of the same value, which were authorised for the franking of correspondence by Decree 3921 of 25 Oct. last, and in view also of the statement of the Director-General of Posts, I decree:—

"That the Director-General of the Treasury be authorised to cancel by means of perforation 1,750,000 postage stamps of the value of 30 c. The use of the stamps thus cancelled is authorised for postage, such stamps to be considered as of the value of 5 c."

It was recommended to the Director of the Treasury, in carrying out this Decree, that "the perforation should consist of a numeral '5,' similar to those used by banks for expressing amounts on cheques, etc., and that care should be taken that the perforation of all the stamps should be exactly the same." This system, however, was apparently not found to be practicable, for a further notice, dated 27th December, 1900, states:—

"The Director of the Treasury has been authorised to surcharge by lithography 1,750,000 30 c. postage stamps, in order to replace the 5 c. stamps, which are exhausted."

Our informant adds that these provisionals were issued on December 28th.

Adhesive. "5," in *black*, on 30 c., carmine.

Colombia.—A correspondent tells us that there is a 2 c. stamp on *dark blue-green* paper to be added to the list of provisionals issued at Cucuta, which we chronicled last year.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on *dark blue-green; perf.*

Mr. Phillips tells us of the following varieties of the general and provincial issues, which he has met with in America: The 5 c., *blue*, of 1883, No. 161, printed on both sides.

Bolivar.—The 20 c. of 1879 and of 1880, both on white wove paper, printed in *green*, the exact colour of the 80 c. of 1880. These are probably colour proofs; we can find no information about them, but we believe that the issues of Bolivar were under the control of Mr. Seebeck in those days.

Tolima.—Issue of 1887, the 2 pesos in the colour of the 5 pesos; Mr. Phillips saw a block of four, three of which were 5 p., and the fourth 2 p.; also a similar block, all 5 p., with one stamp upside down.

Costa Rica.—This Republic has been provided with a fine new set of stamps, by (we should suppose) Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, as they are beautifully engraved and somewhat irregularly perforated. Each value has a different design, with a central device in *black*, except for the 50 *centimos* and 10 *colones;* the highest value and the 5 and 20 *centimos* are of oblong shape, the rest are upright rectangular. The 1 cent. has a figure of a gentleman about to take a flying leap off the top of a monument; the 5 cent., a view of "Puerto Simon"; the 20 cent., "Teatro Nacional"; the 1 colon, "Puente de Birris" (a high railway bridge across a valley); and the 10 colones, the Arms of the Republic; the other values bear portraits of gentlemen whose names are given on the stamps.

Adhesives. 1 centimo, black and green.
2 centimos ,, vermilion.
5 ,, ,, pale blue.
10 ,, ,, yellow-brown.
20 ,, ,, lake.
50 ,, blue and lilac.
1 colon, black and olive.
2 colones ,, carmine.
5 ,, ,, brown.
10 ,, brown-red and pale green.

We gather that *colon* is the new name for *dollar*, in which sense of the word the stamps are doubtless expected to do a certain amount of *colon*isation for the benefit of Costa Rica.

Crete.—A correspondent tells us that he has obtained, from an official source, the following information as to the *provisional* surcharge upon the higher values of the current stamps. It appears that although the stamps have the values expressed in

lepta and *drachmai*, the money in use hitherto has been *piastres*, of Turkey, which are worth 21 lepta each. The 25 l. stamps and higher values were, however, sold at the rate of 25 l. to the piastre, as a matter of convenience to the public, and it was therefore necessary to surcharge them to show that they were sold under their actual value. Our correspondent adds that when the Greek currency has been introduced the surcharge will no longer be wanted; but we were told last month that the overprinting was to cease on Crete joining the Postal Union. The numbers surcharged are stated to be:—

25 lepta, 100,000.	1 drach., 7,500.
50 ,, 25,000.	2 ,, 5,000.
5 drach., 2,500.	

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We have received two new stamps with the usual watermark, and perf. 14 × 13½.

Adhesive. 25 aur, blue (centre) and yellow-brown.
Official Stamp. 4 aur, grey.

Dominican Republic.—In addition to the *errors* in the current issue alluded to last month, there is stated to be a 20 c., *rose*, caused by the insertion of a transfer of that value in the stone for the ½ c. It seems doubtful whether these *errors* were entirely accidental.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that a law has been passed granting to French soldiers and sailors the privilege of sending two single-rate letters per month free by post, and that a special stamp is to be provided and issued to them for franking these letters. In the meantime the ordinary 15 c. stamps are to be used, surcharged with the letters "F.M." (Franchise Militaire).

We find that the provisional stamp manufactured in China, which we chronicled last month, was overprinted with the figures "25" only, without any word to denote the currency.

French Colonies.—*New Caledonia.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 5 c. stamps issued last year (? the 5 c. on 4 c., or the 5 c., *yellow-green*) were surcharged with a letter "T," in a dotted triangle, for use as Unpaid Letter stamps.

German Colonies.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new general issue.

Greece.—We are indebted to Dr. Socolis for a list of the numbers of stamps that had, down to the date of his letter, been surcharged "A.M." with fresh values:—

25 l. on 40 l.	36,000.
50 l. on 25 l.	16,500.
1 dr. on 40 l.	17,550.
2 dr. on 5 l.	13,050.

He also sends us a corrected list of the numbers overprinted with value alone, but this does not differ sufficiently from that given in November to necessitate publishing it.

Another correspondent assures us that an extra charge is made for perforating the Greek stamps for those who desire them in that condition; 10 lepta each for the drachma values, and 3 drachmas per sheet for the lower values, but that at those prices you can have the stamps perforated across the middle or in any direction you please!

As we stated last month, the Olympians (not the Immortal Gods, but the stamps with which the resumption of "the same old games" was celebrated) have received divers "A.M." surcharges, and we have a few varieties before us. The printer is improving, or perhaps the wider field offered by the larger size of the labels has led him to literally re-double his efforts. We have seen the following, at present:—

5 l., in *red*, on 1 dr., blue.
25 l. ,, 40 l., mauve.
25 l. ,, 40 l. ,, *double surcharge.*
50 l., in *black*, on 25 l., in *red*, on 40 l., mauve.
50 l., in *red*, on 2 dr., bistre.
1 dr. ,, 5 dr., green.
2 dr. ,, 10 dr., brown.

Hawaii.—Mr. Phillips has seen a specimen of the 2 c. Interisland stamp, in *black* on white wove (No. 208), printed on both sides. The stamp is used and on part of the original envelope, and both impressions are quite distinct.

Holland.—The *M. C.* chronicles the 30 c. Unpaid Letter stamp in the current type, but states that the 40 c. and 50 c. have not yet been issued.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 c., green and black.

Japan.—Mr. Phillips tells us of the following:—The 10 sen of the 1872 issue, perf. 12 × 9½, in *pale yellow-green*, as well as in *blue-green*; also the 20 sen of the same issue on *thin native* laid *paper*. Issue of 1874, page 211, first column, the 20 sen (No. 63) exists in Plate 1, as well as 2 and 3; and of the 6 sen, *orange*, Plate 20, a horizontal pair has been found perf. all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

Liberia.—Mr. Phillips tells us that all the four varieties, Nos. 78–81, exist with the "OFFICIAL" surcharge, as Nos. 314, 315.

Paraguay.—We give illustrations of one of the Telegraph stamps that have been used for postage of late, and also of the design of the new issue.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles, on the strength of "specimen" copies received at Washington, another value of the new series and a full set of official stamps, which are stated to be inscribed "OFICIAL" in the place of "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL."

Adhesive. 24 c., dark blue.
Official Stamps.

1 c., blue.	5 c., dark green.
2 c., carmine.	8 c., light brown.
4 c., dark brown.	10 c., carmine-rose.
20 c., deep blue.	

Persia.—*Le T. Belge* adds two more values to the list of the stamps overprinted in 1899, and now further disfigured by a surcharge applied to blocks of four, as described in December.

Adhesives. { 1 ch.. grey ; *with two surcharges.*
4 ch., red ,, ,,

Peru.—We are indebted to Mr. M. C. Gomez for a post card, dated "1900," issued for New Year's greetings for 1901. In the left upper corner is a large figure "2," with "CENTAVOS" below it, in a circle ; in the upper centre "1900," and below the date a seated figure with accessories showing that she represents the Republic of Peru. The above are in *lilac.* In the right upper corner is a portrait of a gentleman, in *black*, and the heading and instruction are also in that colour. There are corner devices on the back in *lilac*, and a formula for good wishes in *black.*

Post Card. 2 c., lilac and black on *white;* 141 × 90 mm.

Portugal.—*Macao.*—We are shown, of the provisional issue of 1894, the 1 a. on 5 r. and the 31 a. on 200 r. with the overprints upside down, and the 8 a. on 50 r. doubly surcharged, one impression upside down and the other correctly placed.

Mozambique Company.—We are shown the 2½ reis doubly surcharged with the "*Centenario da India*" overprint, one impression being straight and the other sloping.

Roumania.—*Le T. Belge* reports the existence of an impression (Paris print) of the 25 bani of 1872, in *yellow-green*, instead of *orange.* What is it? Essay, error, or fancy impression?

A correspondent in Bucharest tells us of another Jubilee set, which is in preparation in Paris, and is to be issued on Coronation Day, May 10th. It is to include stamps of the values of 5 and 10 lei, in addition to those at present in circulation. Are they to be collected in blocks of twenty-five, or shall we each want a whole sheet this time?

Russia.—*Le T. Belge* reports that the 1 kopec for use in the Levant is now surcharged "4 PARA" in *black*, instead of *blue.*

Adhesive. 4 p., in *black*, on 1 k., orange.

Finland.—We have received a new series of stamps in the types of the current stamps of Russia, but with values in *penni* and *marks.* The 2 p., 5 p., and 20 p. are in Type 4 of Russia, the 10 p. in Type 8, the 1 m. in Type 5, and the 10 m. in Type 7. The paper is wove, and we can find no watermark in it. Perf. 15 (the 10 m., 13½).

Adhesives. 2 p., yellow.
5 p , green.
10 p., carmine.
20 p., blue.
1 m., mauve, *centre* green.
10 m , black and grey.

Salvador.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes, on the authority of a Dutch journal, an addition to the long list of stamps with value altered.

Issue of 1899, *surcharged with* Wheel, "1900" *and value, in* black.

2 c. on 13 c., carmine.

Mekeel's Weekly adds the 25 c. to the list of Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged with the Wheel and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL."

Official Stamp. 25 c., orange.

Servia.—Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us two new values, in a larger size than the current issue, and with the name in a straight line at the top, a Crown and Mantle over the oval containing the head, and numerals in shields below. Both are on white wove paper, perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 3 dinars, bright pink.
5 ,, mauve.

Spain.—We find that the numbers on the backs of the new stamps are the same throughout the same sheet, but, as far as we have seen, each sheet has a different number. It is probable that the numbers are intended to indicate the number of sheets of each value that are printed.

Fernando Poo.—We have received some of the values of the new set, dated 1900, and we append our own notions as to the colours of those we have seen.

2 centavos,		mauve.	15 centavos,		deep violet.
3	,,	bright pink.	20	,,	brown.
4	,,	deep chocolate.	40	,,	orange-brown.
5	,,	bright blue.	60	,,	bright green.
6	,,	orange.	80	,,	deep blue.
8	,,	bronze-green.	1 peso,		red-brown.
10	,,	lake.	2 pesos,		orange-vermilion.

The high values are in *pesos*, not *pesetas.*

Tierra del Fuego.—*The S. C. F.* appears to be somewhat puzzled about the local stamp issued here in 1891, which is supposed to exist only in the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s Catalogue. There is no special mystery about this label; it was duly described in the *Monthly Journal* for June, 1891, and is listed in Part III. of our publishers' Catalogue. The greater part of the quotation "from a philatelic journal" which has been sent to our contemporary is copied word for word from the *M. J.* for April, 1893. It appeared, to the best of our recollection, in an American paper not long afterwards as *part of a letter received from a correspondent in Patagonia!*

United States.—Mr. Phillips tells us that he has seen a copy of the 3 c. of 1855, variety *c*, in *pale dull red* (No. 29), with a clear impression on both sides. One specimen was found in a parcel of 16,000!

Uruguay.—We give illustrations of the designs of the two new stamps which we described last month.

We have since received the 1 c. of the new series, which has a drove of cattle in the upper part and the inscriptions in the lower.

Adhesive. 1 c., green.

STAMP PORTRAITS OF

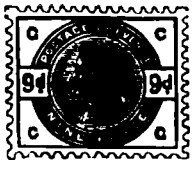
Queen Victoria.

* * *

DURING the long reign of the Great Queen, whose portrait has figured upon the Postage Stamps of Great Britain for nearly sixty years, a great many varieties of that portrait have appeared upon the stamps of various portions of the British Empire, and we think it is of interest, at the present time, to reproduce here some of the more striking of those varieties.

At the head we place enlarged representations of the original, line-engraved Penny stamp, and of one of the earlier surface-printed Shilling stamps, belonging to what we should term the better period of that style of production. The profile shown upon the latter is the one which appears to have formed the model for almost all Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s Queen's Heads down to about 1880, when somewhat coarser engraving was introduced, in view of the enormous supplies of stamps that had to be furnished. The result of this is shown in the Penny stamp of 1880, and in the stamp of the same value which is still in use.

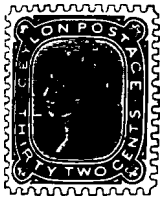
For other values there has since been engraved a tiny and ineffective head, copied perhaps from that upon the Halfpenny stamp of 1870, and used, first upon the very unsuccessful issue of 1883-84, and afterwards,



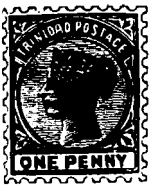
in a still more minute form, upon the Jubilee issue of 1887 and the various values that have been added later.

Profiles similar to, or (in the case of some of the surface-printed stamps) identical with those used in Great Britain, may of course be

found on many of the colonial issues; we give on the left side of page 172 illustrations of some of the varieties of the *taille-douce* engraved stamps, and on the right some of the earlier surface-printed types.



For many years past the coarser style of surface-printed profile has been used for most of the colonial stamps produced in London, adaptable frames of various patterns having been employed in some cases, while in others the colonial authorities appear to have gone to the expense of having special designs, of which we give a few examples. More recently the tiny head, which figured in 1885 on the Five Shillings



stamp of Malta, has been fitted into adaptable frames of more than one design.

Of other stamps, produced in England and bearing a profile of the Queen to the left, a few remain to be noticed which differ in some important particular from those alluded to above. First we would place the handsome design for the early Five Shillings of New South Wales, shown in the centre of this page, and next British Honduras, with the "Gothic" Crown, to which the head, with a special form of diadem, displayed on the Indian stamps forms a fitting if rather inferior companion. For Jamaica a Wreathed profile was adopted, and the earlier issues of Labuan bore a very pretty little head, engraved in *taille-douce*, with which may be contrasted the two varieties of typo-graphed profiles employed for the two sets of Prince Edward Island. The head upon the second of these, with the hair tied with a ribbon behind, seems to have been copied from that designed for the small Inland Revenue stamps and the "unappropriated" dies of Great Britain, of one of which we give an illustration, and also

used, more coarsely engraved, for the Wrappers and the Post Cards.

Finally we have the embossed profiles, some of which, when carefully struck and in their pristine freshness, are beautiful works of art; unfortunately they are not only unfitted for the rough use for which a postage stamp is intended, but it is also quite impossible to do justice to them in illustrations to be printed in the pages of a magazine. In the case of these and of all the finely engraved stamps our illustrations are very inferior to the originals. The earliest embossed adhesives were the octagonal stamps of Great Britain, issued in 1847-54, which bore the head that, with slight modifications, has formed the central feature of the designs impressed upon envelopes for many parts of the Empire. An embossed head also appeared on the adhesives of Gambia and

Heligoland, and we give illustrations of these, as well as of some of the envelope stamps.

So far we have only considered profile portraits, in the correct position (to left), engraved in England; we now come to other representations of the Queen, the work of engravers at home and abroad. First among these we should place the handsome, full-face portrait which appears on the earlier stamps of Bahamas, Grenada, Natal, Queensland, and Tasmania, and in smaller size on the Penny of New Brunswick and the early issues of New Zealand; with these come the other full-face representations used in Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, the beauties of which are very unequally shown in the illustrations.

We may next take the three-quarter-face portraits, of which those found on the stamps of British East Africa, India, and the Niger Coast Protectorate were designed in England, while those of Canada and Newfoundland were engraved on the other side of the Atlantic, and the curious three-quarter-face bust on the post card (and also on some of the adhesives) of Victoria was produced in that Colony. The design of the Jubilee issue of Canada, of which we give an enlarged illustration in the centre of this page,

included two portraits, an early and a late one; an improved edition of the latter appears on the current Canadian stamps.

On one of the stamps of Newfoundland just alluded to the bust faces towards the right, instead of to the left; all the stamps of Canada from the formation of the Dominion down to 1893 bore a profile to the right, and there is a very similar head upon all the stamps of the Falkland Islands and upon those issued for the Transvaal in 1878. A very plain profile, turned in the same incorrect direction, is shown on a Victorian fiscal (also used for postage) of which we give an illustration lower down on this page. Canada at an earlier date possessed stamps bearing a profile to left, and the lower values of the 1860 issue of Nova Scotia are adorned with a very fine, solid-looking head, which seems to have been used later for the 12 c. stamp of Newfoundland; these, as well as almost all the designs that follow, were produced in the United States or in the Colonies.

Of the other profiles to the left upon this page, the two of Victoria may be noted as being crowned with Wreaths; that upon the South Australian stamp is a commonplace head enough—our illustration does not represent it quite accurately; the Three Cents of Newfoundland bears a very pretty little wreathed bust, and the Halfpenny of Queensland a miniature copy of the drafted head struck upon the last coins of Great Britain; at foot are representations of the designs embossed upon some of the recent envelopes of Canada, one of which bears an almost grotesque bust.

In the centre of the page we reproduce the full length portraits of the Queen that have appeared upon stamps and post cards; three of these, two of them showing the Queen enthroned upon the Coronation Chair, belong appropriately enough to the Colony of Victoria, while the fourth appeared first upon the British Empire card of 1889.

æsthetic poster, being the most striking of the trio. The Half-penny stamps of South Australia and Victoria are noticeable rather for their shape than for the tiny heads upon them. Next come the two doll's head designs of the first issue of the Colony now known as Tasmania, which rival in their roughness the works of the Mauritius artist, and after them two modern miniatures, in which the New Zealand stamp shows very neat engraving bestowed upon a design that was quite unworthy of it. At foot we give the curious half-length figure, designed for the first issue of Victoria, the terribly hideous Ninepence stamp of 1873, and a Fourpence of later date distinguished by an abnormal development of the nasal organ; and, lastly, the embossed busts which can hardly be said to *adorn* the envelopes issued last year in New Zealand.

Our picture gallery would be very greatly enlarged if we attempted to show all the different frames in which the various portraits have been set, but we have, we hope, made it sufficiently representative to prove the immense interest that the stamps of the Great Victorian Era must always possess.

The Stamps of the Straits Settlements,

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN THE NATIVE PROTECTED STATES.

By W. D. BECKTON and G. B. DUERST.

* * * *

JOHOR.

JOHOR occupies the southern portion of the Malayan Peninsula, and its capital, Johore, is situated on the Old Strait, or Silat Tambrau, which divides the island of Singapore from the mainland. Johor is an independent State, ruled by Sultan Ibrahim, K.C.M.G., who is on the best of terms with the British authorities, and has enlarged his ideas by travel and intercourse with Europeans. The territory is improving under the present rule. Quite a number of Europeans have plantations in this State, the principal products of which are gambier, pepper, sago, tobacco, coffee, tea, cocoa, and pineapples. The area is about 9,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at about 200,000, some two-thirds of whom are Chinese.

Before commencing the description of the stamps themselves, a few words should be said about the two surcharges, namely, "Johor" and "Johore." There seems to be a delightful vagueness about the spelling of the name of this State and its capital. Some authorities say the State and the capital are called "Johore," others say it is "Johor," others again maintain the State is called "Johor" and the capital "Johore." If the latter be the correct version, it offers a possible reason why some stamps were surcharged "Johore" and others "Johor." The former might be intended for the capital and the latter for the rest of the State. One of the writers remembers receiving both surcharges at the same time from Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. amongst a batch of new issues. At the time when these stamps first came from Singapore, the lots contained both surcharges (with and without final "E"), and it was much debated which of the two would become the scarce one. He, in common with another then well-known collector, Mr. G. Wyndham Binns, of Manchester, whose brother was a captain of a trading vessel in those parts, came to the conclusion that "Johore" was the correct spelling, and therefore that "Johor" was abnormal, consequently that the stamps with this surcharge would become in time the rarer variety. Subsequent events, however, have proved otherwise. One of the principal reasons for thinking "Johore" to be the right spelling was the obliteration, in which the name was invariably spelled in that way.

The fact that the stamps with a final "E" were issued at intervals, over three or four years, concurrently with those without final "E," and that three out of four of the types with final "E" are in distinctly similar letters to those current at the same time without final "E" (although the settings up are quite different), seems to point to the two ways of spelling being known to the officials, and negatives any suggestion that the stamps with final "E" were either errors in spelling or carelessness on the part of the printers.

This same fact also sets aside the contention that "Johore" might have been the official spelling up to a certain period, after which it was altered to "Johor."

Taking these and other matters into consideration, the conclusion we have come to is, that the two ways of spelling were intentional and official, that they were in use at the same time, and were issued advisedly to serve some useful purpose, probably of a fiscal or financial character, the one series being used possibly for the capital and the other for the State.

Some writers have asserted that the first stamp issued was surcharged with a Star and Crescent in *black;* others in describing this same stamp add that the Star and Crescent was in an oval, the stamp in each case being the 2 cents, brown, of the Straits Settlements, watermarked Crown and C C.

M. Moens does not give this stamp in the seventh edition of his catalogue. Baron de Reuterskiöld makes the following observations:—

"The 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and C C, has been catalogued as having been issued in 1880 for Johor with a black surcharge, consisting of a Star and Crescent, 12 mm. in height. If this surcharge is authentic, which seems doubtful, it cannot, at any rate, have been issued for Johor, seeing that all the other surcharges are found upon the 2 c., rose, wmk. Crown and C A only, and date from 1885. (It is probable that this is only an obliterating mark.)"

Major Evans comments thus upon the above:—

"The reasoning of this paragraph is not quite conclusive. We have no belief in this stamp; but the fact that the stamps issued in 1885 were 2 c., rose, wmk. Crown and C A, does not in any way prove that a stamp was not surcharged in Johor in 1880, at which date it must necessarily have been the 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and C C.

"The date of issue of the earliest stamps surcharged with the name of this State is 1884. They are described in *The Philatelic Record* for September of that year, with the two different ways of spelling the name, which was stated to be printed in both cases in block capitals; these would doubtless include the first four of Baron de Reuterskiöld's list. In the July number of the same magazine is a notice that these stamps were about to be issued (they probably were issued in that month) and the following statement: 'In the meantime payment of postage is said to be denoted by means of a hand-stamp, which looks more like a postmark than anything else. Its design consists of the Crescent and Star inclosed in a broad circular band, lettered "JOHORE" above and "BAHRU" below. (This is the older name of the capital.) In the specimen shown us this was struck in the right upper corner of the envelope.

"Here, no doubt, we have the origin of the Crescent and Star surcharge. This hand-stamp may or may not have been struck upon stamps either as an obliteration or as a surcharge (if unsurcharged Straits Settlements stamps were originally in use at Johore), or perhaps to amuse collectors, if indeed this Johore Crescent and Star exists at all upon stamps, which does not seem to be proved."

Mr. Brown, in his work upon these stamps, says:—

"For myself I see no reason why this stamp should be doubted more than the Selangor and Sungei Ujong of similar types, especially as it is a question of surcharges of the Straits Settlements, where the vagaries of the Government printing have been wonderful."

Mr. Meyer catalogues this stamp, and adds that it was used by the Sultan for his private correspondence to Singapore.

When we come to the year of issue we find 1876 in Senf, 1878 in Stanley Gibbons and Meyer, and 1880 in de Reuterskiöld; while Moens does not mention the stamp at all. Strange to say, nobody seems to have seen this stamp, and the description of the surcharge, as we have already shown, varies considerably.

Mr. Howard E. Bentley, in a speech before the divan of Johore, on November 16th, 1891, said that Johore was connected for the first time by a regular postal service with Singapore on June 16th, 1884. Before that date all letters were only forwarded at very irregular intervals by the Singapore agent of the State. The costs of this service were defrayed by annual subscriptions of £5. Only subscribers' letters were looked after; letters of non-subscribers were left lying at Singapore often for weeks.

This speech makes it quite clear that no stamps were issued for Johore before June, 1884, nor were they necessary, as the letters of subscribers were collected and sent in parcels. For non-subscribers it was different. There was no recognised liability nor any machinery to carry their letters, and it is scarcely likely that any postage stamps would be issued for them alone. Our readers must bear in mind that speculative stamps were not popular in those days.

Such is the evidence upon this debatable stamp, which certainly does not go very far in its favour. This, coupled with old personal views of the writers, which have always been strongly against the stamp, accounts for it not being chronicled in this treatise.

To simplify matters we shall give all the stamps surcharged "Johore" first, and follow on with those surcharged "Johor," although they were issued simultaneously, as explained before.

All surcharges are in *black*, upon the stamps of the Straits Settlements current at the time.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

I. Surcharged "JOHORE."

1884. A. *In thin upright block capitals.*

1. 2 cents, rose; 14 × 2½ mm.

We have never seen this stamp. It is No. 2 in Brown's work, in which the illustration is obviously photographed from the woodblock illustration in Major Evans' article, which again is copied from the woodcut in Moens' catalogue. One of the writers has grave doubts as to the genuineness of this stamp, and would prefer to have omitted it.

1885. B. *In thick upright block capitals.*

Set up in triplets as follows:

2. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; all letters narrow; 16 × 2¾ mm.
   (*b*) 2 ,, ,, "H" and "E" wide; 16 × 2¾ mm.
   (*c*) 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, narrow; 16 × 2¾ mm.

It is not absolutely certain that the three varieties appear in this order in the triplet, as writers do not possess a strip of three of this printing.

1885. C. *In small thin wide block capitals.*

Punctuated.

JOHORE.

3. 2 cents, rose; 13 × 2 mm., including stop.

These were surcharged in full panes of sixty stamps; the type used was good, and the printing is very even.

In one stamp the bottom stroke of the "E" is short, and thus makes the punctuation appear about ½ mm. from the letter. The total length, including the stop, is, however, the same, namely, 13 mm.

1886. D. *In narrow Roman capitals.*

No punctuation.

JOHORE

Set up in triplets as follows:

4. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; "J" too low; 11 × 2½ mm.
   (*b*) 2 ,, ,, "R" and "E" too high; 11 × 2½ mm.
   (*c*) 2 ,, ,, second "O" ,, low ,, ,,

1886. E. *In large Roman capitals.*

No punctuation.

5. 2 cents, rose; 17½ × 2¾ mm.

This surcharge was set up in full panes of sixty stamps.

II. Surcharged "JOHOR."

1884–5. A. *In thick upright block capitals.*

JOHOR

Set up in triplets as follows:

6. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; both letters "O" slightly above the level of the other letters; 14 × 2¾ mm.
   (*b*) 2 cents, rose; "H" lower and second "O" higher; 14 × 2¾ mm.
   (*c*) 2 cents, rose; normal; 14¼ × 2¾ mm.

Set up in triplets as follows:

7. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; first "O" slightly and "R" too high; 13¼ × 2¾ mm.
   (*b*) 2 cents, rose; second "O" too high; 13¼ × 2¾ mm.
   (*c*) 2 ,, ,, first ,, ,, ,, ,,

These are surcharged with letters of the same fount as No. 6, but of a different measurement, due to the letters being closer together.

Varieties 7*b* and 7*c* show, occasionally, double impressions through the surcharging die slipping.

The first "O" in variety 7*c* seems to have been in some way defective in taking the ink, for in several specimens on the sheet we find that it looks more like "C" than "O." Some authorities have even gone so far as to chronicle this variety as "JCHOR." This is, however, incorrect.

Surcharge 14½ to 15 × 2¾ mm.

8. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; "H" too low; 14½ × 2¾ mm.
   (*b*) 2 ,, ,, "R" ,, high; 15 × 2¾ ,,
   (*c*) 2 ,, ,, "R" ,, low; 14¼ × 2¾ ,,

Surcharge 14 to 14¼ × 2¾ mm.

JOHOR*

* *Varieties 9a and 10a.*

9. (*a*) 2 cents, rose, with wide "H"; 14 × 2¾ mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "R" slightly too high; 14¼ × 2¾ mm.
(*c*) 2 ,, ,, normal; 14¼ × 2¾ mm.

Surcharge 14 to 14½ × 2¾ mm.

10. (*a*) 2 cents, rose, with wide "H"; 14½ × 2¾ mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "J" too high; 14¼ × 2¾ mm.
(*c*) 2 ,, ,, "R" ,, low; 14 × 2¾ ,,

Surcharge 12¼ to 12½ × 2¾ mm.

11. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; normal; 12¼ × 2¾ mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "R" too low, "HO" spaced; 12½ × 2¾ mm.
(*c*) 2 ,, ,, "R" ,, high; 12½ × 2¾ mm.

Surcharge 13 to 13½ × 2¾ mm.

12. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; "R" slightly too high; 13 × 2¾ mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "H" and "R" ,, 13¼ × 2¾ ,,
(*c*) 2 ,, ,, both letters "O" ,, 13½ × 2¾ ,,

Of Nos. 11 and 12 we do not possess any triplets, and cannot therefore vouch for the absolute correctness of the order as stated.

We have, furthermore, come across the following measurements in this surcharge; one more must exist to complete this triplet.

13. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; "R" too low; 12¾ × 2¾ mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "H" and "O" too high; 13½ × 2¾ mm.

1885–6. B. *In thick narrow Roman capitals.*

Set up in triplets.

Surcharge 9 to 9¼ × 2½ mm.

JOHOR

14. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; "JO" and "O" too low; 9 × 2¾ mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "JO" too low; 9 × 2¾ mm.
(*c*) 2 ,, ,, normal; 9¼ × 2¾ mm.

Surcharge 9 to 9¼ × 3 mm.

JOHOR

15. (*a*) 2 cents, rose; "J" too low; 9¼ × 3 mm.
(*b*) 2 ,, ,, "H" ,, second "O" too high; 9 × 3 mm.
(*c*) 2 cents, rose; "J" too high; 9 × 3 mm.

In No. 15 *c* the "J" has a slanting top stroke.

Surcharge 9 × 3 mm.

16. 2 cents, rose.

This printing is much better executed; the setting up is different from the preceding ones, and shows none of the varieties above mentioned. Great care was evidently exercised in the setting up of the type, and the surcharge is very evenly printed.

1887. C. *In ordinary Roman capitals.*

JOHOR

Surcharge 14 to 15 × 3 mm.

17. 2 cents, rose.

This issue is set up in panes of sixty stamps, all of them varying in minor details. Through being set up in this manner there are many minor varieties; for example, wide "J," narrow "J," second "O" too high, and one stamp with a tall "J," measuring 3½ mm., which only exists in this setting up.

1888–9. D. *In ordinary Roman capitals.*

With punctuation.

18. 2 cents, rose; 15½ × 3 mm.

This printing is also set up in panes of sixty stamps, all varying more or less. Noticeable minor varieties are "JO" too high, narrow "J," and wide "J."

Although the two printings (Nos. 17 and 18) are distinct in their settings up from each other, when the entire pane is before one, it is difficult to give a reliable test for distinguishing single specimens. We have found the first on the old *pale rose* 2 c., whilst the latter is on stamps of a deep colour for those without the Jubilee line. The surcharge on the first is more evenly set up and in clear type, while in the second it is more or less defective.

Same surcharge, but 14½ to 14¾ × 3 mm.

Without punctuation.

19. 2 cents, rose.

A fresh setting up in panes of sixty stamps was made for this printing. The wide and narrow "J" can be found, and also very slight variations in the distance between "J" and "O."

Same surcharge, but 14¾ to 15 × 3 mm.

20. 2 cents, rose.

Again a fresh setting up in panes of sixty stamps was made. The wide and narrow letters "J" exist, and there are marked variations in the distance between "J" and "O." This setting up is easily distinguishable from the former by being printed on the stamps with Jubilee line.

We would here observe that even when the margins have been taken off the panes, the stamps with Jubilee lines can always be distinguished from any of the earlier printings by the colour in which they are printed; this is a *bright rose-red.*

1890. E. *In smaller Roman capitals.*

JOHOR

21. 2 cents, rose; 12½ to 13 × 2½ mm.

This issue is also set up in panes of sixty stamps, all varying in minor details. The surcharges measure 12½, 12¾, and 13 × 2½ mm. The minor varieties in this setting up are very pronounced. They consist of—

Narrow "J" and "R."
Wide "J" and "R."
Narrow "J," wide "R."
,, "JO," wide "R."
,, "J" and "R," wide "O."
,, "J," "O," and "R."
,, "J," wide "O" and "R."
,, "O" and "R," wide "J," etc. etc.

1891. III. The 24 c., green, of the Straits Settlements surcharged "JOHOR" and new value, in three lines, and old value barred.

Set up in panes of sixty stamps.

JOHOR
Two
CENTS

A. 1st line, "JOHOR" in ordinary Roman capitals.
2nd ,, "*Two*" in italics.
3rd ,, "CENTS" in antique capitals.

22. Two cents on 24 cents, green.

Minor varieties, "J" and "O" too low, "H" too low, "J" narrow. There are twenty-nine stamps of this variety on the pane.

Error—"CENTS" spelt "CENST."

23. Two censt on 24 cents, green.

This error appears only once on the sheet, and is No. 28 (the fourth stamp in the fifth row). On most sheets this stamp is missing, having probably been taken out by postal officials.

JOHOR
Two
CENTS

B. 1st line, "JOHOR" in ordinary Roman capitals.
2nd „ "*Two*" in italics.
3rd „ "CENTS" in thick Roman capitals.

25. Two cents on 24 cents, green.

This surcharge exists six times on the pane, row 6.

JOHOR
Two
CENTS

C. 1st line, "JOHOR" in ordinary Roman capitals.
2nd „ "Two" } in thick Roman letters.
3rd „ "CENTS" }

26. Two cents on 24 cents, green.

There are eighteen stamps with this surcharge on the pane, comprising the seventh, eighth, and ninth rows.

JOHOR
Two
CENTS

D. 1st line, "JOHOR" in ordinary Roman capitals.
2nd „ "Two" in thick Roman letters.
3rd „ "CENTS" in small Roman capitals.

27. Two cents on 24 cents, green.

The tenth row (six stamps) has this surcharge.

November, 1892. The design consists of an almost full-face portrait of the Sultan Abubaker, with turban, on horizontally-lined background, above which is the inscription *Johore Postage and Revenue* in Malayan, and at the bottom the same inscription in three lines in English between octagons containing the figures of value and the word "CENTS" or "DOLLAR." Printed by De la Rue and Co., on white paper; perf. 14.

28. 2 cents, lilac; *value in* yellow.
29. 4 „ „ „ black.
30. 5 „ „ „ green.
31. 6 „ „ „ blue.
32. 1 dollar, green „ carmine.

Higher values were found necessary, as more business connections were established, the Johor stamps franking letters not only to Singapore, but also to Ceylon and India. The design was approved by the Sultan himself in March, 1891, when on a visit to London. With this issue the name of the State begins to be spelt "JOHORE."

1894. Stamps of the value of 3 cents being required, some of the preceding values were surcharged in *black* "3 cents" at the top, while the old value at the bottom was crossed out. Perf. 14.

33. 3 cents on 4 cents, lilac and black.
34. 3 „ 5 „ „ green.
35. 3 „ 6 „ „ blue.
36. 3 „ 1 dollar, green and carmine.

The bulk of these surcharged stamps were bought by speculators.

1894. The new 3 cents, as well as the additional value, 1 cent, arrived from London. They are identical in design with the stamps of the 1891 issue. Perf. 14.

37. 1 cent, lilac; *value in* mauve.
38. 3 cents „ „ carmine.

March, 1896. Sultan Abubaker died in May, 1895, and his son Ibrahim was crowned on March 16, 1896. To celebrate this event the stamps of the last issue were overprinted in *black* with the word "KEMAHKOTAAN" (=coronation) in small block letters. Perf. 14.

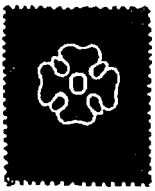
39. 1 cent, lilac and mauve.
40. 2 cents „ yellow.
41. 3 „ „ carmine.
42. 4 „ „ black.
43. 5 „ „ green.
44. 6 „ „ blue.
45. 1 dollar, green and carmine.

By mistake or otherwise the overprint was also spelt "KETAHKHOTAAN," and the stamps surcharged in this manner were sold and used.

46. 1 cent, lilac and mauve.
47. 2 cents „ yellow.
48. 3 „ „ carmine.
49. 4 „ „ black.
50. 5 „ „ green.
51. 6 „ „ blue.
52. 1 dollar, green and carmine.

New stamps, bearing the portrait of the new Sultan, had been ordered in London, but had not arrived on the day of the coronation; the surcharge was, therefore, considered necessary. This, of course, does away with the idea that they were an entirely speculative issue.

August 26th, 1896. Similar in design, but bearing a full-face portrait of Sultan Ibrahim. Printed in



London by De la Rue and Co., on white paper, watermarked with a Rosette, having the appearance of a Maltese cross. Perf. 14.

53. 1 cent, green; *value in* green.
54. 2 cents „ „ blue.
55. 3 „ „ „ violet.
56. 4 „ „ „ carmine.
57. 5 „ „ „ brown.
58. 6 „ „ „ yellow.
59. 1 dollar, violet „ green.

1898. Additional values, principally higher ones, were required for revenue purposes. They are in all respects identical in design and execution with those of the last issue.

60. 10 cents, green; *value in* black.
61. 25 „ „ „ violet.
62. 50 „ „ „ carmine.
63. 2 dollars, violet „ „
64. 3 „ „ „ ultramarine.
65. 4 „ „ „ brown.
66. 5 „ „ „ yellow.

1899. Change of colour, otherwise identical.

67. 4 cents, yellow-orange; *value in* carmine.

Alleged Forgery of Swiss Stamps.

* * * *

AT Bow Street Police Court, on Friday, February 15th, Henri Bauche, who said he was a Swiss traveller and refused his address, was charged before Mr. de Rutzen with obtaining foreign and colonial stamps to the value of £53 by means of false pretences and with intent to defraud. Mr. Wilson prosecuted (on behalf of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, 331, Strand), and Mr. Caldecott appeared for prisoner.

Mr. Wilson said his client was Mr. W. Hadlow, a stamp auctioneer and dealer, of 331, Strand. On Saturday, February 9th, the prisoner called at Mr. Hadlow's office and produced a sheet upon which were a number of stamps, chiefly Swiss, and intimated that they were duplicates of his collection and he wished to exchange them for stamps which he had not in his collection. Mr. Hadlow, who was just leaving his office, asked him to call again on Monday and he might then come to terms. He called on Monday, about one o'clock, and then produced the sheet of stamps, and Mr. Hadlow agreed to accept certain stamps off his sheet, provided he (the prisoner) could take stamps to the same value out of his stock. The deal then took place. Afterwards Mr. Hadlow, from information received, carefully examined the stamps he had received from prisoner, and found, with the exception of a block of four Mexican, the stamps were forgeries. Hearing afterwards that Mr. Giwelb, another dealer, had on the Saturday told the prisoner that the stamps were forgeries and warned him against dealing with them, he applied and obtained a warrant for prisoner's arrest. Information was also laid that prisoner had exchanged similar forgeries with other dealers.

He then called Mr. W. Hadlow, who gave evidence as follows: Prisoner called upon me on Saturday, February 9th, about one o'clock. He was quite a stranger to me, and said he had some rare duplicates of his collection which he wanted to exchange for stamps which he had not. I asked him to call again on Monday. He called on Monday, about one o'clock, and produced a sheet on which were affixed about twenty stamps. I asked him the price of several, and told him that, if he could take stamps in exchange, I would take stamps on which he had placed separate values, but which amounted in all to £53. He then proceeded to take stamps out of my priced collection; he also had some other stamps. The stamps I selected were eight in number, being a double Geneva, unused; a ditto, used; a 4 c., Vaud, used; a 5 c. envelope stamp; and a block of four Mexican. The prisoner did not say they were genuine; I did not ask him. Next day, after having examined them with undoubted genuine specimens, I came to the conclusion they were forgeries; the Mexican I believe to be genuine, but they are worth only 30s I applied for a warrant at Bow Street.

Cross-examined: I believe sheet produced by prisoner on Saturday and Monday were identical. I do not speak French, and the prisoner only a smattering of English; the prisoner, however, understood the English money thoroughly, and that made the deal easy. I have been a stamp dealer over ten years, and also sell stamps by auction. I quite agree there are always false stamps being placed on the market. When prisoner was in my office I did examine the stamps, as well as I could without having genuine originals to compare them with. They are extremely clever forgeries, and I then thought them to be genuine.

By Mr. Wilson: You would not have parted with your stamps if you had not believed his stamps to be genuine?

Witness: Certainly not.

Mr. Wilson then called Morris Giwelb, stamp dealer, 4, Northumberland Avenue, who said: I have been a dealer for twenty-two years. Prisoner called upon me on Saturday, February 9th. He came twice; at first visit he showed me a double Geneva, and said he had a better one in his collection which he would bring later on. This he did, and brought other stamps, chiefly Swiss. I can identify the Mexican, and the 4 c., Vaud, one of those now produced; the others I am not sure about, but they were similar to the others sold to Mr. Hadlow. The 5 c. envelope stamp, if genuine, would be worth £8 to £10. All those prisoner brought to me on Saturday were similar to those produced. All the Swiss are forgeries. In prisoner's presence I measured the stamps, and pointed out that they were smaller than the genuine. The double Geneva and 4 c. I compared with genuine ones from my own stock, and showed him that in respect to the former the figures 5 were different, and that all the letters and paper were different. The 5 c. envelope stamp had red edges. Prisoner said they were duplicates from his collection, and he was a stamp collector. We spoke in German, which prisoner spoke very well. He then shrugged his shoulders and left.

Cross-examined, witness said he believed there were differences of opinion as to stamps among experts. He added: Prisoner did not state the stamps were genuine. He left me to form my own opinion. He stood at the other side of my counter when I measured the stamps. I certainly told him all the facts as stated in my evidence.

In reply to the magistrate witness said: Prisoner told me he was a collector, and was staying at Buckingham Hotel, Strand, from which I gathered he was a collector.

The Magistrate: I take it that we may believe that there are numerous people who amuse themselves in this way?

Witness: Millions.

Magistrate: And that they know little or nothing about them?

Witness: Yes.

Detective-Sergeant Haines said that in consequence of a communication he went to the office of Mr. Jones, a stamp dealer, of 61, Cheapside. Mr. Hadlow was there also. The prisoner came and had a conversation with Mr. Jones, after which witness told him he was a police officer and held a warrant for his arrest. After Mr. Hadlow had identified prisoner, I read over the warrant to him, and he seemed to understand it Prisoner turned to Mr. Hadlow, and in broken English said, "I have still got your stamps; I will give them back to you. Let me make an arrangement with you." I then took prisoner to Bow Street Police Station. A quantity of stamps, and also four French notes of 100 francs each, were found in prisoner's pocket.

Mr. de Rutzen: Who is this Mr. Jones?

Mr. Wilson: I shall call him and other stamp dealers next week.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been to Buckingham Hotel and saw the manager, who refused to let him see the room the prisoner occupied without an order from the Court. The prisoner had been staying there about a fortnight.

Detective-Sergeant Grey said he was at Bow Street the previous evening, and read over the warrant to prisoner. He replied, "I do not understand English law. Cannot I arrange it? It is only a question of stamps, not of money." This morning prisoner had been identified by Mr. Giwelb, and prisoner, referring to him, said, "He only told me that two of the stamps were not good."

The prisoner was remanded to Wednesday next, and was given leave to see his wife. The magistrate instructed the officer to tell the manager of the hotel that an application had been made that prisoner's room might be searched. Mr. Caldecott understood from the prisoner that he was afraid they would interfere with his wife's things. The magistrate instructed the officer not to interfere with more than was absolutely necessary.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST THE PRISONER.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

At Bow Street Police Court, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, before Mr. de Rutzen, Henri Bauche, 34, described as a commercial traveller, was charged on remand with obtaining foreign stamps by means of false pretences. Mr. Harry Wilson prosecuted. Mr. Caldecott defended.

Mr. Wilson said that he should call evidence in support of further charges against the accused, but he would have to ask for another remand, as some of the forged stamps—or stamps alleged to be forged—in which the prisoner dealt would have to be examined by the British Museum authorities and a committee appointed by a London society.

Mr. John Wm. Jones, a stamp dealer, carrying on business at 61, Cheapside, said that on Wednesday ast the prisoner called at his office in the afternoon, and, addressing him in broken English, gave him to understand that he was a stamp collector. He showed witness some sheets of stamps for inspection. The sheets (produced in Court) had affixed to them, among other kinds, what appeared to be old Swiss stamps. Genuine Swiss stamps were very scarce. After glancing at them, and in consequence of something he had heard, witness was suspicious as to their genuineness. Upon the sheet there was a stamp known as the 4 c. Vaud, a genuine specimen of which would be worth £25. The one shown to him was undoubtedly a forgery. Witness made an appointment with prisoner for the following afternoon. Next morning he communicated with other dealers, and it was arranged that Sergeant Haines should be at his office at the time when prisoner was expected. About 5.15 the accused called in, and brought two sheets of stamps (produced) and others. Witness pointed out that some of the stamps were "fishy-looking." The first stamp he drew attention to was the 4 c. Vaud, but prisoner assured him that it was "quite right." He asked witness to give him £10 in cash for it, or else to exchange it for other stamps. He also named prices at which he would sell the other stamps. For a Russian stamp, of which the value, if genuine, would be £12, he asked £4. He also drew prisoner's attention to a 5 c. Geneva and a double Geneva, and told him he believed they were forgeries. Witness was shown one of the sheets of stamps which prisoner tried to dispose of on Saturday week, and said the Swiss stamps upon it were similar to the Swiss on the sheets he had just been examining—they came from the same die. The same might be said of the 4 c. Vauds on the respective sheets. The Mexicans were genuine. All the Swiss on those sheets were bad. He was present when Sergeant Haines arrested the prisoner, who seemed rather excited. Prisoner turned to Mr. Hadlow and said, "Oh, I will return you all,; I will return you all."

Cross-examined: I noticed that the stamps were bad directly I saw them. They are dangerous forgeries—not everybody would be able to tell that they were forgeries. Only a clever man, experienced in the business, could detect whether they were forged or genuine.

Mr. Caldecott: You say the prisoner only spoke broken English?

Yes.

When he addressed Mr. Hadlow, what language did he use?

The same. It was not an everyday incident, of course, but I was not excited. I cannot remember the identical words used by prisoner when arrested, but what he said was to the effect I have stated. Afterwards he chatted away as fast as he could, after the manner of foreigners.

In reply to the magistrate the witness said he had been connected with the stamp trade since 1867, and had been in business himself for ten or twelve years. Swiss stamp forgeries of a sort had been on the market for years, but these particular ones had only been in existence about a year.

The Magistrate: As soon as stamps acquire an enormous value people start forging.

Witness: They start forging when the stamps attain such a value that it will pay to go to the expense of forging. When the stamps attain greater value the forging becomes dangerous.

The Magistrate: You have to buy your experience, and I dare say you have bought it before now.

Witness: Yes; we gradually acquire knowledge of forgeries.

David Field, the Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, another stamp dealer, said the prisoner called upon him on February 4th or 5th, and purchased stamps to the value of 24s., paying for them in French gold. Prisoner spoke in broken English; witness had only once a difficulty in understanding him; and on that occasion he called in an interpreter. Prisoner then produced a quantity of stamps, and amongst them witness saw what appeared to be some rare Swiss stamps. Witness said he was not an expert in that particular kind of stamps, and should require him to leave them in order to get an opinion upon them. Prisoner said he bought the stamps in Switzerland about ten years ago; they were duplicates of his collection; he had been recommended to come to witness; he valued the lot at £35. They included, as well as eight or ten Swiss, two French stamps, one Swedish, and four Tuscan. It was dark at the time, and prisoner agreed to leave them at the shop until next day. He called the next morning about a quarter to twelve, and arranged to exchange the stamps he had left overnight for £35 worth of witness's. This was done. In the afternoon prisoner called and arranged another deal to the extent of £60. He gave witness a double Geneva, unused, with the wrong halves joined, a 4 c. Vaud, unused, and a Geneva envelope stamp. These made up the £60 worth, and witness afterwards put them on the same sheet with the other lot. He afterwards sent the sheet to an expert, who sent them to another expert, and the latter mislaid two of the stamps. Prisoner took away, altogether, £95 worth of stamps. Witness was not an expert in Swiss stamps, his special branch being colonials. Had he had any idea that prisoner's stamps were not genuine he should not have parted with his own. Prisoner wrote his name on an envelope in witness's presence. He said he had no more stamps for exchange after getting rid of the second lot.

By Mr. Caldecott: All the conversation took place in broken English.

Mr. Caldecott: Do you agree with the words "clever" and "dangerous" used by other witnesses in reference to the alleged forgeries?

Witness: I think they are dangerous. They would deceive anyone not conversant with that particular class of stamps.

Mr. Caldecott: The prisoner left the stamps with you so that you could have an opportunity of satisfying yourself that they were genuine.

Witness: There was no chance of doing that that night. I told him I was going to consult an expert. I only showed them to an expert for a few minutes. On the expert's opinion I exchanged the stamps.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilson: After pronouncing his opinion, Mr. Peckitt, the expert to whom witness submitted the stamps, wrote to the effect that there were a large number of forgeries about, and that he would like to see the stamps again. He did see them, and they were also shown to other experts, who discovered that they were forgeries. In the meantime witness had parted with his stamps.

Frederick Robert Ginn, 143, Strand, stamp dealer, said that on Friday, the 8th inst., prisoner called upon him. He gave no name, but said he wished to exchange some rare Swiss stamps. He produced a sheet, upon which were a number of such stamps. These, prisoner said, were worth about £32. Witness agreed to the exchange, and took the stamps off prisoner's sheet. They consisted of one 4 c. Vaud, one Geneva, one double Geneva, and one Poste Locale. Prisoner selected £32 worth of witness's stamps. That deal concluded, prisoner described his collection to witness, saying it was a very fine one, and that he had certain duplicates. He produced from his pocket-book two stamps, a 4 c. Vaud, unused, and a small Geneva, upon which he placed the price of £52. He selected £52 worth of stamps from witness's stock; thus he took away altogether £84. The 4 c. Vaud, he said, was a duplicate, and the only duplicate he had. Witness believed that the stamps were genuine. He afterwards submitted them to an expert, and was advised that they were all forgeries and worthless.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caldecott: I have been in the trade twenty years. I am an expert chiefly in colonials. My knowledge of Swiss stamps is fair. I agree with other witnesses that they are very dangerous forgeries. The conversation with prisoner was carried on partly in broken English, partly in French.

Mr. M. P. Castle, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton, Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society and a member of the Committee of Experts in connection with that society, said that for about thirty years he had made a study of foreign stamps and their forgeries. He had seen the sheets produced by Mr. Field and Mr. Ginn. The Swiss stamps (with the exception of one common Swiss, which was of no value) were all forged. Genuine stamps of that type were very rare and valuable, especially if unused. With regard to the Swiss envelope stamps, if they themselves were not forged, the postmark certainly was, and the stamp itself was of little value without the postmark. On Exhibit 2 the Swiss stamps of small value were genuine, but all the rare Swiss on that and other exhibits were forgeries.

Mr. Wilson: What is the value of an unused 4 c. Vaud?

Witness: Over £100. I have only seen about six in all my experience. The Tuscany stamps, worth about £3 or £4, are genuine, but compared with the Swiss the others were of very little value. There were some of the stamps other than the Swiss which were dangerous forgeries.

Mr. Caldecott: After looking at those stamps you would say that they are forgeries of a very clever nature?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Caldecott: The ordinary stamp collector would find great difficulty in finding it out?

Witness: It would take someone well up in that particular class of stamps.

Mr. Caldecott: Are all the values of these stamps well known?

Witness: Yes; I think the unused Vaud is priced in some catalogues—for instance, Senf's catalogue, in which it is valued at £50. I value it at £100.

Mr. Caldecott: Mr. Senf's is fifty per cent. lower than your valuation.

Witness: Every catalogued stamp is not on sale. I have two of these stamps, and I don't think Mr. Senf has one. The value is assessed at £50 by Mr. Senf.

In reply to the magistrate witness added that there had been forgeries almost from the early days, but they were very crude, and not dangerous. It was only of recent years that the imitations of stamps had become really serious. They were forged with such remarkable accuracy that it required most minute examination to detect it; they could not be detected by an ordinary purchaser unless he had special opportunities of light and magnifying. The Swiss forgeries were exceedingly well done. He imagined they were done by photography.

Mr. Caldecott: Except to collectors, have these stamps any value at all?

Witness: They have value to dealers.

The Magistrate: The value of a stamp is what a man will give for it.

Witness: Or the price paid at a public sale.

Prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 60.)

* * * *

BUNDI.

SECOND ISSUE.

I HAVE recently obtained an entire sheet of the *half anna* stamp of December, 1894, and as its arrangement differs considerably from that of any of the later issues, and it contains some prominent varieties, or errors, which have not yet been chronicled, I think it well to give a full description of it before proceeding to the next State upon my list.

The sheet is of thin *wove* paper, on which alone the stamps of this issue are known, and contains 294 stamps, arranged in two unequal panes. Each pane consists of fourteen horizontal rows, but one of them has *ten* stamps in a row and the other *eleven*. The two panes are side by side on the sheet, and one is placed one way up and the other the reverse way; so that the left-hand pane is the right way up, whichever way the sheet is looked at.

The panes are not very regular in shape, the one containing 140 stamps measures 207 mm. in width at the top and 210 mm. at the bottom, 265 mm. in height at the left and 270 mm. at the right. The other, containing 154 stamps, measures 217 mm. at top, 223 mm. at bottom, 277 mm. at left, and 270 mm. at right. The stamps on the larger pane are thus narrower on the average than those on the smaller; the majority of the former are square, and some are even upright rectangular in shape, whilst all of the 140 are more or less oblong.

The accompanying illustration shows a block of four from the pane of 154, Nos. 3 and 4 in the top and the second row of the pane. The stamps on this pane are, as a whole, heavier in appearance than those on the other. The outline of the oval is generally thicker, and it is less oblong, being in some cases almost a circle. The dagger in many cases is smaller than in any of the stamps on the other pane, and owing to the stamps being narrower the inscriptions are more cramped. The name of the State is at the top, and the value at the bottom, and the last two letters of the value are in two instances placed below the rest, there being insufficient space for it in the one line; these are No. 11 in the second row and No. 1 in the tenth row.

On the other pane the ovals are more oblong and the characters are consequently less crowded, those below in no instance run over into a second line. There are some greater irregularities to be noted, however. All the stamps in the top row of ten have the *value* at the top, and the *name* below, instead of in the positions in which those inscriptions occur on every other stamp on the sheet. Also in the stamps of this row and the second row, and a few others scattered about on this pane, the shading along the blade of the dagger is reduced to a short straight dash, the same thickness all along. No. 7, in the eleventh row, has the right upper corner blank, the foliate device having been entirely omitted, perhaps because there is not very much room for it; No. 10 in the same row has the right-hand outline double for most of its length, the right-hand line of the pane having been drawn in two parts, which overlap at the side of this stamp.

From the irregular lateral spacing of the stamp designs on this pane, and the fact that the vertical frame lines in some cases cut into the oval outlines, I am inclined to suppose that the horizontal frame lines only were ruled first, that the designs of the stamps were then drawn side by side between these lines, and the vertical lines ruled last. The other pane does not show quite so much irregularity, it was probably the second to be constructed, and it is possible that both horizontal and vertical lines were ruled to begin with; but it is surprising that the lines were not ruled straight and parallel, and it is noticeable that in both panes the horizontal lines are straight and the vertical are crooked, and not at right angles to the former.

This issuing of stamps in large sheets, every stamp on which is a distinct variety of type, affords the most ample opportunity possible for local forgeries, to defraud the State Revenue; possibly even the authorities of Bundi may realise this in time.

I am still looking for a certain test to distinguish specimens of the first issue from those of the second, when the margins have been clipped. The illustration given here shows one type out of an unknown number; it differs in certain points from any of the types on the sheet of the second issue, but this is not sufficient to prove that all the types of the first issue can be recognised by the same characteristics. I shall be extremely obliged if any of my readers who possess specimens of Nos. 1 or 2 in the Catalogue will lend them to me for examination; every care shall be taken of them, and if I can borrow a sufficient number of copies for comparison I may be able to decide upon the distinguishing characteristics of that issue.

(*To be continued.*)

Origin of the Postage Stamps of Corrientes.

By J. MARCO DEL PONT.

* * * *

[WE are indebted for the following very interesting paper to the kindness of the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*. It having reached him too late for publication in the last number of his own journal, he very kindly obtained the permission of its author to hand it to us, and we have great pleasure in placing it before our readers.—ED. *M.J.*]

THE story of the very curious origin of the stamps of Corrientes appears to be almost, if not quite unknown to collectors, and although much has been written about them at different times, the manner in which they came into existence has never been related. They are very interesting stamps, especially to the citizens of the Argentine Republic, for they were the first that were issued in that country, and this is my reason for wishing to write a brief account of them.

I should commence by stating that the issue of these stamps was really due to the very great want of small change in that country. The monetary system of the Argentine Republic at that period was rather to be termed confusion than system; the national coinage might be said to be practically non-existent, for the minute quantities struck at La Rioja and Cordoba were hardly worth taking into account. The Province of Corrientes had its own paper money, of the value of 1 real and upwards, but it appears that in 1856 there were no notes in circulation of lower value than 1 dollar. For fractions of a dollar people were obliged to use silver pieces which dated from the times of the Spaniards, and even of these there was too small a supply for business purposes.

The State Printing Establishment, where the notes were printed, was under the direction of Mr. Paul Emile Coni. It was this Mr. Coni who came to Buenos Ayres in 1862 and there founded the great printing business, which exists to the present day, and which has for many years been regarded as the leading house of its kind in the country, owing to the high character of all its work.

Mr. Coni came to the conclusion that the most practical means for getting over the great inconvenience, which the want of small change caused at the Provincial Post Office, would be to issue postage stamps, and, being on very good terms with Mr. Jean Pujol, at that time Governor of the Province, he put this suggestion before him. Mr. Pujol was greatly taken with the idea, and gave Mr. Coni authority to carry it out immediately, with a view to the collection of the charges imposed under the Law of February 18th, 1856.

Mr. Coni undertook the work, but he soon discovered that the task was no easy one, as he knew of no engraver in Corrientes who could produce a plate or die for the stamps. Whilst he was in this difficulty he happened to speak of it one day in the hearing of the baker's boy who was bringing bread to his house, when to his great surprise the lad told him that he was quite capable of doing the work for him, as he had been apprenticed to an engraver in Italy, his native country.

Mr. Coni showed him a stamp of the French Republic, which the baker's boy undertook to copy. He gave him a copper plate* and ordered him to engrave upon it eight stamps, of the value of *one real* each, making *one dollar* for the eight; the engraving to be in relief, for printing by typography.

Several days later the engraver brought the result of his labours, but it was so unsuccessful that Mr. Coni dared not show it to the Governor; he was the more ashamed of the production, as only a few days previously he had boasted of his "find." However, as there was nothing else to be done, he decided on submitting the stamp to Mr. Pujol, who, in spite of the roughness of the engraving, immediately accepted it, in his haste to issue postage stamps.

Mr. Coni, to whom I am indebted for the above information, has unfortunately forgotten the name of his engraver. Serjeant Triquerat, the author of the first stamp of New Caledonia, was more fortunate, as his name has been handed down to us!

The following is a translation, from the book by M. Moens, of the Law of February 18th, 1856, referred to above:—

"*Law Establishing the Charge for Conveyance of Letters by the Provincial Post.*

"From the President of the Honourable Permanent Assembly.

"SESSIONS CHAMBER, CORRIENTES, Feb. *18th*, 1856.

"To the Governor and Captain General of the Province.

"I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the Law which the Honourable Permanent Assembly passed at the meeting of the 16th instant:—

"The Honourable Permanent Assembly—

"Considering that the Treasury of the Province is not in a condition to provide for the expenses of the Courrier who starts from this Capital each week with mails for the interior of the Province, and that the maintenance of this regular means of communication is of public interest, making

* I made some observations to Mr. Coni upon this point, but he assured me that he recollected perfectly that the engraving was upon *copper*. I give this statement, however, with all reserve.

use of the powers with which it is invested, authorises the following:—

"*Article* 1. A charge is imposed for the carriage of letters by the Provincial Post;

"*Art.* 2. The Executive Power is authorised to arrange the tariff for this charge;

"*Art.* 3. The above is to be communicated to the Executive Power for that purpose.

"Having carried out the instructions given me by the Honourable Assembly, I have the honour to salute Your Excellency, etc., etc.

"J. M. ROLOU.
"J. J. POISSON, *Secretary.*

"DECREE

"*Fixing the Tax*" (or "*Charge*") "*on Letters.*"

"In virtue of the authority given to the Executive Power by Art. 2 of the Law passed by the Honourable Permanent Assembly on the 16th instant, for fixing the tax to be collected by the Treasury of the Province for the conveyance of letters by the provincial mail, which starts from the Capital every week for all the country districts, it is arranged and decreed:—

"*Article* 1. From the date of publication of this present Decree the Post Office of this Capital and the Justices of the Peace of the country districts will collect for each letter:—

single rate 1 real m. c.
double ,, 2 ,, ,,
triple ,, 3 ,, ,, and so on.

"Except in the case of printed matter, the carriage of which is free of all charge;

"*Art.* 2. Packets which exceed one ounce in weight will be charged under the regulations on this point, in accordance with the postal tariff of the Capital;

"*Art.* 3. To be communicated and published in the usual form.

"Corrientes, Feb. *29th*, 1856.
"PUJOL.
"VENCESLAS D. COLODREN."

In sending us Mr. del Pont's paper M. Moens wrote that, on reading over again the documents that he had published relating to the stamps of Corrientes, he felt that it was a question whether these stamps were not fiscals, since the charge that they represented appeared always to be spoken of as a *tax* ("impuesto"). It seems to us, however, that the statement contained in the Law of February 18th, 1856, is sufficient to show that the *tax* was really *postage*. The cost of the postal service within the Province was defrayed out of the provincial revenue. That was the reason given for levying a local charge for the conveyance of letters from the Capital to the country districts. We do not know whether a separate account was kept of the receipts from this source and the amount credited to the local Post Office, or whether the amount thus collected went into the general account of the Province, out of which the Courriers were maintained; but in either case the charge may, we think, fairly be regarded as *postage*, and the stamps employed for collecting it as *postage stamps*.

The story of their birth is almost as curious as their appearance, and we are grateful both to its author and to M. Moens for giving us the opportunity of publishing it.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Irish Philatelic Club.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Philatelists was held on Tuesday afternoon, February 12th, in the Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dawson Street, for the purpose of founding an Irish Philatelic Club.

Mr. William Lane Joynt, who has recently arranged the collection of stamps left to the Science and Art Museum, Kildare Street, by the late Duke of Leinster, presided, and explained to those present the many advantages which collectors would derive from a better acquaintance with each other as members of a central club. Mr. Joynt mentioned that almost every large city in Great Britain boasted a philatelic club or society—Birmingham having one numbering over 250 members. Since the death, some fifteen years ago, of Mr. Gerrard, of Clare Street, no regular dealer in foreign stamps had opened business premises in Dublin, and no place of meeting existed where collectors could discuss the many interesting subjects connected with their hobby. Such a meeting-place was a matter of great importance, where a reference library of the standard works on Philately and copies of all the current philatelic magazines could be consulted, and where social gatherings could be held for the purposes of exchanging duplicates or hearing short papers discussed.

The formation of the "Irish Philatelic Club" was proposed by Mr. T. A. Stodart, seconded by Mr. J. N. Mostyn, and carried unanimously; and a committee, consisting of Mrs. Beauchamp and Messrs. W. Lane Joynt, T. A. Stodart, J. N. Mostyn, and W. G. Williams, was appointed to make inquiries as to the acquisition of suitable premises, and to draft the necessary rules.

A large number of promises of support were received from collectors unable to be present at the meeting.

The club will not be limited to residents in Dublin, but will be open to collectors in all parts of the world, and a special feature will be a large number of corresponding members in the colonies and various foreign countries, whose duty it will be to send to the club consignments of new issues, so that members will be able to acquire them at a trifle over the face value.—*Irish Times.*

Correspondence.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following amusing letter, which he received from a relative at Johannesburg:—

"DEAR COUSIN,—So you want my views on the subject of the 'Mafeking Besieged' stamps. Was there any real necessity for them? Well, that depends on so many things, interests, and ways of viewing matters. Let me see. How many sieges have we had during this war? There was the siege of Ladysmith. Some 10,000 troops were engaged in the defence of the town, and there was also a certain civil population in the place during the siege. The defences, I believe, were constructed on a radius of some three to four miles from the centre of the town, and therefore enclosed a tolerable area. Well, the good people of Ladysmith are as affectionate as most others, and therefore during the siege were anxious to communicate with dear relatives outside the besieged area; yet Sir G. White did not consider it necessary to overprint his postage stamps 'Ladysmith Besieged' to

facilitate the postal communication between Ladysmith and the outside world, nor did he appear to think there was any demand for a local postal service requiring the use of a special stamp with his own effigy thereon to ensure safe delivery within the area under his immediate control. Then there was the siege of Kimberley. The garrison consisted of some 5,000 men, and, be it known, some 55,000 civilians had also to undergo the rigours of a siege in this town. The inhabitants of Kimberley did wish to write to their loved ones outside the town, and every facility was granted them which the circumstances would permit. The Post Office authorities considered that a letter bearing an ordinary Cape stamp, without any inscription, 'Kimberley Besieged,' bore sufficient indication that the freightage fees on the same had been paid. The area which Kekewich had to defend was by no means so compact as that under White's care; the perimeter of the defences of Kimberley alone was eight and a half miles, and beyond Kimberley lay the township of Beaconsfield, and still further again—in fact, some three and a half miles from Kimberley Market Square—were our defences at Wesselton Mine. I can tell you as a fact that there was a daily postal service between Kimberley and its outlying suburbs; yet—will you believe it?—it was not found necessary to affix a picture of Kekewich's head on these letters to ensure their safe delivery. Further, during the 124 days of the siege not one complaint was made that a letter had gone astray in the post. Do you not think this extraordinary when the absence from the envelopes of the representation of the features of Kimberley's temporary ruler is considered? There were other sieges at Wepener, Lindley, Ladybrand, and many other minor towns, but I am forgetting that the sieges at these places did not last sufficiently long for the besieged to discover what their wants with regard to postal intercommunication were. What a pity this was, for is it not possible that genuine surcharged postage stamps might have been issued had the Boers hung on to the rims of these places for a few days longer? How the heart of the enthusiastic Philatelist would have rejoiced at the thought of possessing a very rare 'Wepener Besieged' or a 'Ladybrand Besieged!' And look also at the possibility of turning an honest penny which would have presented itself to the stamp dealers!

"But what is the good of moaning over what was not to be? I will now deal with the most important siege of the war—that of Mafeking. I believe that the defenders of Mafeking numbered some 1,000 men, and that the civilian population left in the town during the siege was less than 2,000 souls. Many letters sent out of Mafeking during the period October, 1899, to February, 1900, passed through my hands in Kimberley; but must I tell the honest truth? As you will have it so, I must confess that these letters either had no stamps on them at all, or bore the ordinary Cape stamps without any inscription or surcharge whatever, and as often they were not even defaced with the Mafeking postmark. I forwarded some by runner and others through the post, and no question was raised concerning the simple undefaced Cape stamps which adorned the envelopes. Still, for all I know, a necessity may have arisen to more loudly proclaim the fact that Mafeking was besieged, and that B.-P. was the gallant defender of the little town. Concerning the necessities of a local post with a local stamp, I can only say that unless Mafeking has expanded some many fold since I was there in January, 1896, I cannot conceive the necessity for any special arrangements to enable the residents to communicate with one another.

"If my memory serves me well, I should say it does not require ten minutes to go from any one part of Mafeking to any other part. Now, my dear cousin, I have said all I have to say. Yours affectionately, "W."

Answers to Correspondents.

S. S. C. H.—The stamp you mention was noted in the October number.

E. A. A.—The Formosa stamps you ask about are among the locals, in Part III. of the Catalogue. It is doubtful whether they were ever really in use as postage stamps.

W. P. C.—Argentine Types 49 and 58 are wrongly placed—they should be transposed; we do not know of a third type. The illustrations are never quite accurate. We note the other errors you mention; the illustrations are sometimes very indistinct in the proofs.

D. McM.—We are much obliged for your note, but we believe that the relative positions of the "V.R.I." and the value vary slightly in different parts of the same sheet. We thought from your former letter that you had found the value quite at one side of the letters.

H. L.—We have never heard of any Austrian stamps with blue lines forming squares on the back; possibly the lines have come off the paper on which the stamps had been stuck. Your Danish stamps appear to be 108, 109 in the Catalogue.

A. P.—We do not know the variety of Belgium, Type 11, with the word "CENTIME" missing, but it is probably a defective impression, perhaps assisted by art. It is impossible to say what its value may be.

A. L.—1. The colour of the new ½ a. India would be very liable, we should think, to vary slightly; it might differ from day to day, while the printing was going on. 2 and 3. The stamps can only be priced when our publishers get supplies of them. 4. Every variation constitutes a variety, but these minute varieties will never be catalogued. 5. As far as we know the Americans have not issued any special stamps for use in China. We note your Gold Coast 6d., which is an interesting specimen; the date in the Catalogue is wrong. Our answer to your first question will apply to the B. E. Africa.

E. M. S.—The stamp you mention is a Revenue stamp, which was impressed upon various documents and, we believe, upon newspapers.

GLASGOW.—Inverted watermarks are not generally catalogued or considered to add anything to the value of stamps. Numbers are known to exist.

G. B. R.—Many thanks for your letter. The 6 h. perf. 12½ is in the Catalogue and the 25 h. perf. 10½ we noted in August.

C. H.—We are not always quite consistent about *errors;* but in the case of the watermarks, where the plates of stamps do not fit the paper, the absence of watermark is not due to any mistake but to the fact that there is not a watermark for every stamp on the plate. Again, in the Seychelles the figure "1" was not omitted from the setting, but in the printing it happened to come on the next stamp, which no doubt had "8 CENTS 1." In the "V.R.I." varieties the letters and stops that are deficient are absent altogether from certain stamps on the sheet, although there was space for them in the place where they should have appeared.

ERRATUM.—In our last number, p. 153, second column, line 29, "7 cents" should be "2 cents."

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ALWUR.

1900. *Pin-perf.*

	s.	d.
¼ anna, green	0	1

ARGENTINE.

1901. *Type* 18. *New values. Perf.* 12.

3 c., orange	0	1
15 c., blue	0	5

CANADA.

1901. *Type* 14. *Perf.* 12.

20 cents, sage-green	1	1

CHILI.

1901. *Type* 14, *surcharged in* black.

"5" on 30 c., carmine	0	4

COSTA RICA.

1900. *New types. Centre in black. Perf.* 14, 15.

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., red	0	2
5 c., blue	0	3
10 c., bistre	0	5
20 c., claret	0	9

FERNANDO POO.

1900. *Type* 11. *Perf.* 14.

2 c., violet	0	2
3 c., rose-carmine	0	3
4 c., brown-purple	0	4
5 c., bright blue	0	4
6 c., brown-orange	0	5
8 c., bronze-green	0	7
10 c., claret	0	8
15 c., deep violet	0	11

FINLAND.

1901. *Types* 4, 5 *and* 8 *of Russia, but value in* "pen.," *and* "markka" *instead of* "Kop."

Wove paper. Perf. 14 × 14½.

2 pen., orange (Type 4)	0	1
5 pen., green (Type 4)	0	1
10 pen. rose (Type 8)	0	2
20 pen., indigo (Type 4)	0	4
1 markka, purple and green (Type 5)	1	2

GREECE.

1901. *Olympian issue. Surcharged in* red.

25 l. (A.M.) on 1 dr., blue	0	1
1 dr. ,, on 5 dr., green	1	4
2 dr. ,, on 10 dr., brown	2	6

INDIA.

1900. *For use of the* China Expeditionary Force. *Overprinted* "C. E. F." *in* black.

½ anna, green	0	1
1 ,, plum	0	2
2 annas, ultramarine	0	4
2½ ,, green	0	5
3 ,, orange	0	6
4 ,, slate-green	0	8

NEW ZEALAND.

1901. "*Universal Penny Postage.*" *Perf.* 14, 15.

	s.	d.
1d., carmine-rose	0	2

Postage Due Stamps.

(i.) *Large* "N Z." (ii.) *Small* "N Z." (*a*) *Large* "D" *after figure of value.* (*b*) *Small ditto.*

½d., green and red	(ii.)(*a*)	0	1	6d., green and red	(i.)(*b*)	0	10
2d. ,,	(ii.)(*a*)	0	4	8d. ,,	(i.)(*a*)	1	2
3d. ,,	(ii.)(*a*)	0	6	10d. ,,	(i.)(*b*)	1	4
4d. ,,	(ii.)(*b*)	0	8	1s. ,,	(i.)	1	8
5d. ,,	(i.)(*b*)	0	9	2s. ,,	(i.)	3	0

QUEENSLAND.

1899. *Type* 12.

Thin paper, impressed wmk. Crown and Q.

2d., blue	0	6

ROUMANIA.

Wmk. arms. Pink gum.

15 bani, black	0	5	40 bani, dark green	1	0
25 ,, deep blue	0	8	50 ,, orange	1	3

SARAWAK.

1899. *No.* 42 *in Catalogue.*

4 c., in *red*, on 6 c., green	0	9

1900. *Type* 15. *No wmk. Perf.* 14.

1 c., blue and carmine	0	1

SUDAN.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Wmk. Star and Crescent. Perf. 14.

2 mils., brown and black	0	1	10 mils., violet and green	0	4
4 ,, green and brown	0	2	20 ,, carmine and blue	0	8

UNITED STATES.

Special Offer in 1893 *Columbus issue.*

We have purchased from an American client a unique set of colours and shades of this interesting issue. The stamps were selected from many thousands of sheets of each printing as they came from Washington in 1893. Among these sheets *one* only was found of a *rare error*, namely, the 4 c. printed in *dark blue*, instead of in the bright to pale blue colour of the 4 c. Half of this sheet of error of colour was sold in New York some years ago. This error was sold at first for 25 dollars each stamp, and is now priced by American holders at 60 to 70 dollars. As we have been fortunate to secure the second half of the sheet we are now able to offer these stamps in the following form only:—

			£	s.	d.
14	shades of	1 c., blue.			
15	,,	2 c., purple, etc.			
3	,,	3 c., green.			
2	,,	4 c., pale blue.			
6	,,	5 c., brown.			
6	,,	6 c., mauve.			
4	,,	8 c., claret.			
3	,,	10 c., brown.			
2	,,	15 c., green.			
2	,,	30 c., brown-orange.			
1	,,	50 c., steel-blue.			
1	,,	$1 scarlet, and			
1	,,	4 c., error of colour			
(only 100 of which are in existence).					
Price per set, including error			7	10	0
,, ,, ,,		(in pairs)	15	0	0
,, ,, ,,		(blocks of 4)	30	0	0

URUGUAY.

1901. *New Type. Perf.* 14, 15.

1 c., green	0	1

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VOL. XI.

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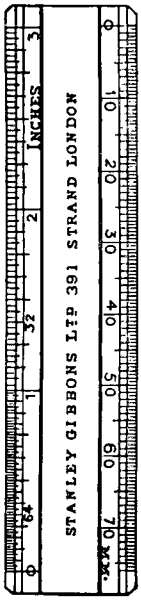

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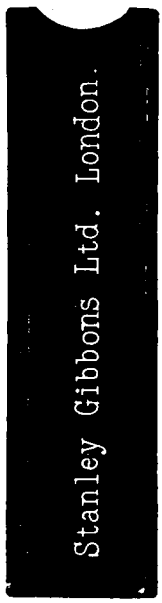

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GREAT BRITAIN.

1900. Types 71, 82. *Colours changed.*
½d., blue-green 0 1 0 1
1s., green and lake.. .. 1 1 0 3

ARMY OFFICIAL.
1900. *Surcharged in* black.
½d., blue-green .. .. — 0 2

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.
1900. No. M. 38 *surcharged in* blue.
1s. on 5s., green and mauve

BARBADOS.

1898. Type 7. *Paper* blued. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
½d., grey and carmine ..
½d., dull green .. ..
1d., rose 0 9
2½d., ultramarine 2 6
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange

The discolouration of the paper is no doubt due to the action of the climate upon the ink employed for the impression, but it is quite as marked as in the case of some of the early Colonial stamps.

BERMUDA.

1901. Type 5 *surcharged in* black.
½d. on 1s., grey 0 5

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. Type 7. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
10s., black and olive-green.. 12 6

Type 6. *Wmk. Crown* CA.
1d., violet and carmine-rose
4d. ,, olive-green.
6d. ,, brown ..

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900. Type 28.
Name and value in second colour.
2 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 2
48 c., grey & brown-lilac ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1899-1900.
Surcharged "REVENUE," *in* black.
10 c., mauve and green .. 1 0
Errors. Surcharged "BEVENUE."
5 c., ultramarine .. ..
10 c., mauve and green ..
25 c., red-brown and green .

1900. *Inscribed* "POSTAGE & REVENUE."
5 c., black and blue on blue 0 4

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14½.
4d., olive-brown 0 6

CANADA.

1901. Type 14.
20 c., olive-green 1 1

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1900. *Stamp surcharged by the Boers, during the occupation of parts of the Cape Colony. Surcharged* "Z. A. R.—1D.—1900."
1d. on 1d., carm. (Type 14) — 30 0

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1900. *Colonial type, &c.*
½d., green 0 1
1d., carmine.. .. .. 0 2

CEYLON.

1900. Type 26. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
15 c., blue 0 4
No. 209 does not exist.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 53, *in* black.
2 c., pale red-brown ..
3 c., dark green .. ..
4 c., yellow .. .. ..
12 c., sage-green and rose ..
15 c., blue .. .. ..

FIJI ISLANDS.

1900. Type 18. *Perf.* 11×12.
½d., greenish black .. 0 1 0 1

GOLD COAST.

1900. Type 3. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
5s., green and lilac ..
10s. ,, brown .. 12 6

HONG KONG.

Date? *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 12.
2 c., rose .. .. ..

1900. *Colours changed. Perf.* 14.
2 c., green 0 1 0 1
4 c., carmine .. ..
5 c., lilac .. .. ..
10 c., blue 0 4

INDIA.

1900. *New colours.*
½ a., grey 0 1
½ a., pea-green 0 1
1 a., carmine 0 2
2 a., violet 0 3
2½ a., blue 0 4

FOR USE WITH THE CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
1900. *Surcharged* "C. E. F.", *in* black.
½ a., carmine .. ..
½ a., green 0 1
1 a., plum 0 2
2 a., ultramarine 0 4
2½ a., green 0 5
3 a., orange 0 6
4 a., slate-green 0 8
8 a., mauve .. .. ..
12 a., brown on red .. ..
1 r., carmine and green ..

1901. *New colours.*
½ a., grey .. .. ..
½ a., pea-green .. ..
1 a., carmine .. ..
2 a., violet .. .. ..
2½ a., blue .. .. ..

SERVICE STAMPS.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 58, *in* black.
½ a., grey .. .. ..
½ a., pea-green .. ..
1 a., carmine .. ..
2 a., violet .. .. ..
2½ a., blue .. .. ..

STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN NATIVE STATES.

CHAMBA.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 3

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

FARIDKOT.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 3
12 a., brown on red .. ..

JHIND.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 3, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine .. ..

NABHA.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 2, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 4

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

ALWAR

1900. Type 1 *redrawn. Pin-perf.* 12.
½ a., emerald-green .. 0 1

BUSSAHIR.

1900. *Types of* 1896. (*a*) *Perf. as before.*
12 a., green (brown-lake) ..
1 r., ultramarine (mauve)..

(*b*) *Pin-perf.*
1 a., vermilion (mauve) ..
2 a., yellow (brown-lake) ..
4 a., violet (,,) ..
12 a., green (rose) .. ..
1 r., ultramarine .. ..

Varieties. Imperf.
2 a., yellow (lake) .. ..
4 a., violet (,,) 3 6
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..
8 a., brown (,,) ..
8 a. ,, (blue-green) ..
12 a., green (lake) .. ..
1 r., ultramarine (lake) ..

Types of 1899-1900. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., violet (rose) 0 3
½ a. ,, (lake) 2 0
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (lake) ..
½ a. ,, (mauve)..
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 6
1 a. ,, (lake) ..

Varieties. Imperf.
½ a., violet (rose) 0 6
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (mauve).. 0 4
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 0
1 a. ,, (lake) ..

Same types, and new ones for 2 a. *and* 4 a. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 9
2 a., orange-yellow (blue)*
2 a., orange-brown (mauve)
2 a., yellow (rose) 1 6
2 a. ,, (mauve) .. 1 6
2 a., brown (,,) ..
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) .. 2 0

Imperf.
½ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 6
2 a., orange-brown (mauve) 5 0
2 a., yellow (mauve) ..
2 a., brown (,,) .. 2 6
4 a., claret (rose) .. ..* 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..

All the above are surcharged with a small monogram, formed of the letters "R.S.

1900 (?). *With larger monogram,* "R.N.S."

Types of 1896. *Large perf.*
4 a., violet (mauve) ..
12 a., green (,,) ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

The same, imperf.
2 a., yellow (lake) 2 6
12 a., green („) 5 0
1 r., ultramarine (rose) .. 7 6

Types of 1899–1900. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., violet (mauve) .. 0 6
½ a., blue („) .. 0 9
1 a., dull olive (mauve) ..
2 a., orange-yellow (rose)*

The same, imperf.
½ a., violet (mauve) ..
½ a., blue (rose) .. ..
1 a., dull olive (mauve) ..
2 a., orange-yellow (rose)* 1 0

The 2 a. stamps marked * are of the type without the characters for *do* at the lower left or the hyphen before "STATE."

DHAR.

1900. Type 1. *Imperf. With oval seal.*
¼ a., black on orange .. 0 1
2 a. „ yellow .. 1 9

Errors, with the three characters for pice transposed: (*a*) Thus—2nd, 3rd, 1st. (*b*) 3rd, 2nd, 1st.
½ p., black on red (*a*) .. 2 6
½ p. „ „ (*b*) .. 7 6

Type 2. *Pin-perf.* 12.
¼ a., deep rose .. ..
1 a., bright mauve .. ..
2 a., deep green .. ..

DUTTIA.

1900. Type 4, *as before.*
¼ a., rose on white ..
½ a., black on yellow-green
2 a. „ buff-yellow .. 0 6

HYDERABAD.

1900. Type 3 *surcharged with Indian characters, in* black.
¼ a. on ½ a., vermilion

KISHENGARH.

1899. *Square type. Imperf.* (June, 1900.)*
1 a., green 0 4
1 a., blue .. .. ..
1 a., green (pin-perf.) ..

1899–1900.
Rectangular types. Imperf. (Feb.)*
¼ a., green 2 0
¼ a., carmine 0 2
¼ a., green .. .. .. — 1 0
¼ a., carmine .. ..
¼ a., blue 0 2
¼ a., lilac 1 6
¼ a., grey-blue 1 0
1 a., lilac 0 6
1 a., mauve 0 3
1 a., pink 1 0
1 r., green 4 0

Tête-bêche, pairs.
¼ a., carmine 2 0
1 a., mauve 3 0

The same. Pin-perf.
¼ a., green 0 6
¼ a., bright rose 0 1
¼ a., pink .. .. ..
¼ a., green 0 2
¼ a., sage-green .. ..
¼ a., blue 0 2 0 1
¼ a., bluish slate .. ..
1 a., lilac 0 3
1 r., green 2 6

Tête-bêche, pairs.
¼ a., carmine 2 0
½ a., green 2 0

Varieties. Imperf. vertically.
¼ a., green .. .. ..
¼ a. „ (pair) 2 0

LAS BELA.

1899. Type 1. Granite *paper.*
½ a., on greenish grey ..

NEPAL.

1900. Type 2. *Native paper. Pin-perf.*
½ a., black-brown 0 1

ORCHA.

1900. *Wove paper. Perf.* 13.
¼ a., red .. .. ..
1 a., mauve .. .. ..
2 a., orange-yellow ..
4 a., dark green .. ..
Set of 4, used, 1/3.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Variety. Imperf.
4 a., dark green .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

1899. Type 1. *Wmk.* Type 2. *Perf.*
½ ch., bright mauve .. 0 1
2 ch., pale pink 0 4

JAMAICA.

1900. *Pictorial label.* (Aug.)*
Wmk. Crown CC. *Perf.* 14.
1d., red 0 2 0 1

LABUAN.

1900. *North Borneo stamps surcharged, Centre in* black.
2 c., green (Type 26) .. 0 2
4 c., yellow-brown (Jan.)* .. 0 2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)* .. 0 2
5 c., blue (Type 28) .. 0 3

MALTA.

1900. *New type.* (Feb. '01.)*
½d., brown 0 1 0 1

MAURITIUS.

No. 131*b* should be "15 c.," not "5 c."

1900. Black *surcharge.* (Aug.)*
4 c. on 16 c., chestnut .. 0 4

Type 36. *New colours.*
1 c., grey and black ..
2 c., lilac and violet ..
4 c. „ carm. on yell.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Date ? Types 31, 32; *wmks.* 33, 34.
5s., purple (p. 10×11) ..
20s., ultramarine (p. 10×11) ..
20s. „ (p. 11½×11) ..

1900. Type 23, *surcharged in* blue. *Perf.* 12×11.
10s., violet and carmine ..

Wmk. Crown and N S W.
2½d., purple (Die I.), p. 11 ..
7½d., brown (p. 12×11½) ..
10d., purple (p. 11×11½) ..

Error. Without surcharge.
10d., red-brown (p. 12×11½)

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. *Wmk.* NZ *and Star. Perf.* 11.
½d., yellow-green (Type 23) 0 1 0 1
½d., black („ 13) 0 3 0 3
1d., carmine („ 29) 0 2 0 1
2d., purple („ 25) 0 3 0 1
2d., violet („ 15) 0 6 0 6
1s., brown-red (?) .. ..

No wmk. Perf. 11.
3d., orange-brown (28) .. 0 5
4d., brown and blue (24) .. 2 0
6d., carmine-rose (31) .. 1 0
1s., brown-red (34) 2 0

New type. Wmk. as above. Perf. 11.
1½d., brown 0 2

1901. *New type. No. wmk. Perf.* 14, etc.
1d., carmine 0 2

POSTAL FISCALS.
Additions to list under Type 24.
£3 10s., rose .. .. ..
£4 10s., olive-brown ..
There are also higher values up to £100, available for postage, if required.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.
Dec., 1899–1900. (March, 1900.)*
List of varieties.
1. Large "N Z."
(*a*) *Large letter in value.*
½d., green and red 0 1
8d. „ „ .. ..
1s. „ „ 1 8
2s. „ „ 3 0
(*b*) *Small letter in value.*
5d., green and red 0 9
6d. „ „ 0 10
8d. „ „ .. ..
10d. „ „ 1 4

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

2. Small "N Z."
(*a*) *Large letter in value.*
½d., green and red 0 1
1d. „ „ 0 2 0 2
2d „ „ 0 4
3d. „ „ 0 6
(*b*) *Small letter in value.*
1d., green and red .. .. — 0 3
2d. „ „ 0 4
4d. „ „ 0 8 0 8

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1900. Types 21, 22. *Wmk. Crown* CA.
5d., purple .. .. ..
1s., black 1 6 2 0

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. *Centre in* black.
2 c., green (Type 35) ..
4 c. „ (Jan.)* .. 0 2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)* .. 0 2
5 c., blue (Type 37) ..

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14. (May.)*
½d., lilac and green .. 0 1
1d. „ red .. 0 2
2d. „ yellow .. 0 3
2½d. „ blue .. 0 4
5d. „ brown .. 0 7
6d. „ violet .. 0 8
1s., green and black ..
2s. 6d. „ blue ..
10s. „ brown ..

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

(*See* November Supplement to Catalogue.)

QUEENSLAND.

1900. Type 22. *Wmk.* Type 6. *Perf.* 13.
2s., greenish blue 2 6

SARAWAK.

1899. No. 41, *with surcharge inverted.*
2 c., in black, on 12 c. ..

1900–01. Type 5. *No wmk. Perf.* 14.
1 c., slate-blue and carmine 0 1
20 c., bistre and mauve .. 0 8

SEYCHELLES.

1900. Types 1. 4.
Wmk. and perf. as before.
2 c., orange-brown & green 0 1
6 c., carmine 0 2
15 c., ultramarine 0 4
75 c., yellow and violet .. 1 4
1 r. 50 c., grey and carmine 2 6
2 r. 25 c., lilac and green .. 3 9

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1900. Type 4. *Perf.* 11½, 12½, *or compound, large holes.*
9d., red-lilac .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1900. *Surcharged as* Type 52, *but the letters wider apart.*
½d., green .. .. ..
1d., rose .. .. ..
2d., violet .. .. ..
2½d., deep blue .. ..
4d., violet .. .. ..
5d., brown .. .. ..
6d., blue .. .. ..

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1901. *Centre in* black.
½d., pale green .. ..
1d., carmine .. ..
2d., red-brown .. ..
4d., sage-green .. ..
6d., violet .. .. ..
1s., olive-green .. ..
2s. 6d., brown .. ..
5s., orange-yellow .. ..
10s., violet on yellow ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Stamps surcharged with new name, in* black. *Stamps of Negri Sembilan.* (March.)*

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 c., lilac and green		0 2
2 c. ,, brown		
3 c. ,, black		
5 c. ,, olive		0 9
10 c. ,, orange		
20 c., green and olive	1 0	1 0
25 c., lilac and carmine		
50 c., green and black	3 0	

Stamps of Perak. (March, April.)*

5 c., lilac and olive	0	9
10 c. ,, orange	0	6
$1, green and pale green	4	0
$2 ,, carmine		
$5 ,, ultramarine		
$10 ,, ochre		

With new name engraved.

$1, green and emerald	
$2 ,, carmine	
$5 ,, blue	
$25 ,, orange	

PERAK.

1900. Types 2, 3 *surcharged, in* black. (Oct., Nov.)*

1 c. on 2 c., lilac & brown	0	1	
1 c. on 4 c. ,, carm.	0	3	
1 c. on 5 c. ,, ochre	0	2	
1 c. on 2 c., green and carm.			
3 c. on 8 c., lilac and blue	0	3	
3 c. on 50 c., green & black	0	6	
3 c. on $1 ,, emerald	1	0	
3 c. on $2 ,, carm.	1	0	

Variety. No stop after "Cent."

3 c. on 50 c., green & black	1	6

SELANGOR.

1900. Type 2, *surcharged in* black.

1 c. on 50 c., green & black	
3 c. on 50 c. ,, ,,	

SUDAN.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. *Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf.* 14.

2 mil., black and brown	0	1
4 ,, brown and green	0	2
10 ,, green and mauve	0	4
20 ,, blue and carmine	0	8

TASMANIA.

1900. *New types and wmk. Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., deep green	0	1
2½d., deep blue	0	4
3d., brown	0	5
4d., orange-brown	0	6
5d., ultramarine	0	7
6d., carmine	0	8

Complete set of 8 values, 2/6, unused.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
FISCALS USED POSTALLY.		
Nov. 30, 1900. Types 52, 53 *surcharged* "REVENUE," *in* black.		
3d., chestnut		
2s. 6d., lake		

TONGA.

Type 16. *Centre inverted.*

7½d., black and green	

TRANSVAAL.

(*See* November Supplement to Catalogue.)

TRINIDAD.

1900. Type 11. *Colour changed.*

5s., lilac and mauve	

TURKS ISLANDS.

1900. *New type.* (Feb. '01.)*

½d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
2d., black-brown	0	3
2½d., blue	0	4
4d., orange	0	6
6d., violet	0	8
1s., purple-brown	1	4
2s., violet	2	8
3s., brown-lake	4	0

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

POSTAL FISCALS.

1899. Type 51. *Wmk.* Type 18.

2s. 6d., lilac		
3s., lilac		

PART II.

AFGHANISTAN.

1876-77. Types 27 *to* 31. Wove *paper.*

Shahi, green			
Sunar ,,			
Abasi ,,			
½ rupee ,,			
1 ,, ,,			
Shahi, yellow			

1884(?). Type 39 *Thin white wove paper.*

2 abasi, black	

1900. Type 44, *dated* 1316.

2 a., black on dull pink	
2 a. ,, magenta	

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1901. Type 68. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*

3 c., orange	0	1
15 c., slate-blue	0	5

AUSTRIA.

1900. *Current types.*

Error, with numerals inverted.

1 h., lilac	

Perf. 10½.

6 h., orange	
20 h., brown	
25 h., ultramarine	
30 h., mauve	
40 h., pale green	
50 h., pale blue	
1 kr., rose	
2 kr., lavender	

Perf. compound of 10½ *and* 12½, 13.

50 h., pale blue	

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 10½.

2 h., brown	
3 h. ,,	
5 h. ,,	
100 h. ,,	

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 12½, 13.

5 pi. on 1 kr., rose	

Perf. 10½.

2 pi. on 50 h., pale blue	

HUNGARY.

1901. *Current types.*

1 f., violet		
20 f., brown		
35 f., red-lilac		
2 k., blue		
5 k., claret		

BOSNIA.

Type 2. *Perf.* 10½.

1 h., black	0	1
2 h., grey	0	1
5 h., green		
6 h., brown	0	1
20 h., rosine	0	3
30 h., pale brown	0	5

Perf. 12½ × 10½.

3 h., yellow	

Perf. 12½.

40 h., orange	

New type. Perf. 12½. (Jan. '01.)*

1 k., carmine	1	3
2 k., ultramarine	2	6

BELGIUM.

1900. Type 32. *White paper. Perf.* 14.

1 fr., orange	1	2
2 fr., lilac	2	3

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 14.

10 c., carmine	
50 c., grey	
1 fr., ochre	

CONGO STATE.

1900. *Centres in* black. *Perf.* 15.

5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
25 c., blue	0	4
50 c., olive-green	0	8

BRAZIL.

Type 41. *Perf.* 9.

1,000 r., green and mauve	2	0

Varieties of Type 40.

Without frame to central oval.

100 r., carmine-red	
100 r., carmine-rose	

With centre smaller.

200 r., blue	

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 72. *Perf.* (?)

10 r., green (?)	
20 r. ,,	
300 r., pale blue (perf. 12½ × 11)	

BULGARIA.

1900.

Type 7. *Thin, greyish paper. Perf.* (?)

1 st., dull lilac	
5 st., yellow-green	
10 st., salmon	
15 st., yellow	
25 st., dull blue	

CHILI.

1900. Type 16.

10 c., yellow		
"5" on 30 c., carmine	0	4

FISCAL USED FOR POSTAGE.

1900. *New type, figure in each corner.*

5 c., blue	

CHINA.

1900. Type 28. *Colour changed.*

10 c., lilac	

COLOMBIA.

CUCUTA.

1900. Black *on various papers.* (June.)*

Imperf.

1 c. on yellow	
2 c. on rose	
5 c. on green	

Perf.

1 c. on blue-green	
2 c. on ,,	
5 c. on pink	
10 c. on ,,	
20 c. on yellow	

Surcharged "Andez B. Fernandez."

(*a*) *In* green. (*b*) *In* black.

5 c. on white (*a*)	
10 c. on pink (*b*)	
20 c. on yellow (*b*)	

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

TOLIMA.

1900 (?). Type 22. *Perf.* 12.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 c., vermilion		

COREA.

1900. No. 13 *surcharged in* black.

1 on 25 p., lake		

No. 3 *surcharged in* brown-red.

1 on 5 p., green	2	6

Surcharged with characters. On No. 15 *in* brown-red, *on* No. 16 *in* black.

2 cheun, blue	1	0
3 ,, brown-red ..	1	6

New types. (Jan. '01.)*

2 re, grey	0	1
1 ch., green	0	1
4 ,, carmine	0	2
5 ,, rose-pink	0	3
6 ,, blue	0	3
15 ,, grey-violet		
20 ,, red		
25 ,, red-brown		

COSTA RICA.

1901. *New types. Centres in first colour.*

1 cent., blk. & green ..	0	1
2 ,, ,, vermilion ..	0	2
5 ,, ,, pale blue ..	0	3
10 ,, ,, yell.-brown	0	5
20 ,, ,, lake ..	0	9
50 ,, blue and lilac ..	1	10
1 col., black and olive ..	4	0
2 ,, ,, carmine ..	7	6
5 ,, ,, brown ..		
10 ,, brn.-red & pale grn.		

CRETE.

1901. *Types of* 1900, *without surcharge.*

25 l., blue		
50 l., lilac		
1 dr., dull violet		
2 dr., brown		
5 dr., green and black ..		

DENMARK.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1900. *Perf.* 13×12½. (Aug.)*

1 c., green		
5 c., blue		

ICELAND.

1901. Type 2. *Same wmk.*
Perf. 14×13½.

25 aur, blue & yellow-brown	0	6

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1901. Type 52. *Perf.* 14×13½.

4 aur, grey	0	1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 12, 14.

½ c., blue (p. 14)	0	1
½ c., rose (p. 14)	0	1
1 c., olive-green (p. 14) ..	0	1
2 c., deep green (p. 14) ..	0	2
5 c., red-brown (p. 14) ..	0	5
10 c., orange (p. 12)	0	10
20 c., lilac (p. 12)	1	6
50 c., grey-black (p. 12) ..	4	0
1 peso, brown (p. 12) ..	7	6

Types of the 5 c. *and* 1 peso *of* 1899.

½ c., black (imperf.) ..		
½ c. ,, (,,) ..		
½ c. ,, (p. 11½) ..		
½ c. ,, (,,) ..		

ECUADOR.

POSTAL FISCALS.

1900. Type P 5, *dated* "1899–1900," *surcharged vertically, in* black. (Oct.)*

5 c. on 1 c., green		
5 c. on 2 c., brown		
5 c. on 4 c., orange	0	4
10 c. on 5 c. on 50 c., lilac ..		

Without surcharge.

10 c., blue		

FRANCE.

1900. Type 10. *Variety* (*a*).

50 c., carmine	1	0

New types. (Jan. '01.)*

1 c., grey	0	1
2 c., claret	0	1
3 c., orange	0	1
4 c., brown	0	1
5 c., green	0	1
10 (c.), carmine-red	0	2
15 (c.), orange	0	2
20 (c.), claret	0	3
25 (c.), blue	0	4
30 (c.), lilac	0	4
40 (c.), red and pale blue ..	0	6
50 (c.), brown and lavender .	0	7
1 fr., lake and yellow-green	1	1
2 fr., slate and dull yellow.	2	2
5 fr., deep blue and buff ..	5	3

FOR OFFICES ABROAD.

CHINA.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

2 fr., brown on azure .	2	6
"25" on 1 fr., olive-green ..	25	0

EGYPT.

Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," *in* black.

50 c., carmine (*a*)	0	8
2 fr., brown on azure ..	2	6

Surcharged "PORT-SAID," *in* black.

2 fr., brown on azure ..	2	6

MOROCCO.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

2 pes. on 2 fr., brn. on azure	2	6

TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

8 pi. on 2 fr., brn. on azure	2	6

Surcharged with Types 2 *and* 3.

5 c., yellow-green (C) ..	0	1
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown (B) ..	2	6

Surcharged with Types 4 *and* 3.

5 c., yellow-green (C) ..	0	1
10 c., black on lilac (*a*) (B) .	0	2
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown (B) ..	2	6

Surcharged with Types 6 *and* 3.

8 pi. on 2 fr., brown ..	2	6
20 pi. on 5 fr., lilac		

ZANZIBAR.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

20 a. on 2 fr., brown on azure	2	6
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac (*b*) ..	6	0

FRENCH COLONIES.

ANJOUAN.

1900. Type 1.

10 c., rose-red	0	2
15 c., grey-blue	0	3
25 c., blue	0	4
50 c., brown on azure ..	0	8

Also issued for *Dahomey, French Guiana, French Guinea, Grand Comoro, Guadeloupe, Indian Settlements, Indo-China, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Oceanic Settlements, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon,* and *Senegal.*

FRENCH CONGO.

1900. Type 4, *surcharged* "VALEUR" *and numerals.*

"5" on 20 c., red on green		
"15" on 30 c., cinnamon ..		

Type 4. *Supplied in error!*

10 c., rose-red		
15 c., grey-blue		
25 c., blue		
50 c., brown on azure ..		

The same were also furnished, *in error,* for *French Soudan.*

OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS.

1900. Type 1. *Perf.* 14×13½.

5 c., yellow-green		

GERMANY.

WURTEMBERG.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE STAMP.

1900. Type 51.

25 pf., orange (?)		

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 14.

2 pf., slate-grey (Type 11) .	0 1	0 1
3 m., violet-black	3 9	0 6
5 m., black and lake ..	6 3	

POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

1900. *Provisional Issue,* 3 *varieties.*

5 Pfg. on 10 pf., carmine ..		
5 Pf. on 10 pf. ,, ..		
5 pf on 10 pf. ,, ..		

New Issue, surcharged.

3 pf., brown	0	1
5 pf., green	0	1
10 pf., carmine	0	2
20 pf., ultramarine	0	4
25 pf., blk. & oran. on *yellow*	0	5
30 pf. ,, ,, on *buff* ..	0	6
40 pf. ,, carmine ..	0	7
50 pf. ,, purple on *buff.*	0	8
80 pf. ,, carm. on *pale red*	1	2
1 mark, carmine	1	4
2 ,, blue	2	8
3 ,, violet	4	0

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1900. *New Issue, surcharged.*

3 c. on 3 pf.	0	1
5 c. on 5 pf.	0	1
10 c. on 10 pf.	0	2
25 c. on 20 pf.	0	4
30 c. on 25 pf.	0	5
35 c. on 30 pf.	0	6
50 c. on 40 pf.	0	8
60 c. on 50 pf.	0	9
1 p. on 80 pf.	1	2
1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark ..	1	4
2 p. 50 c. on 2 ,, ..	2	6
3 p. 75 c. on 3 ,, ..	3	8
6 p. 25 c. on 5 ,, ..	6	3

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

10 para on 5 pf.	0	1
20 ,, 10 pf.	0	2
1 piastre on 20 pf.	0	4
1½ ,, 25 pf.	0	5
1½ ,, 30 pf.	0	6
2 ,, 40 pf.	0	8
2½ ,, 50 pf.	0	9
4 ,, 80 pf.	1	2
5 ,, 1 mark ..	1	4
10 ,, 2 ,, ..	2	8
15 ,, 3 ,, ..	4	0

GERMAN COLONIES.

CAMEROONS.

1900. *New types.* (Feb. '01.)*

2 pf., grey		
3 pf., brown	0	1
5 pf., green	0	1
10 pf., carmine	0	2
20 pf., blue	0	4
25 pf., black & red on *yellow*	0	5
30 pf. ,, oran. on *buff*	0	6
40 pf. ,, carmine ..	0	7
50 pf. ,, violet on *buff*	0	8
80 pf. ,, carmine ..	1	2
1 m., carmine	1	4
2 m., blue	2	8
3 m., violet	4	0
5 m., carmine and black ..	6	6

The same set is issued for *Caroline Islands, German New Guinea, German South West Africa, Marianne Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa,* and *Togo.*

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1900. *New types.* (Feb. '01.)*

2 pesa, brown	0	1
3 ,, green	0	2
5 ,, carmine	0	2
10 ,, blue	0	4
15 ,, black and orange ..	0	6
20 ,, ,, carmine .	0	8
25 ,, ,, violet ..	0	9
40 ,, ,, carmine .	1	3
1 rupee, blue	1	10
2 rupees, violet	3	8
3 ,, carmine and black	5	6

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

1900. Types 9 *and* 10 *surcharged* "Marianen," *in* black.

3 pf., brown .. .. ..
5 ,, green .. .. ..
10 ,, carmine .. ..
20 ,, ultramarine .. ..
25 ,, orange .. ..
50 ,, red-brown .. ..

Set of 5 without 50 pf., unused, 8/6.

GREECE.

1900. *Various stamps surcharged in* black. Type 2. *Athens print. Imperf.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue .. o 4 o 2
20 l. on 25 l., indigo .. o 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine .. o 9
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 1 6
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, .. 3 o

Errors. With double surcharge.
20 l. on 25 l., blue .. ..

With surcharge inverted.
20 l. on 25 l., blue .. ..

The same. Perf. 11½.
20 l. on 25 l., dull blue .. o 4
20 l. on 25 l., indigo .. o 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine ..
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 1 6
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, .. 3 o

Perf. 13½.
2 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 3 6

Belgian print.
2 dr. on 40 l., violet (imp.).
2 dr. on 40 l. ,, (p. 11½)

Type 1. *Imperf.* (*a*) *Figures on back.* (*b*) *No figures.*

30 l. on 40 l., lilac on cream (*b*) o 9
30 l. on 40 l., purple ,, (*b*) o 9
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, (*b*) o 8
50 l. on 40 l., buff ,, (*a*) o 9 o 6
3 dr. on 10 l., orange ,, (*b*) 4 o
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on blue (*a*) 6 o

The same. Perf. 11½.
30 l. on 40 l., pur. on cream (*b*) o 9
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, (*b*) o 8
50 l. on 40 l., buff ,, (*a*) o 9 o 6
3 dr. on 10 l., orange ,, (*b*) 4 3
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on blue (*a*) 5 6

Surcharged "A M" *and value. Imperf.*
Type 2. *Belgian print.*

25 l. on 40 l., purple ..
50 l. on 25 l., blue .. ..

Type 1. (*a*) *Figures on back.* (*b*) *No figures.*

1 dr. on 40 l., bistre on blue (*a*) 1 6
2 dr. on 5 l., grn. on cream (*b*) 3 o

"A.M." *and value on the Olympic Games issue.* Red *surcharge.*

5 l. on 1 dr., blue .. .. o 6
25 l. on 40 l., mauve ..
50 l. on 2 dr., bistre ..
1 dr. on 5 dr., green ..
2 dr. on 10 dr., brown ..

With double surcharges.

25 l. on 40 l., mauve ..
50 l., in black, and 25 l., in red, on 40 l., mauve ..

Type 2. *Athens print. Perf.* 9.

5 l., light green .. ..
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine ..

This appears to be a local perforation, done at the Post Office at Astoko.

GUATEMALA.

1898. Type 22 *surcharged with* Type 23 *and with a large figure* "1" *at each side.*

1 c. on 12 c., carmine ..

1900. Type 16*a surcharged* "1900" *and value, in* red.

1 c. on 5 c., purple .. ..

Same type. New colours. Perf. 12.

1 c., deep green .. .. o 1
2 c., rose-red .. .. o 1
5 c., blue .. .. .. o 2
6 c., light green .. .. o 3
10 c., pale brown .. .. o 3
20 c., purple .. .. .. o 5
25 c., yellow .. .. .. o 6

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

POSTAL FISCALS.

Various fiscal stamps are stated to have been surcharged "1900" and used for postage. We await further information before cataloguing them.

HOLLAND.

CURACAO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1900. *Current type. Dic?*

30 c., green and black ..

SURINAM.

Nos. 78 *and* 79 *should be* "50 c.," *instead of* "25 c."

ITALY.

FOR USE IN CRETE.

1900. Type 22 *surcharged* "1 PIASTRA 1," *in* red.

1 pi. on 25 c., blue .. .. o 4

JAPAN.

1900. Type 26. *Perf.* 12½.

1½ sen, pale ultramarine .. o 1 o 1

Surcharged for use in China.

1½ sen, ultramarine (black) .. o 1

MEXICO.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1900. *Stamps of* 1899 *surcharged in* blk.

1 c., green .. .. .
2 c., vermilion .. ..
3 c., brown .. .. ..
5 c., deep blue .. ..
10 c., lilac and yellow-brown
15 c., lavender and lilac ..
20 c., vermilion and deep blue

PARAGUAY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 11½. (Feb. '01.)*

2 c., dull grey .. .. o 1
3 c., light brown .. ..
5 c., deep green .. .. o 1
8 c., marone .. ..
10 c., carmine .. .. o 2
24 c., dark blue .. ..

Telegraph stamps used for postage. (Feb. '01.)*

5 c. on 30 c., grey and green
10 c. on 50 c., violet ,,
40 c., vermilion and grey .. o 6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1901. *New type. Inscribed* "OFICIAL."

1 c., blue .. .. ..
2 c., carmine .. ..
4 c., dark brown .. ..
5 c., dark green .. ..
8 c., light brown .. ..
10 c., carmine-rose .. ..
20 c., deep blue .. ..

PERSIA.

1900. *Stamps of* 1898, *with violet surcharge across* 2 *stamps.*

1 ch., grey .. .. ..
2 ,, brown .. ..
3 ,, lilac .. .. ..
4 ,, vermilion .. ..
5 ,, yellow (pair) .. o 4
8 ,, orange .. .. ..
12 ,, carmine .. ..

Stamps of 1899, *with a second surcharge in the centre of a block of* 4.

1 ch., grey .. .. ..
4 ,, vermilion .. ..
5 ,, yellow .. ..
10 ,, blue .. .. ..
12 ,, carmine .. ..

No. 147 *surcharged with large figure* "5" *and Arabic characters, in* violet.

"5" on 8 ch., brown .. o 3

PERU.

1900. Types 30 *and* 28.

10 c., black .. .. .. o 8
1 sol, lake .. .. ..

New type. (Oct.)*

22 c., black and green .. 1 3

PORTUGAL.

1900. Type 38. *Perf.* 11½.

500 r., black on azure ,,

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

MACAO.

1894. "Type 6" *should be* "Type 15." *Errors. With inverted surcharge.*

1 a. on 5 r. .. ..
31 a. on 200 r. .. ..

Double surcharge, one inverted.

8 a. on 50 r. .. .. ..

1900. Type 27. *Figures* carmine *on the* 78 avos, black *on the others.*

5 avos, brown .. .. o 2
10 ,, dull blue .. .. o 4
15 ,, pale olive-green .. o 6
20 ,, brown on straw .. o 8
78 ,, black on azure .. 2 6

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1898 *issue. With double surcharge, one slanting.*

2½ r., olive-yellow .. ..

1900. Type 2 *surcharged.* (Sept.)*

(*a*) *In* carmine.

25 r. on 5 r., orange ..

(*b*) *Perforated down the centre and each half surcharged in* mauve.

50 r. on half of 20 r., lavender

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1900. Type 18 *surcharged in* black.

1½ r. on 2 t., blue .. ..

Type 18. *Figures* carmine *on the* 1 rupee, black *on the others.*

12 tangas, blue on rose ..
1 rupee, black on blue ..
2 rupees, violet on yellow .

TIMOR.

1900. Type 7. *Figures* carmine *on the* 78 avos, black *on the others.*

10 avos, blue .. .. ..
20 ,, brown on straw ..
78 ,, black on azure ..

ROUMANIA.

1900 (?). *Current types. Wmk.* "P. R." *Perf.* 11½.

5 b., emerald .. .. 2 o
10 b., rose-red 2 6
15 b., black .. .. ..

Compound perf., 11½ *and* 13½.

5 b., emerald .. .. 1 o
10 b., rose-red 1 6
15 b., black 2 6
25 b., light blue 1 6

Thin paper, no wmk. Pink *gum. Perf.* 11½.

1 b., pale brown .. .. o 1
3 b., red-brown .. .. o 1
5 b., emerald .. .. o 1
10 b., rose-red .. .. o 2
15 b., black .. .. .. o 3
25 b., blue .. .. .. o 4

Wmk. large Arms, covering 25 *stamps.* Pink *gum. Perf.* 11½.

1 b., pale brown .. .. o 1
3 b., red-brown .. .. o 2
5 b., emerald .. .. o 2
10 b., rose-red .. .. o 3
15 b., black .. .. .. o 5
25 b., deep blue .. .. o 8
40 b., dark green .. .. 1 o
50 b., orange 1 3
1 l., grey-brown and rose ..
2 l., orange and brown ..

RUSSIA.

LEVANT POST OFFICES.

1900. *Current stamps surcharged.*

(*a*) *In* blue. (*b*) *In* red. (*c*) *In* black.

4 pa. on 1 k., orange (*a*) .. o 2
4 ,, on 1 k. ,, (*c*) ..
10 ,, on 2 k., green (*b*) .. o 3
1 pi. on 10 k., blue (*b*) .. o 11

FINLAND.

1901. Types 4, 5, 7, 8, *of Russia, with values in* pennia *and* marks.

2 p., yellow (4) .. .. o 1
5 p., green (4) .. .. o 1
10 p., carmine (8) .. .. o 2
20 p., blue (4) .. .. o 4
1 m., mauve and green (5). 1 2
10 m., black and grey (7) .. 10 6

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

SALVADOR.

Type 74 is incorrect; it should be a new design, dated 1899. Nos. 224 to 234 are also of this type, but without the Catherine-wheel.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1900. *Type of* 1899, *with wheel in* blue.		
1 c., pale brown		
5 c., orange		
With wheel in red.		
1 c., pale brown		
Type 73 *with* Type 75 *in* mauve.		
5 c., blue-green		
Stamps surcharged "1900," *&c.*		
(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.* (*b*) *Error* "eentavo." (*c*) *Double surcharge.* (*d*) *Surcharge vertical.* (*e*) *Error* "ecntavo."		
(i.) *Stamps of* 1898. Type 73, *without the* Wheel *surcharge.*		
1. *Surcharged* "1900," *in the same type as upon the stamps with value altered.*		
1 c., vermilion		
2. *Surcharged* "1900" *and value; "centavo" in the singular.*		
1 c. on 10 c., blue	4	0
1 c. on 10 c. ,, (*a*) ..		
1 c. on 13 c., brown-lake ..		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..	7	6
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d*) ..		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
2 c. on 13 c., brown-lake ..	2	6
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*)		
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*)		
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*)(*b*)		
2 c. on 20 c., Prussian blue	4	0
2 c. on 20 c. ,, (*a*)	12	6
3 c. on 12 c., purple ..	4	0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) ..		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*c*) ..		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*) .		
3 c. on 50 c., orange ..	4	0
3 c. on 50 c. ,, (*a*) ..	12	6
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue ..	4	0
5 c. on 24 c. ,, (*b*)..		
5 c. on 26 c., brown ..		
5 c. on 1 p., yellow ..	4	0
5 c. on 1 p. ,, (*a*) ..	12	6
3. *Similar surcharge, but* "centavos" *in the plural.*		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*c*) ..		
5 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d*) ..		
4. *With a second figure below* "centavos."		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..		
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue ..		
5. *With figures above and below.*		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..		
6. *With two figures below.*		
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue ..		
(ii.) *The same stamps with the* Wheel, *in* black. *With surcharge* 2.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..	4	0
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) ..		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*) .		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, ..		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
With surcharge 3.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) ..		
5 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d.* up).		
5 c. on 12 c. ,, (*d.* down)		
With surcharge 4.		
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..		
(iii.) *Stamps dated* "1899," *without the* Wheel *surcharge. With surcharge* 2.		
1 c. on 13 c., carmine ..	0	6
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*) ..		
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*) ..	10	0
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*e*) ..		
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*a*) (*e*)		
2 c. on 12 c., deep green ..	4	0
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
2 c. on 13 c., carmine ..	0	6
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*) ..	25	0
2 c. on 13 c. ,, (*e*) ..	30	0
3 c. on 12 c., deep green ..	0	6
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)	10	0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)	20	0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
7. *Surcharged* 1900 1 centavo 1.		
1 c. on 13 c., carmine ..		
(iv.) *Stamps dated* "1899," *with* Wheel *in* black. *With surcharge* 2.		
1 c. on 2 c., pale green ..	0	6
1 c. on 2 c. ,, (*b*)	10	0
1 c. on 13 c., carmine ..	2	0
1 c. on 13 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
2 c. on 12 c., dark green ..	4	0
2 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		
2 c. on 13 c., carmine ..		
3 c. on 12 c., dark green ..		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*)	5	0
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*b*)		
3 c. on 12 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*)		
5 c. on 24 c., blue	4	6
5 c. on 24 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
5 c. on 26 c., rose	1	6
5 c. on 26 c. ,, (*a*) ..		
5 c. on 26 c. ,, (*b*) ..		
5 c. on 26 c. ,, (*a*) (*b*) ..		
New type, dated "1900." *Surcharged with a Shield within rays, in* purple.		
(*a*) *Large surcharge*, 15 mm. *wide.*		
1 c., light green		
2 c., dull pink		
3 c., grey		
5 c., slate-blue		
10 c., dull blue		
13 c., orange		
50 c., rose-red	3	0
(*b*) *Small surcharge*, 12 mm. *wide.*		
1 c., green	0	2
2 c., rose	0	3
3 c., grey-black	0	4
5 c., dull blue	0	5
10 c., bright blue	0	9
12 c., light green	0	10
13 c., yellow-brown	1	0
(*c*) *Small surcharge in* black.		
1 c., light green	0	2
13 c., orange		

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 151, *with* Wheel *in* black.						
1 c., orange	1	0	1	0		
2 c. ,, ...	1	0				
3 c. ,, ...	1	0				
5 c. ,, ...	1	0				
10 c. ,, ...	3	0				
15 c. ,, ...						
25 c. ,, ...						
50 c. ,, ...						

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Nos. 673, 674, 675, 677, 679, 682, 683 are surcharged with Type 203 in *blue.*

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1896 (?). *With* Type 201 *inverted.*		
3 c., yellow-brown (615) ..		
20 c., rose (620)		
1900. *With* Type 203 *in* dark blue. *Without* Wheel.		
1 c., brown		
Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged with Wheel, *in* black, *and* Type 201, (*a*) *in* violet, (*b*) *in* black.		
1 c., orange		
2 c. ,, ...		
3 c. ,, ...		
5 c. ,, ...		
10 c. ,, (*a*)	1	6
15 c. ,, (*b*)		
25 c. ,, (*b*)		
With Official surcharge and without the Wheel.		
1 c., orange		
2 c. ,, ...		
3 c. ,, ...		
5 c. ,, ...		
With Official surcharge and punched with 12 *holes.*		
1 c., orange		
2 c. ,, ...		
3 c. ,, ...		
5 c. ,, ...		
With Official surcharge, Wheel and Shield in rays.		
1 c., orange		
3 c. ,, ...		
Stamps dated "1899," *without Wheel. With Official surcharge and* 12 *holes.*		
12 c., deep green		
13 c., carmine		
With Type 203 *in* blue, *Wheel in* black, *and* 12 *holes.*		
13 c., carmine		
Stamps dated "1900," *with* Type 201, *in* black.		
1 c., light green	0	5
2 c., rose	0	5
3 c., grey-black	0	6
5 c., dull blue	0	9

SAMOA.

1900. Type 2 *surcharged with* Type 9, *in* black.		
2½d. on 2s. 6d., violet ..	0	8

The illustration after No. 48 should be numbered "10," and Nos. 49 to 56 shown as "surcharged with Type 10."

SERVIA.

1900. Type 7. *Ordinary paper. Perf.* (?).		
15 p., lilac		
20 p., yellow		
25 p., blue		
1901. *New type. Perf.* 11½.		
3 dinars, bright pink ..		
5 ,, mauve		

SIAM.

1900. *Type with three-quarter-face portrait to left. Perf.* 14.		
1 att, green		
2 atts, green and red ..		
3 ,, carmine and blue ..		

This type is stated to have been rejected, but some stock of these three values was printed and got into circulation.

SPAIN.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14. (May.)*		
2 c., brown	0	1
5 c., dark green	0	1
10 c., rose-red	0	2
15 c., blue-black	0	3
20 c., black	0	3
25 c., sky-blue	0	4
30 c., bluish green	0	5
40 c., olive-green	0	6
50 c., slate-green	0	7
1 p., magenta on rose ..	1	0
4 p., dark violet	3	9
10 p., orange-brown	9	0

FERNANDO POO.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 14.		
1 m., black		
2 m. ,, ...		
3 m. ,, ...		
4 m. ,, ...		
5 m. ,, ...		
1 c., deep green		
2 c., mauve	0	2
3 c., bright pink	0	3
4 c., deep chocolate ..	0	4
5 c., bright blue	0	4
6 c., orange	0	5
8 c., bronze-green	0	7
10 c., lake	0	8
15 c., dark violet	0	11
20 c., brown	1	3
40 c., orange-brown	2	4
60 c., bright green		
80 c., deep blue		
1 p., red-brown		
2 p., orange-vermilion ..		
Type 7 *surcharged with* "CORREOS" *and with* Type 6, *in* blk., *or with* "CORREOS" *diagonally, in* red.		
5 c., in black, on 10 c., blue		
10 c., blue and red		
Type 11, *surcharged with* Type 3.		
50 c., in violet, on 4 c., oran.		
50 c., in green, on 4 c. ,,		
Double surcharge, in violet *and* green.		
50 c. on 4 c., orange ..		

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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Editorial.

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SOME interesting notes, by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, published in *The London Philatelist* for January, have brought to the front once more the old question, What is a postage stamp? And, as of old, there are almost as many different opinions as there are authorities to pronounce them. Of course, we are all agreed upon some points; the stamps which we buy at the post office, and stick upon our letters to denote prepayment, are certainly postage stamps, and the official seals that are merely used to patch up broken packets are certainly not; but between these there lie various classes, the *status* of which is more open to question. For instance, there are the "Official Stamps," used by Government Departments and issued in some countries in great profusion and variety. What are we to say about these? They may at once be divided into two distinct classes—those with a value indicated upon them, and those bearing no indication of any value. The former are, we believe, usually employed in exactly the same way as ordinary postage stamps, and a letter or packet is stamped according to its weight and destination; and further, in some cases (perhaps in most), the face value of the stamps thus used is charged to the Department using them and credited to the Post Office revenue. In such cases the stamps are, in our opinion, distinctly postage stamps, and fully entitled to be included in the lists. Where no value is indicated the stamp appears to be merely a label showing that the packet to which it is affixed is official, and therefore passes post-free. These can only come under the head of "Frank Stamps," not denoting *postage*, but *exemption* from charge.

Are they Postage Stamps?

We then come to *Special Delivery* and *Registration* stamps, which some would exclude, and, in the case of the second at all events, with some show of reason. But it seems to us that both of these denote a certain portion of the charge for conveyance of a letter to its destination with an extra degree of rapidity or safety. The letter is conveyed by the Post Office, from the place at which it is posted, or handed in, to the addressee, and if it has to be sent any part of the way by special means, or if a receipt has to be given and obtained for it, an extra charge is made for such conveyance and delivery. Such a charge appears to us to be as much part of the postage of the packet as the price of morocco binding and gilt edges is part of the price of a book; if we are content with the ordinary delivery (in "paper covers," so to speak), we can have it at a penny per four ounces; if we want the equivalent of an *edition de luxe*, we must pay more for it; but in both cases the charge surely is *postage*—the cost of the transmission of the letter varying with the circumstances of the case. Where a special stamp is issued for payment of the premium on insurance of the value of a packet, its position is rather different; but in this country and in most others the same adhesive stamps are used for postage, registration, and insurance, and thus all the charges are reckoned together as *postage*. The stamp impressed upon our

Registration envelopes is an apparent exception, but the use of a special stamp for this purpose is in reality a further safeguard against letters enclosed in those envelopes being posted in the ordinary way, and thus subjected to an additional charge on delivery; it does not, we believe, denote any attempt on the part of the Department to separate the charges for ordinary postage from those for registration.

We have left to the last the largest and most important class of all, the Unpaid Letter or, as they should more properly be termed, Postage Due stamps. If we use the latter title, we can hardly fail to perceive that they denote *postage* quite as legitimately as the stamps which indicate prepayment; the only difficulty lies in the fact that the charge collected by means of these stamps is, as a rule, calculated at a higher rate than that of the ordinary postage, and it is therefore argued that part of the charge is a tax, or fine for the offence of non-prepayment. But if we look back to the origin of the higher charge, we shall find that this argument is an entirely fallacious one. Before 1840 prepayment was the exception and not the rule, but the cash that was paid by the receivers of letters was *postage*, just as much as that which, in the minority of cases, was paid by the senders; and one of the reasons for the high rates which were charged in those days was the vast amount of expense involved in the keeping of accounts of the postage on all letters transmitted, in the collecting of postage from door to door, and in the carrying of letters which were refused by the addressees, or which could not be delivered, and were thus never paid for at all. Rowland Hill's great scheme of immense reductions in the postal rates could only be carried out on condition that the reduced rates were prepaid, and for the letters of those who preferred to adhere to the old system higher rates had to be charged. It was a perfectly fair and businesslike arrangement, and has continued in force to this day, and if Postage Due is charged at a higher rate than Postage Prepaid, it is really because its collection gives a greater amount of trouble and greatly delays the postmen on their rounds.

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Mafeking Besieged.

THE article with this heading which appeared in our January number has aroused an amount of interest which we feel to be as flattering as it was unexpected. We should not have alluded to the matter again if it were not for the fact that both the motive and the very meaning of what we wrote have been seriously misinterpreted in more than one quarter. On the one hand there are those who suppose that we absolutely condemned the Mafeking issues as having no standing at all as stamps, and who have paid us the compliment of supposing that our condemnation necessarily consigned them to oblivion and outer darkness, outside the covers of the catalogues; and on the other hand there are those who profess to believe that our publishers, having sold out their stock, had prevailed upon us to write the things down, with a view to renewing the supply at "prairie value."

To the first we would say that the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* does not claim to be a final judge in these matters, neither did he absolutely condemn the stamps in question. The fact that certain issues are unnecessary or speculative (and we believe that these provisionals were, to no small extent, both the one and the other) does not in any way prevent collectors from collecting them, or dealers from dealing in them. To take the very plainest case possible, nothing could be more unnecessary and speculative than the "Seebeck" stamps, supplied, upon certain conditions, to various impecunious republics by a stamp dealer; yet these things, having been issued and used, cannot be excluded from the catalogues. We do not place the "Seebecks" upon the same level at all as the "Mafekings," because we consider the latter of vastly greater interest than the former; but we deeply deplore the existence of both.

To those who think themselves entitled to impute unworthy motives to everyone whose views do not exactly coincide with their own we have no reply to make. It may, however, be necessary to explain to some of our readers that the publishers of the *Monthly Journal* have never attempted in any way to dictate the sentiments that should or should not be expressed by its Editor. The Editorials contain the personal views of the Editor, which are not necessarily shared by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

It is not the first time that we have expressed our opinion as to the necessity for the issue of certain stamps, which we recognise cannot possibly be struck out of the Catalogue, and it is our duty to our readers to state our views upon these matters without reference to personal interests of any kind. There are numbers of stamps, in regard to which the majority of Philatelists would agree that it is a great pity that they ever came into existence, but we do not deny that they do exist, and that having been issued and used they must be recognised.

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Exhibition in Malta.

A CORRESPONDENT in Malta informs us that it was proposed to hold a Philatelic Exhibition at the Industrial Hall, Valetta, on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and that the Duke was expected to open the Exhibition on the 26th inst. Our correspondent kindly promises us an account of the show, which we hope to hear was a great success. H.R.H. will doubtless meet with many a philatelic welcome in his voyage round the Empire, and we trust that he will pick up a few philatelic treasures on the way.

"British Stamp Directory."

WE have received, from the Philatelic Publishing Co., of Birmingham, a copy of the fourth edition of this useful work, which we understand has been fully revised since the last edition was published. Absolute perfection and completeness are not, of course, to be looked for in any directory, and we know of a few collectors whose names do not figure in the book before us, but we have little doubt that, as far as it goes, it is as accurate as circumstances permit. One little point, however, certainly requires correction; on the cover it is stated to be a comprehensive list "of Collectors and Dealers in the British Islands," but we find that, with a very few exceptions, the names of dealers are conspicuous principally by their absence. It is true that the main list is headed "Part I. Collectors," but then the words "and Dealers" should be removed from the cover, as they have no Part allotted to them inside. Part II. consists of a list of no less than seventy-one Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, affording ample evidence of the increasing popularity of the pursuit.

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New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

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PART I.

Barbados.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a curious "fake," against which we wish to warn our readers. It consists of the 1d. of 1882, surcharged "*Revenue*," in script type, in *black*, and is intended to pass as a fiscal used postally, but inquiry in the colony elicited the information that no such stamp had ever existed, even as a fiscal! We see that Moens mentions, also as a fraud, this curiosity further disfigured by being perforated diagonally and each half surcharged "HALF PENNY," vertically.

Bermuda.—According to an interesting letter published in the *Monthly Circular*, there were £250 worth of the provisional Farthing stamps put on sale, and £235 worth were purchased by three speculators; "*they will consequently be of great value to collectors*," says the writer of the letter, who is one of the said speculators, and who fixes the "present market value" at one shilling per stamp, wholesale! A little patient letting-alone will do wonders in a case like this.

Gibraltar.—In reference to the card surcharged "Morocco Agency," to which we alluded in January, we are informed, on good authority, that this form of overprint was an *error*, which was probably not altogether accidental, and that the curiosities thus produced were all bought up at once, without, we believe, their ever reaching Tangiers.

Gold Coast.—We regret to find that an error occurred in our note under this heading last month, the second paragraph of which should commence, "A

correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 6d., *orange*, perf. 14." "Perf. 14" was unfortunately omitted, thus leaving out the pith of the announcement.

Indian Native States.—*Bussahir.*—We rejoice to learn from *The Philatelic Journal of India* that the Post Office of this State is taken over by the Imperial Administration from April 1st, 1901, and the native stamps cease to be available for postage after the 31st March.

Dhar.—The same fate befalls the Post Office of Dhar, and its stamps, upon the same date.

Jhalawar.—We learn from the same source that the native Post Office of this State ceased to do business after October 31st, 1900. Jhalawar has never given any offence to Philatelists, but it is as well that any temptation to do so should be removed.

Kishengarh.—We have received a copy of the current 1 a. stamp in a *slate-grey* shade, which is a rather extreme variety of the very variable *lilac* tint. Our specimen was used on June 1st, 1900.

We have also two new values for this State, 2 and 4 annas; the 2 a. bears a portrait, presumably of the Raja, in an oval frame, inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE" above, and with the name below, value in native characters in the upper corners, and in English in the lower. The 4 a. is of similar type to the current 1 a. Both appear to be printed singly, as before, on paper marked with rectangles in pencil.

Adhesives. 1 a., slate-grey; *pin-perf.*
2 a., pale dull orange ,,
4 a., chocolate; *imperf.*

Malta.—The *M. C.* states that the ½d. cards have a stamp of the same type as that upon the 1d. ones.

Natal.—A correspondent has shown us two envelopes of soldiers' letters which passed out of Ladysmith during the siege without any postage stamps upon them, and with a note stating that no stamps were obtainable. Each of these bears a circular hand-stamp, a little more than an inch in diameter, containing "10 c." in figures nearly three-quarters of an inch high, and this hand-stamp is obliterated with a postmark enclosing the letters "F.B." We presume that "10 c." means 10 *centimes*, but do not understand why this should have been used on purely British letters, instead of the familiar "1d." It was thought necessary no doubt to indicate a charge, even though it was not to be collected.

New Zealand.—We find that we were mistaken last month in stating that the last lot of Postage Due stamps received contained no actual novelties; it includes the 8d. with large "D.", but still in our Die I. Mr. W. Dawson points out to us that Die I. shows the inner line of the frame broken at the top, while Die II. has the frame complete, the circle being smaller in Die II., and this is perhaps the plainest test for the two Dies when seen separately. He also tells us that all the values from 1d. to 10d. exist with small "D.", and the ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 8d. with large "D." He has not yet found the ½d. with the small letter.

We are indebted to the same correspondent for copies of the new 1d. and 1½d. stamps, postmarked on January 1st, the supposed day of issue of both values, but we gather that the 1½d. was on sale at Welington at least ten days earlier; in fact, we have a letter from another correspondent complaining that Auckland was unfairly dealt with in that respect, as the new stamps were not obtainable there until after they had come into use at the capital. From a cutting from a colonial paper we learn that the creature in the centre of the 1½d. stamp is a Phœnix, but what the famous bird has to do with "The Empires Call" we fail to understand. Perhaps the whole scene is a review in the Phœnix Park.

In a letter dated February 4th Messrs. C. G. Fryer and Co. kindly inform us that the London edition of the 1d. stamp was exhausted in the course of January, and a local print had been issued with the current watermark and perforation. The copy sent us is in a slightly more *carmine* shade than that of the London production, and a little more heavily inked, we think, but it is a very close copy.

The 4d. of the 1882 type is stated by *The Australian Ph.* to have also appeared on the new paper.

Adhesives. 1d., carmine; *wmk.* N.Z. *and Star; perf.* 11.
4d., green ,, ,, ,,

We have received a copy of the 1½d. letter card with the stamp overprinted "ONE—PENNY.", in two lines of *sans-serif* capitals, in *red.* Our specimen was posted on January 9th, and we trust that it was not issued before the 1st of that month, but we mention it here, in case it should have to come into our list.

We find that there were some earlier changes in these letter cards, which we do not seem to have fully described. In the first issue, perf. A, the instruction on the back was as follows: "IF USED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD THE ADDITIONAL POSTAGE REQUIRED SHOULD BE | SUPPLIED BY MEANS OF ADHESIVE STAMPS. NO ENCLOSURE OF ANY KIND IS PERMITTED." This was in two lines, of small *sans-serif* capitals, below the horizontal line of perforations. When the perforation was changed to E, the instruction was moved up close to the pictures, inside the line of perforations, but remained as before in wording and type. At some later period it has been altered, and on the surcharged card it reads, "If used for transmission beyond New Zealand or the Australian Colonies the additional Postage | required should be supplied by means of adhesive stamps. No enclosure of any kind is permitted." In *sans-serif* type, with capitals as shown.

North Borneo *cum* **Labuan.**—A little accident seems to have occurred in doing some of the complicated printing necessitated by the double establishment kept up by the North Borneo Company, with the result that some of the articles printed in the special colours supplied for Labuan have been allowed to appear before the philatelic public in the unadorned beauty which usually distinguishes the special issues for North Borneo. That these are errors all will agree, but we must leave it to specialists to decide whether they are "errors of colour" of Nos. 81, 82, 83 of North Borneo, or accidentally incompleted copies of Nos. 80, 81, 82 of Labuan.

Adhesives. 25 c., green.
50 c., marone.
$1, blue.

For insertion in No. 128

On page 173.

On page 174.

On page 175.

Transvaal.—We regret to have to report that we have seen the ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps with the "V.R.I." surcharge upside down.

Victoria.—It seems that the Federation of Australia is not going to be carried out without Philately taking a prominent part. The separation of the postal from the fiscal revenue has afforded an excuse for a new issue in this province. The latest types without the words "STAMP DUTY" have been printed in new colours, and the designs of the 2½d. and 5d. have been altered by the substitution of the word "POSTAGE" for "STAMP DUTY." We have seen the following, all with the usual watermark and perforation :—

Adhesives. ½d., emerald-green (Type 21).
1d., rose-red (,, 27).
2d., bright mauve (,, 25).
2½d., deep blue (,, 42, "POSTAGE").
3d., orange-brown (,, 16).
4d., olive-yellow (,, 25).
5d., chocolate (,, 44, "POSTAGE").
6d., bright green (,, 13).
1s., orange-yellow (,, 24).
2s., blue on *rose* (,, 26).
5s., deep blue and carmine (Type 17).

The 2d. is in a more *violet mauve* shade than before, and the 5s. now has the Crown and inscription in *blue* and the rest of the design in *carmine*.

Ewen's Weekly states that the Commonwealth card has appeared in *blue*, *purple-brown*, and *green*, as well as in the colours noted last month.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles a new reply card, of the current type, whichever that may be.

Post Card. 1 + 1d., carmine on *buff*.

Western Australia.—Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle kindly send us a new 2½d. stamp, of very pretty design. The favourite Swan in an oval frame occupies the centre, the value is on an arched label at top and the name on a straight one below, while at the sides are flowers and sprays. Oblong shape; wmk. Crown and "W A"; perf. 14.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; *new type.*

PART II.

Afghanistan.—We fear that we read some of our proofs carelessly last month, but our readers have, doubtless, perceived that the two stamps of Type 44 were both of the same value—2 abasi, not "2 a." and "3 a." as listed.

Argentine Republic.—*Le T. Belge* announces the 12 c. and 30 c. of the current type in new colours.

Adhesives. 12 c., olive-green.
30 c., vermilion.

Bolivia.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 20 c. stamp of the 1897 issue, apparently imperforate; it has good margins, with ragged edges, and shows no sign of perforation. The copy is on an entire envelope, and was used in October, 1898.

Chili.—We were assured by divers correspondents that the 1 c. fiscal stamps were being used for postage, but all the specimens shown us were of the old issue, No. 101 in the Catalogue. We have now received the 1 c. of the new type, with numeral in each corner, thus used.

Fiscal Postal. 1 c., red; *new type.*

We give an illustration of the surcharge described last month. We hear that five sheets of the 30 c. received the overprint upside down, and were saved from destruction by an enthusiastic Philatelist.

China.—A correspondent at Shanghai kindly sends us a list of varieties which do not appear to have been chronicled :—

No. 27 in *pale orange* (or *yellow*) as well as *deep orange*; the same shades, no doubt, as 38 and 39.
,, 31, 10 c. on 9 c., with double surcharge.
,, ,, variety, figure "1" with broken foot.
,, 34, variety, *imperforate.*
,, 44, with the Chinese character for "3" in the surcharge different in shape from the normal type.
,, 66, with "s" of "cents" inverted.

He has also heard of No. 26 with the central Chinese characters of the surcharge missing; and the $5 on 3 c., Revenue stamp, with the surcharge inverted. This stamp, however, was never, we believe, used for postage.

Our correspondent adds that he possesses a 2 c. stamp of the current type in *dark brown*, which he believes to be an error of colour; possibly it is a proof, or an oxidised specimen; also pairs of the 2 c. (No. 86) and the 30 c. (No. 95) imperforate horizontally, and he has seen the 1 c. (No. 87) imperf. vertically.

Colombia.—*Der Ph.* gives a long list of stamps of recent issues surcharged with a circular device, which is stated to be a species of control mark, of a similar nature probably to the Wheels and Sunbursts employed at Salvador; but the good people of Colombia do not appear to have thrown their stocks upon the philatelic market quite so eagerly as those of Salvador.

With black *surcharge.*

1 c., red on *yellow* (1892).	20 c., brown on *azure* (1892).
2 c., blue-green (,,).	5 c. ,, *buff* (1895).
5 c., black on *buff* (,,).	1 c., red on *yellow* (1898).
10 c., brown on *rose* (,,).	5 c., brown on *buff* (,,).

With green *surcharge.*

1 c., red on *yellow* (1892).	5 c., brown on *buff* (1895).
10 c., brown on *rose* (,,).	5 c. ,, ,, (1898).

With violet *surcharge.*

2 c., blue-green (1892).	5 c., brown on *buff* (1895).
10 c., brown on *rose* (,,).	5 c. ,, ,, (1898).

With deep red *surcharge.*

10 c., brown on *rose* (1892).	5 c., brown on *buff* (1895).
	5 c., brown on *buff* (1898).

With deep blue *surcharge.*

5 c., brown on *buff* (1895).

We presume the 5 c. of 1895 is one of the varieties of Type 58, not the 5 c., *black on buff*, Type 52.

Costa Rica.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps described last month.

Crete.—There are more changes here. We have received the 20 l. in *orange-yellow* and the 50 l. in *ultramarine*, and a correspondent tells us that the 25 l. is issued in *dull yellow* and that the 50 l. exists in the same colour. We have further a full set of Unpaid Letter stamps, the design of which is a copy of that of the current stamps of Norway (but with the posthorn shaded), inscribed "ΚΡΗΤΗ" above and "ΛΕΠΤΑ (or "ΔΡΑΧΜΗ") ΕΙΣΠΡΑΤΕΑ" below. Perf. 14.

Adhesives. 20 l., orange-yellow.
25 l., dull yellow.
50 l. ,,
50 l., ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 l., red.	20 l., red.
2 l. ,,	40 l. ,,
5 l. ,,	50 l. ,,
10 l. ,,	1 dr. ,,

Ecuador.—The *A. J. of Ph.* reports that the colours of the frames of the current types have been changed, the centres remaining in *black*.

Adhesives. 1 c., black and scarlet.
2 c. ,, green.
5 c. ,, grey-lilac.
10 c. ,, dull blue.

France.—We have received the 50 c., Type 10, variety *a*. surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," and the 10 c. of the same type surcharged for Dédéagh and for Zanzibar, and we learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the other items in the following list have also been issued :—

Adhesives.

50 c., carmine	(*a*) ;	"ALEXANDRIE."
5 c., yellow-green	(*a*) ;	"PORT SAID."
5 c. ,,	(*a*) ;	"Cavalle."
10 c., black on *lilac*	(*a*)	,,
5 c., yellow-green	(*a*) ;	"Dédéagh."
10 c., black on *lilac*	(*a*)	,,
10 c. ,,	(*a*) ;	"Vathy."
1 a. on 10 c. ,,	(*a*) ;	"ZANZIBAR."

We should note also that the 50 a. on 5 fr. Zanzibar exists on the 5 fr., *lilac*, as well as on the 5 fr., *mauve*; in fact, No. 231 should be termed *lilac*, that being the earlier colour.

French Colonies.—What we stated under this head in January, in reference to the stamps in new colours with the names "CONGO FRANCAIS" and "SOUDAN FRANCAIS" impressed upon them, requires some modification. The latter colony has ceased to exist as a separate province, and the new labels bearing its name have therefore no possible legal currency at all. Those of the Congo are in very little better position, and probably will never be on sale in that colony, but the type of 1892 has not actually been superseded, as the hideous labels of last year have never been put in use there, and are not to be. In fact, all the so-called stamps we have just referred to have never been officially sold anywhere except in Paris. *La Revue Ph. Française* fully confirms what we have stated, and expresses regret that the new varieties of the 1892 type (said to have been printed in *error* for these colonies) were not destroyed as soon as the error was discovered. The stock printed was at once disposed of (in Paris), and no more will be printed; that is to say, these things will never be *issued*.

Tunis.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that three values of the current type have appeared in new colours.

Adhesives 10 c., carmine.
15 c., grey.
25 c., blue.

German Empire.—A correspondent informs us that there is a variety of the 5 pf. on 10 pf. issued at Tsingtau, as stated in our December number, doubly surcharged, in two different types—one much smaller than the other.

We understand that the new 5 mark stamp exists surcharged for use both in China and in Turkey, but have not yet seen these varieties.

Guatemala.—We find that the 1 c. on 10 c. issued last year exists, as might be expected, with the overprint upside down.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 10 c., red; *inverted surcharge.*

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—The note which appeared under "Holland" last month should have been headed with the name of this colony.

Italy.—The *M. C.* tells us that a new 20 c. letter card, with stamp of the type of the current 20 c. adhesive, was issued in December last.

Letter Card. 20 c., orange on *yellow*; 141 × 80 mm.

Mexico.—Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us the 2 c. of 1897, Type 17, with wmk. Eagle and "R. M.", perf. 6.

This perforation has been noted on the 5 c. of the same period, but on no other value so far. The specimen before us is used, and has the watermark the wrong way up.

Adhesive. 2 c., red; *perf.* 6.

Peru.—We have received specimens of three stamps issued here for the avowed purpose of welcoming in the New Century, any excuse being apparently good enough for an attempt at fleecing Philatelists. The design is the same in all, with the exception of the portrait in the centre, which varies with the value. Above the portrait is the legend, "CONMEMORATIVA DEL SIGLIO XX."; on a scroll at the top of the stamp, "CORREOS DEL PERU-FRANQUEO"; at foot, "ENERO 1°. DE 1901"; value in figures in each corner and below the centre, and in words at each side. There is no mention of the Postal Union, so we presume that these labels accept the position of *locals*. The centre is in *black* and the rest in colour, and the "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., N.Y." has its imprint below each stamp.

Adhesives. 1 c., black and green; perf. 12.
2 c. ,, red ,,
5 c. ,, lilac ,,

These appear to be lithographed.

Portugal.—*Lourenzo Marques.*—Divers of our contemporaries have chronicled some provisional stamps, formed of halves of Mozambique fiscals. Are these new? and, if so, how do they differ from those issued in 1899?

Russia.—*Finland.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the following note:—

"Collectors and dealers are warned against buying so-called *errors* of the new issue of Finnish stamps which are being offered by printed circular. These consist of the 1 mark stamps with misplaced centre, also with centre missing; the 2 penni printed in *green*, instead of *orange*, the 5 penni printed in *orange*, instead of *green*, the 10 penni printed in *blue*, instead of *red*, and the 20 penni stamp printed in *red*, instead of *blue*. We have received information that these stamps are quite unofficial, and have been purposely made by the printers as a private speculation, without the knowledge or consent of the authorities, and are therefore entirely spurious."

Salvador.—We have received the following fresh varieties, adorned with Sunbursts, etc.:—

Stamps dated 1900, *with small* purple *Sunburst.*
2 c., pink. | 12 c., light green.

With small black *Sunburst.*
1 c., light green.

Unpaid Letter Stamps, with Wheel in black.
5 c., orange. | 25 c., orange.
15 c. ,, | 50 c. ,,

Official Stamps. Type dated 1900, *surcharged with* Type 201, *in* black.
1 c., light green. | 3 c., grey-black.
2 c., pink. | 5 c., dull blue.

Sweden and Norway.—*Norway.*—We learn from the *M. C.* that the 60 öre stamp has at last appeared in the current variety of the design.

Adhesive. 60 öre, dark blue; *new type.*

Turkey.—We are informed that a new series of stamps was to be issued about the middle of this month, but we have not yet seen them. During the preparation of the new issue most of the values of the last series had, we are told, become exhausted, and when the last of the Unpaid Letter stamps (the 20 paras) ran out it became necessary to print a further supply from the old plates, and it is stated that in the hurry, and owing to an insufficient supply of *white* paper, a certain number of sheets were printed on *red*. How many were thus printed we are not told.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.
20 par., black on *carmine.*

Uruguay.—We give an illustration of the new 1 c. stamp chronicled last month.

We have since received some further values of the new issue, of which the 2 c. and 7 c. are in new designs (the former showing a Cupid hugging a Cornucopia, and the latter a beautiful basket of fruit), while the higher values are of the designs of 1890, with the colours only changed.

Adhesives. 2 c., vermilion.
7 c., orange-brown.
25 c., brown.
50 c., carmine.
1 p., dark green.

These were issued on February 7th.

Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii.

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THE valuable paper with the above title, which appeared in our numbers for December and January last, has elicited a certain amount of comment and protest from Philatelists on the other side of the Atlantic, for whose opinions we have the greatest respect, and whose remarks we have much pleasure in publishing here.

"REPRINTS OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII.

(From *The American Journal of Philately.*)

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

"Having been for many years a collector and student of Hawaiian stamps, I was much interested in the article by 'H. I.' (or is it H. L.? The caption of the article and the table of 'contents' are not agreed) in the *Monthly Journal* for December. There are a number of points on which I do not agree with the author or the authorities whom he quotes. Permit me to state my reasons for thus disagreeing.

"I must confess, at the beginning, that what the author wishes to prove is not entirely clear to me. He apparently intends to claim that the 5 c., deep blue, and 13 c., dull rose (Nos. 7 and 8 in the Standard Catalogue), are reprints. But many of his quotations can only refer to the printings made by the American Bank Note Company in 1889, which are usually called reprints, though some consider them to be merely facsimiles. The quotation from Senf's Catalogue for 1897 is an instance in point. From the quotations and comments it would appear that he has confused the remainders and the American Bank Note Company's prints. In one of the first paragraphs it is stated that the 5 c. stamp paid 'the United States postage for single-rate letters.' I think this stamp paid the Hawaiian postage *to* the United States, but the rate for the latter country was additional. Prepayment of that part not being compulsory, letters were frequently sent 'collect.' At other times the 13 c. stamp covered both rates. More often than either of these methods, the United States postage was paid by stamps of that country which were affixed at the San Francisco post office, by virtue of an agreement between the postmaster of that city and Postmaster Whitney of Honolulu.

"M. Rondot is quoted as saying, in regard to the 13 c. stamp, that 'the American rate having been raised later, these stamps have been suppressed.' So far as I can recall, the rates in the United States have been increased but twice since 1847. The Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1855, increased certain domestic rates, but especially stipulated that postal agreements with foreign countries should remain unchanged. The Act of March 3rd, 1863, increased the rate on drop letters, to be delivered by carrier in the same city in which they were mailed, from one to two cents. However, the Act of July 1st, 1864, *reduced* the rates of foreign postage, and it was this, in all probability, that made the 13 c. stamp useless.

"It is said that *Le Timbrophile* for February, 1869, announced the appearance of the 5 c. and 13 c. stamps in pale colours. Did it? The quotation that follows this remark reads: 'We have received copies of the 5 c., *blue*,' etc. Nothing is said about pale blue. If these stamps were obtained from the post office, as they presumably were, I cannot see how they can have been other than the 5 c., deep blue, and 13 c., pale rose, which we frequently find surcharged 'SPECIMEN.' I think I am right in stating that these are the only varieties of the 1853 issue that bear this surcharge, and that they are usually regarded as remainders and not as reprints.

"Concerning the quotation from M. Piet-Lataudrie, I merely wish to say that I consider that writer to be in error when he assigns the date 1869 to reprints of the 1853 issue and of the 2 c. stamp of the 1855 issue (which he calls the 1862 issue). The correct date of all these reprints is 1889. There is no evidence or record of any reprints having been made in 1869.

"The letters to M. Moens are extremely interesting, and a valuable contribution to philatelic records. The letter of February 24th, 1865, contains many details worthy of notice. For instance: 'The 13 c. stamps have become very scarce, and I had to pay a large premium for those I now send.' 'The post office has no 5 c. stamps on hand. While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States, we issue in the meantime the provisional 5 cents (numeral) to serve until the others arrive.' This provisional was the 5 c. with 'HAWAIIAN POSTAGE' at each side (see *Le Timbre-Poste* for 1865, pp. 48 and 68). The 5 c. stamps expected from the United States could only have been those of the 1853 type. The 5 c. of 1865 (portrait of Kamehameha V.) was not ordered until April 26th of that year, and none reached the islands until August 31st. In the meantime the 5 c. stamps of the 1853 type must have been received, and I conclude that the 13 c., dull rose, came with them. There were none of the latter value in the post office, and it is not unreasonable to expect a new supply to be ordered, even if the stamp was of very little use. The note at the foot of the letter of June 24th, 1864, shows that the postmaster was able, at that date, to supply both of these stamps.

"Now let us consider the claim that these two stamps are reprints. So far as I am aware, no Hawaiian stamps were declared obsolete until very recent years. So long as they remained current and available for postage, they cannot be called reprints. Even if we allow that there was little or no use for the 13 c., and that the printing of that stamp in dull rose was superfluous, no such claim can be made against the 5 c. In February, 1865, they had no 5 c. stamps in the post office, they were awaiting a fresh supply, they had issued a provisional 5 c. stamp. There was surely need of the regular 5 c. when it arrived, and abundant reason to expect it to be put into use. Again, about 1866, the stock of 5 c. stamps was exhausted, and a second provisional numeral of that value (the variety with 'INTERISLAND' at the left) was issued. Once more there was use for the 1853

5 c., if any remained in stock and had not already been surcharged 'SPECIMEN.' This stamp cannot be a reprint.

"Before leaving the subject I wish to call attention to a small error in the article. The author shows that the die of the 5 c. was made from that of the 13 c., and from this argues that the latter value must have been issued first. I fail to see that the fact that the *die* of the 13 c. was first engraved conferred any permanent priority on that value. There was nothing to prevent the *plate* of the 5 c. being the first made and put to press.

"Lastly, I wish to say a few words about the printings of these two stamps made by the American Bank Note Company in 1889. Some fairly accurate guesses have been made about these printings, but I am now in a position to state, for the first time, *exactly* how they were produced. On December 16th, 1887, the Hawaiian postal administration sent to the American Bank Note Company the die of the 5 c. stamp, specimen sheets of each value, and nothing more of that issue. (We are not now discussing the 2 c. of the 1869 issue.) The die of the 13 c. was not sent, nor the plate of either value. The 5 c. die was somewhat defaced, and was ordered to be restored. It was accordingly retouched and, incidentally, cleaned up. One of the notable points in the latter process was the removal of the two little dots of colour from the square in the upper right corner. The portrait and the word 'POSTAGE' above it were transferred upon another block of steel, and the appropriate inscriptions for the 13 c. were added. From these two dies new plates were made. On these plates the irregularities of spacing of the original plates are very closely imitated. I am unable to say whether this was done by order, or was merely the fancy of the workmen. From these new plates 10,000 stamps of each value were printed and delivered in Honolulu on September 6th, 1889. There would appear to be no question that the 13 c. stamps are facsimiles. My readers must decide for themselves whether the 5 c. are to be called by this term or are reprints."

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—The valuable article in your Journal on the Reprints of Hawaii, by "H. L.", gives, in my estimation, a very wrong impression of the 5 c., *blue*, and 13 c., *rose-vermilion*, of the type of 1853, which he states were reprinted in 1867. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Gardner are, to my idea, right that there are no reprints from the original plates, and I disagree with "H. L." that even remainders were sent out with the original plates.

The two above-mentioned stamps were, in fact, the invoice ordered by the Hawaiian Government on November 30th, 1864, and came on *medium white creamy wove* paper. They were the "fresh supply" expected by Wm. G. Irwin in his letter to J. B. Moens of February 24th, 1865. They arrived at the islands before the 5 c. provisional or its error, the "INTERISLAND" 5 c., mentioned by Mr. Irwin, was exhausted by the people who had purchased them, and but a few months before the 5 c., *greenish blue*, with the head of Kamehameha V. were received. This latter stamp was not even ordered at the time of Mr. Irwin's letter of February 24th, 1865, hence could not have been "expected to arrive." They are the "considerable quantity" existing in 1868 of which Mr. Gardner speaks. Therefore they are not reprints or remainders, and they were sold in the Hawaiian post office both in original state, and later with the word "SPECIMEN" overprinted, at face value.

That the stamps have proved confusing to early writers quoted by "H. L." is natural, as new plates were afterwards made in 1887-9. These are mentioned by Dr. Kalckhoff as official reprints of 1889, and "H. L." has mixed these up with the originals listed as reprints by M. Moens' Catalogue of 1871, and the reprints mentioned by M. Piet-Lataudrie in 1894.

Apologising for the above definite statements, which are merely made so strong to challenge contra opinions, I will explain my reasons for the statements.

"H. L." is in error regarding these stamps, in my estimation, for the following reasons:—

1. His conclusions are that the stamps he classes as reprints were returned from Boston with the plates in 1867. My answer is that they were the invoice that was ordered by the Hawaiian Government late in 1864 or early in 1865, and were the supply that Wm. G. Irwin was expecting.

2. He claims Mr. Gardner must be in error in stating there was a considerable quantity of these stamps on hand in 1868; and if so, why were they not used in place of the provisionals that had to be used, as stated by Wm. G. Irwin's letter of February 24th, 1865? I believe the following is the correct accounting of the two stamps in question, and will show that the 5 c., *greenish blue*, with the portrait of Kamehameha V., which "H. L." claims "were ordered from New York in April or May, 1866,"* were not the stamps referred to by Wm. G. Irwin.

Take the sentence in Wm. G. Irwin's letter of February 24th, 1865: "About 1852 . . . I find it impossible to get any done now." The 13 c. Moens was after in his letter of October 8th, 1864, was the Missionary 13 c., and Irwin finds it impossible to "get any done now." (This agrees with Editor *M. J.*, footnote to "H. L.'s" article.) This is shown by the fact that Irwin claims the 5 c. was the first one issued of the 5 c. and 13 c. Kamehameha III. "The above 13 c. was superseded by the 13 c. stamps I now send you," so says Irwin. We all know the 13 c. was issued first and the 5 c., *blue*, taken from the plates. I claim the postscript of Wm. G. Irwin's letter contains the whole meat of the subject. "The Post Office has no 5 c. stamps on hand," says Irwin. The new stamp he enclosed is the 140 copies of the provisional "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" or "INTERISLAND" stamp, 5 c., *blue*, which were gotten up. "While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States we issue in the meantime the provisional 5 cents (numeral) to serve until the others arrive. I send you 140 of these."

Now the stamps that were to come in the fresh supply were not the new 5 c., *greenish blue*, of Kamehameha V., but the lot of stamps ordered by the Hawaiian Government late in 1864 or early in 1865, which was for the 5 c., *blue*, and the 13 c., *rose-vermilion*, the stamps in question, which are called reprints by "H. L.", and which arrived after the letter written by Irwin was sent. He does not write of a new stamp expected, but of a *fresh supply*, and the facts bear out the proposition that he does not mean the awaiting of a stamp of new design.

This new stamp was issued, according to "H. L.", in April or May, 1866, over a year after Irwin's letter. My belief is they were ordered August 31st, 1865, or several months after Irwin's letter of February 24th, 1865, to J. B. Moens. In any event, Irwin could not be expecting this new stamp, and the records show they were using the provisional 5 c., and what we may call the companion of same, the "INTERISLAND" 5 c., as late as September 2nd, 1866, and the official postal rate of that date shows that all letters from the islands "to east of the Rocky Mountains were charged 13 c. per ½ ounce if prepaid." See illustration of this envelope in B. C. Kenyon's work, *History of the Postal Issues of Hawaii*, 1895, which accounts for the ordering of the 13 c., *rose-vermilion*. The summary of the whole matter is this: The Post Office Department of the Hawaiian Islands had an ever-increasing business. The Missionary stamps were soon superseded by the 5 c. and 13 c. of 1853, and these were ordered in very small quantities from Boston. The Post Office several times got short of stamps from Boston, and at the time Irwin wrote they used two provisional 5 c.—(1) "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE," (2) "INTERISLAND"—until the fresh supply came from Boston. The date of the arrival of this order, so-called reprints, must have been long delayed, and they arrived just prior to the new 5 c., *greenish blue* (say a few months before). A few of them were issued, but the 5 c. provisional which people had purchased in the meantime were allowed to become exhausted. The bulk of the fresh supply therefore was on hand when the new 5 c., *greenish blue*, arrived, although they were not on hand when Irwin wrote.

This new stamp naturally would be immediately issued. As Irwin says, a foreign paper had remarked that "Hawaiian

* "H. L." does not claim anything of the kind. He says, "They were *issued* in April or May, 1866." We shall show later that they reached Moens about the end of May, 1866.—ED. *M. J.*

stamps were among the poorest in the world," and he was getting up a new 2 c. stamp, etc.

There is no evidence that the Hawaiian 5 c., *greenish blue*, was used in the islands prior to 1866, and it would have been a long wait from February 24th, 1865, using in the meantime a provisional stamp, of the error of which even the authenticity was doubted up to 1895. I claim that the fresh supply of 5 c. and 13 c. stamps were not placed before the public very long before the new 5 c. arrived. The plates of the old stamps were returned from Boston and defaced or became unserviceable, and the "fresh supply," on account of the demand for them from collectors and others, were marked "SPECIMEN" (not "REPRINT," as a later issue from new plates was), and placed on sale in that condition in the post office. I claim that Irwin would have remarked a new 5 c. stamp as he did a new 2 c. stamp in the same letter, if his reference to a fresh supply had meant the 5 c., *greenish blue*.

Kenyon says the 5 c., *greenish blue*, was ordered in April, 1865, and issued August 31st, 1865. It took a month or so for letters to reach New York, and as long to return, so a stamp ordered engraved would not have arrived within the time set, nor, in my opinion, for a great many months after.

Query: Were the stamps received August 31st, 1865, the 5 c. stamps in question? as it is positively known the 5 c., *greenish blue*, was not used or even chronicled until September 2nd, 1866. HENRY J. CROCKER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *Jan. 31st*, 1901.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—Having read with much interest the article by "H. L." in your Journal for December last, in which he has attempted to make out that the 5 c. and 13 c. of the type of 1853 on the medium wove paper should be classed as reprints, and having read a rejoinder to this by Mr. Luff in the *American Journal of Philately*, and also having been favoured by Mr. H. J. Crocker with a pre-publication perusal of a letter he has written to you on the same subject, I will beg space of you to add a few words to the subject while the airing is in process.

"H. L." has not taken the trouble—perhaps it was not necessary for the purposes of his paper—to specify the distinct sub-varieties of paper that specialists make of the 5 c. value, namely, *thick white*, *thin white*, *thin blue*, and *medium white*, all wove. The particular stamp of which the status is in question is that on the last-named paper. It is superfluous to claim, so well is it established, that the thick white was first issued. The second variety of paper used was the thin white. I have here a copy on a piece of original, bearing the dates "Honolulu—Hawaiian Islands—Sept. 23," and "San Francisco, Cal.—Oct. 9, 1861," circular postmarks in *red* and in *black* respectively. The *blue* paper, then, must have been the third, and this was the stamp undoubtedly referred to by W. G. Irwin, on February 24th, 1865, as exhausted. The two provisional 5 c. stamps in the numeral type, "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" and "INTERISLAND," were made in *blue* on *blue* paper, not without design, in all probability; as close an imitation, in paper at least, as they could make them. The well-known cancellation of a lozenge of parallel bars in use at this time occurs on these three stamps, constituting an important time-link for them. It is not to be supposed that the Post Office authorities would see a stamp of regular type dwindling down in stock without taking measures for replenishment, and, in fact, Mr. Irwin said, on February 24th, 1865, that they were awaiting a fresh supply from the United States; and I contend, with both Mr. Luff and Mr. Crocker, that this fresh supply, whenever it did arrive, was the stamp on the well-known medium wove paper. The new type, head of Kamehameha V., was not ordered till April 26th, about two months after Mr. Irwin's letter, and they could not be awaiting anything not yet ordered, and the issue of the new type did not take place till about May, 1866, as far as I have been able to ascertain by investigation; and when it did arrive, it came in two closely-accompanying consignments of 200,000 and 150,000, together sufficient for all legitimate requirements of that value till the appearance of the 5 c. in *ultramarine* in 1882, sixteen years afterwards.

The numeral stamp of 5 c. first issued was that with the reading "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" on both sides, for that was the one Mr. Irwin sent M. Moens, and of which an illustration appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* of August, 1865. The 5 c. with "INTERISLAND" on the left seems to be known used not earlier than 1866. This must have been the second provisional made on exhaustion of the first, and not on the exhaustion of any regular 5 c. stamp. The only two possible regular stamps of this time were the 5 c., head of Kamehameha III., on medium white, and the 5 c. new type, with head of Kamehameha V., and the arrival of either, on or before the exhaustion of the first provisional, would have effectually dispensed with the issuing of any other provisional for many years, from their known large quantities. Now right here, I confess, is where the real difficulty lies—to substantiate the time of putting into use of the 5 c. on medium white paper. It could not possibly have come *before* the two 5 c. numeral stamps, in my opinion. The second one of these numerals was used in 1866, and the 5 c. engraved new type was issued, say, in May, 1866—not much time to wedge in the older engraved stamp as the sole current 5 c. stamp. Why was this so long in arriving, any way? If put into sole use, it did not run current long. Indeed, it is a rare stamp used, and so is the 5 c. "INTERISLAND"—both are priced in the used state several times the unused. But having come to the Islands, as I believe, in 1866, it was probably put into service concurrently with the new type, for the greater part of its postal life, till it was definitively retired in 1868 or 1869 by surcharging the remaining stock with the word "SPECIMEN." It was certainly sold for face value at the post office, both before and after defacement, and before defacement it paid postage. To have had two varieties of the same value in stock in the post office, and to have allowed both to pay postage, was an anomaly of the Hawaiian Post Office not peculiar to that period alone, and, in fact, was an anomaly that existed with other Governments at various times. The point I wish to make is that this stamp could not have been a reprint in the usual acceptation of the word. Will anyone having dated copies used previous to 1867 have the kindness to communicate with me?

As for the 13 c., *dull red*, it is so clearly a companion stamp of the 5 c., that whenever the latter was made that also was the date of the other, and the standing of both was the same in the Hawaiian Post Office.

"H. L." asks what has become* of the "considerable quantity" of these stamps in 1868. I wonder whether the foregoing paragraphs have replied to his satisfaction. These stamps, transformed into "SPECIMENS," are still in plenty, and may be seen, I will venture to say, in the stock of every dealer in the world.

The hearty thanks, however, of students and specialists of Hawaiian stamps are due to "H. L." for the publication of the two highly interesting and valuable letters out of the archives of M. Moens. These are pre-eminently such things as throw light on dark and difficult points. The more of them the better. Yours philatelically,

WM. J. GARDNER.

213, SANSOME STREET.

It is not perhaps our business to reply to these criticisms, but as the article in question was not written in English and we undertook the translation, we assume full responsibility for any obscurities that may exist in the text, and we will endeavour to elucidate some points which may have led the critics a little astray. Commencing with Mr. Luff's article, we would first deal with one or two of his criticisms which we venture to think are somewhat captious. The initials appended to the paper are "H. L."; we acknowledge that in the heading on page 128 the lower part of the "L" has not completely printed, and the letter looks more like "I." This is hardly a matter of much importance; the author is a philatelic

* "H. L." does not ask "what has become," but "what becomes of the considerable quantity existing in 1868?" We all know that there was a considerable quantity existing in 1868, and we also know what became of it. "H. L." shows that the stock did not exist in 1865, and his argument is that the stamps of those types printed later were *reprints*. —ED. *M. J.*

writer of some forty years' experience, but he preferred to let this paper rest upon its own merits.

The paper is of course clearer to anyone who has studied it as closely as we have, than to one who has not done so, but there appears to us to be no real confusion between the impressions first noted in 1869 and those of 1889. What "H. L." points out is that, whereas Moens' Catalogue from 1871 onwards listed the 1869 impressions as *reprints*, the modern catalogues have all adopted the more recent theory and recognise as the only *reprints* the imitations manufactured in 1889. In regard to the colour of the 5 c. it is perhaps not quite correct to call it "pale blue," but it is correct, we believe, to say that the two stamps in question are in paler colours than the earlier impressions of the 5 c. on white paper and of the 13 c.; the 5 c. is, we understand, to be recognised for the most part by the fact that the surface of the paper is tinted by the colour of the impression, whilst the 13 c. is in a different shade altogether from those of the earlier printings. Again, Mr. Luff is entirely wrong in stating that "H. L." argues that the 13 c. must have been issued before the 5 c. "H. L." points out that the postmaster was wrong in supposing that the 5 c. of this type was issued in 1851 and the 13 c. in 1853, because the 13 c. die was engraved first, and it is therefore natural to suppose that the 13 c. stamps were ordered at the same time as the 5 c. and issued with them. The concluding portion of Mr. Luff's article is most valuable and interesting; it tends to place the copies of the 5 c. printed in 1889 on a slightly higher level than those of the 13 c., but inasmuch as they were not printed from the original plate, but from a new plate made from a touched-up die, we think the title "imitations" suits them better than the title "reprints."

Now let us turn to the matters really in dispute. First of all we are glad to find that there is one point upon which "H. L." and his critics are in agreement, and that is that in February, 1865, the stamps in question were not at Honolulu, and we may suppose were not in existence. We may add that the letter of February, 1865, also shows that the *engraved* 2 c. stamps of the 1855 type were also not at Honolulu, and both the letters seem to show that the Boston firm had been given up in favour of the National Bank Note Co. The question is, When and why were further supplies of the Boston stamps printed? Of the 13 c. the postmaster says distinctly "as they long since became obsolete, no more impressions will be taken from the plate, which is somewhere in the United States." It is evident that no supply of that value was on order at that date, and it does not appear that it was ever required afterwards, except for the purpose of supplying collectors and perhaps foreign post offices with specimens of obsolete issues. Impressions struck for such purposes are, in our opinion, *reprints*.

We note that Mr. Crocker states that both the values "were in fact the invoice ordered by the Hawaiian Government on November 30th, 1864." He also refers to this as "the invoice that was ordered by the Hawaiian Government late in 1864 or early in 1865," as if the date was not quite certain. Are the details of any such invoice known? does it include an order for 13 c. stamps? and is the order addressed to Boston or to New York? We have searched the works of Mr. Thrum, Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Kenyon, and are unable to find any record of such an order, though Mr. Giffard gives details of a requisition for 2 c. stamps, dated Jan. 23, 1864, and seems to have traced the orders for subsequent supplies of all except the three doubtful varieties of Boston prints. In regard to the particular date "Nov. 30th, 1864," we find that it is given by Mr. Kenyon not as the date of an order sent by the Hawaiian Government for a fresh supply of stamps, but as the date of *issue* of the two values on "Medium, Creamy White Wove Paper." The date is marked as being founded upon a used specimen (the value of which is not stated), but this is given by Mr. Kenyon, as well as by all the other authorities, we believe, as the last variety of paper used for these stamps. Now it is evident that the stamps which were in use in November, 1864, were not the stamps that were awaited by the postmaster in February, 1865, and it is equally evident that if Mr. Kenyon were right in supposing that a certain printing of the 5 c. and 13 c. stamps was brought into use in November, 1864 (or a little earlier), they would not be exhausted four or five months later.

As we stated above, the letter to M. Moens of February 24th, 1865, shows plainly enough that no 13 c. stamps had been ordered at that time, and that letter does not stand alone. Turning to the "Notes" from *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, which we published in November, 1899, and March, 1900, we find that as early as 1859 the postage on letters for the U.S. had been raised to 17 cents per half-ounce, and in the following year the postage on letters to places west of Cincinnati is stated to be 10 cents. In November, 1860, correspondence was reopened with a Mr. March, of Boston, with a view to obtaining a fresh supply of 5 c. stamps, all record of the addresses of the printers of the previous supply having been lost, and in March, 1861, 1,000 sheets of that value were ordered; the compiler of the "Notes" believed that "this was the last supply of these stamps sent to the Islands." We know, of course, that he was wrong in this, but it shows that he also could trace no later order for stamps from Boston. Still following these notes, we come to the letter addressed to Monsieur Rondot, whose accuracy Mr. Luff calls in question. The following reference to the 13 c. stamps occurs in it: "The American postage being subsequently raised these stamps became of no value, and have not since been used." It is true that in the next letter quoted, which should no doubt be dated "October 31st, 1862" (not "1852" as printed by us), reference is made to the use of 13 c. stamps at that date, but they evidently were not commonly used; and a letter of December 14th, 1864, shows that the U.S. postage having been reduced to 3 c., the total charge from Hawaii became 10 c., and the 13 c. again became useless.

The question next arises, What were the 5 c. stamps that had been ordered from the United States in February, 1865? We are told that these could not have been the stamps with portrait of Kamehameha V., because those stamps were not ordered till April, 1865. But is it quite certain that this was the case?

It is true that Mr. Giffard tells us that the first "requisition" for these was dated "26th April, 1865, and the delivery made Aug. 31st, 1865." Now, if we turn to the previous page in Mr. Giffard's book, we find that this requisition also included 100,000 of the 2 c., with portrait of Kamehameha IV., which were delivered on the same date as the 5 c.; this was not the first supply of the 2 c., the plate for which was prepared at the end of 1863 or beginning of 1864, and if the plate for the 5 c. had been ordered at the same time as the supplies of the two values, it is evident that the 2 c. stamps would have been ready first, and the 5 c. stamps could hardly have been ready by the end of August. Again referring to the "Notes" published in our number for November, 1899, we find that the correspondence relative to the plate for the 2 c. stamps commenced on November 4th, 1863, whilst the "requisition" for the first supply is dated, according to Mr. Giffard, "January 23, 1864." If we allow the same time for correspondence relative to a new 5 c. plate, we shall see that it must have commenced before the date of the letter to M. Moens, and it becomes almost certain that the stamps alluded to in that letter were those with head of Kamehameha V., and not the Bostonian stamps. We see that Mr. Crocker says "it is positively known the 5 c., *greenish blue*, was not used or even chronicled until September 2nd, 1866." It is well not to be too positive on these points; the stamp was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for June, 1866, and it must evidently have reached Honolulu some months earlier. The second requisition for these stamps was dated "May 30th, 1866," and again included a demand for 2 c. stamps; anyone who studies Mr. Giffard's book can hardly fail to recognise that the requisitions of "April 26, 1865," and "May 30, 1866," for 2 c. and 5 c. stamps which, in both cases, were despatched together, must have been for stamps furnished by the same printers.

Now let us endeavour to sum the matter up. There are three stamps, produced at Boston, which are termed by "H. L." *reprints;* these are the 2 c. of the type of 1855, printed on *wove* paper from an engraved plate, and certain impressions of the 5 c. and 13 c. of the types of 1853, of which considerable quantities were in existence in 1868 or a little later. All of these were designed and printed at Boston; the 2 c. was superseded in 1864 and the 5 c. in 1865, by stamps produced in New York, which were not only superior in design, but were perforated, and the latter improvement is stated by Mr. Giffard to have been fully appreciated; the 13 c. value is declared at an even earlier date to be no longer required. None of these stamps were in stock in February, 1865; some quantities were found to be in existence later, but it seems now to be acknowledged (as indeed it could hardly fail to be) that these did not reach the Islands till later; they did not reach Europe until 1869—the 5 c. and 13 c. at the beginning of that year, and the 2 c. at the end of it—and it was at once perceived that in all three cases the impressions then sent differed from any that had previously been seen by collectors. Monsieur Moens, an authority not to be lightly set aside even at the present day, regarded them as *reprints* from the first, and as he was in correspondence with Honolulu at the time (he received specimens of the 2 c. stamp on *wove* in time to chronicle them in January, 1870) he was in as good a position to form an opinion as to their nature as anyone. *Reprints* were not regarded in those days in quite the same light as they are now, and we believe we are right in saying that for many years Moens was the only authority who attempted to catalogue them separately, and plainly distinguish them from originals; in any case it is only, we think, within the last ten years (at most) that his judgment in regard to these three labels has been questioned. Mr. Kenyon, in his book dated 1895, seems to have been one of the first to endeavour to improve their position, by claiming that they were in existence at a much earlier period than had until then been supposed. He even gives "?1863" as the date of issue of the engraved 2 cents, and "Nov. 30th, 1864," for that of the last supply of the 5 c. and 13 c., dates at which we now know that those impressions had not reached Honolulu. Mr. Gardner is still in search of specimens of the 5 c. used previous to 1867. Mr. Giffard, whose information, we fancy, was derived from more original sources than that of Mr. Kenyon, includes the engraved 2 c. amongst the issued stamps, but states that it was issued in 1869. Mr. Giffard obtained access to official records, and quotes the requisitions for stamps from January, 1864, but he finds no requisitions for these stamps, which must have been obtained from Boston during the period covered by his investigations. Coupling this fact with the manifest improbability of any supplies of *unperforated* stamps being ordered for postal use after 1864, it seems fair to assume that the impressions in question were not ordered for any postal purpose, but were obtained for sale and distribution as specimens of obsolete issues, and thus do not appear in the Post Office requisitions. It is perhaps impossible now to ascertain exactly at what date this took place; but since dealers must have been obtaining supplies of stamps from Honolulu from time to time, it is not likely that these impressions were on hand there for many months before they began to reach Europe. Some of the later letters quoted in this Journal in March, 1900, show that in 1867 inquiries for specimens of Hawaiian stamps were being made by foreign Postal Departments. In July, 1867, stamps were sent to the Postmaster-General of Italy, including "1 of 5 c. Kamehameha IV. (old), 10 of 5 c. Kamehameha V. (new)." Kamehameha IV. should, of course, be Kamehameha III., but we may suppose that specimens of this stamp were not very plentiful then, and there were evidently no 13 c. on hand. In September, 1867, the Postmaster-General of England is informed that "the only postage stamps in use are the 2's and 5's, the former bearing a portrait of the late King, and the latter of his present Majesty." Further confirmation of the fact that the 5 c. and 13 c. of Kamehameha III. did *not* continue in use concurrently with the later issues. And finally a letter of April 16th, 1868, to the Postmaster-General of Peru, states: "I enclose you herewith specimens of each denomination of Hawaiian postage stamps now in use and out of use. The two 5 c. stamps with

head and the two with figure 5 in the centre are out of use, and are the last of that issue remaining in the office." The last of the obsolete 5 c. (with head of Kamehameha III.) were sent away, then, in April, 1868, and there were evidently no 13 c. in stock some months earlier. This seems to show pretty plainly both at what date (approximately) and for what purpose the "considerable quantity" that began to come to Europe in 1869 was printed.

Mr. Thrum, in his account published in 1878, says that the plates of the Kamehameha III. stamps were received in Honolulu in 1867. Mr. Giffard in 1893 was not so certain of the date, and says "about 1867"; he evidently could find no actual record of what took place. We therefore venture to surmise that what happened was this: In 1867 the authorities of Hawaii discovered that it would be convenient to have a supply of their obsolete stamps on hand, to send to foreign Post Offices which asked for them, and in that year, or in 1868, they wrote to Boston for a certain quantity of the 2 c. of 1855 and the 5 c. and 13 c. of 1853. The plates of the 5 c. and 13 c. were in existence, and supplies were at once printed off and sent to the Islands, copies reaching Europe in January or February, 1869. The stone of the 2 c. had been cleaned off, but the die was in existence, and from this a plate was now made, and the stamps despatched later; this would account for their reaching Europe at the end of 1869, instead of coming over with the first supply of the new printing of the 5 c. and 13 c., as they most certainly would have done if they had been in existence when the others were sent; and the plates doubtless accompanied the impressions printed from them. We think that this is not by any means a strained interpretation of the evidence that we have quoted, and we again state that in our opinion impressions produced under these circumstances are *reprints*, even though some of them may have been passed through the post, as was indeed also done with the *imitations* made twenty years later.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the October number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1900, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The editor of the *Philatelic Record* states in his issue for August last that "We have had more grand bargains out of Gibbons' specially-priced stock books than from any other source." *Verb. sap.* The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published :—

	VALUE.
Transvaal (3 vols.)	£1735
Cape of Good Hope and Mafeking	806
Grenada and St. Christopher	£461
Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island (2 vols.)	750
Costa Rica and Guanacaste	187
Bermuda, British Honduras, and Dominica	601
Newfoundland and New Brunswick	602
Antigua, Bahamas, and Nevis	800
Great Britain, *used* (2 vols.)	232
Indian Native States (4 vols.)	443
Turkey (2 vols.)	327
Porto Rico	121
Cuba	387
Philippines	130
Belgium (2 vols.)	376
Chili	104
Hungary	174
St. Lucia and Tobago	224
India	214
Straits Settlements	403
Perak to Sungei Ujong (2 vols.)	332
China	96
Tasmania	277
Victoria (2 vols.)	1,267
Switzerland	691

* * *

Mafeking Besieged. SINCE the Editorial that appeared under this heading in the January number of our *Journal*, we have received a number of inquiries as to what we intend to do about these stamps, and one in particular which we quote at full length. An

esteemed correspondent writes us under date March 19th as follows:—

"I have received a letter from a well-known Philatelist who acted as one of the judges in the Exhibition of '97. He does not collect Mafekings, and is, I know, a very fair-minded man. Here is a quotation from his letter.

"'I see you are at Mafekings. What a needlessly *spiteful* way Philatelists seem to inherit of late! They can't be too nasty in speaking of things they have not and know not about. I am surprised at Evans taking that line; he is usually so fair.'

"This will voice the opinion of many of the *M. J.*'s subscribers."

This is an outside opinion that it is necessary that we should answer on two points at once.

First. As regards Major Evans. When he so kindly took up the Editorship of the *M. J.* it was on condition that he had a free hand to say exactly what he thought of any stamp, or issue of stamps, and this arrangement has been loyally adhered to on both sides. On more than one occasion Major Evans has stated—practically—that an issue was unnecessary or speculative, and in the same number of the *M. J.* we have advertised the stamps for sale. So in the case of Mafekings. In the Editorial in question he gives his honest opinion, based on the new information he had recently seen.

Major Evans states:—

"We had hitherto supposed that, although there might not have been any great need for surcharging the stamps, and although the varieties of them were perhaps unnecessarily numerous, they were, at all events, overprinted and issued by the Post Office at Mafeking, even though the Post Office, like everything else in a besieged town, was under military control. It now appears, however, that nothing of the kind was the case. The stamps passed completely out of the hands of the Post Office before they were surcharged; the original face value of the stamps was all that the Postal Department ever received for them, and we are at a loss to understand what legitimate object was served by surcharging them at all."

Here we see at once that at the time he wrote this he overlooked the facts within the knowledge of our publishers, and printed by them in the August Addenda to the Catalogue as follows:—

"In order to pay for this postal service, it was found necessary to practically double the ordinary rates, and the Military Authorities bought up all the stamps in the Post Office, and handed them to the printer of the *Mafeking Mail* to overprint with higher denominations. Letters that were written were then taken to the Post Office, and the Military Postal Officials stamped them with various denominations according to the weight or bulk of the letters. No stamps were sold to the public, and no person was allowed to send more than two or, at the most, three letters by any one runner."*

Now our contention is, and always has been, this: The stamps may or may not have been unnecessary and speculative, but the fact remains they were used from Mafeking during the siege by civilians and soldiers alike, and a very considerable number franked letters to this country and other parts. We have a number of entire covers received in many different parts of England franked entirely by these stamps, and without any extra fees claimed upon them; and we have seen several letters sent from Mafeking without stamps upon them, upon which the usual double rates had to be paid.

Therefore, whether necessary or not, the stamps were legitimately used, and as such we shall continue to sell them, and shall be glad to purchase such varieties as we are short of at any time.

The second point in our correspondent's letter is this:—

"They can't be too nasty in speaking of things they have *not*."

This is evidently aimed at our firm and is written without any knowledge of facts—because we have been, and are, large buyers of Mafeking stamps, and *we do now and have always believed in them as good investments for the* FUTURE.

As a matter of fact, on January 30th, when Major Evans' Editorial appeared, we had in stock at catalogue prices over £700 worth of the stamps. We have *increased* our holding lately and have more than that amount at present, and we are prepared to increase it much further in varieties we require to improve our stock.

This is the position we take up, and we see no reason to depart from it.

* * *

The British Africa Postage Stamp Album.

WE have recently published the above album, which we believe will be just the thing for the specialist who wants to take up this most interesting section of stamp collecting.

The album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a permanent album we have provided from one to four blank pages after each country, thus making the album available for the issues of many years to come. All varieties that are given in our latest Catalogues and Supplements have spaces provided for them.

The sales have already been large and a great demand is anticipated. Prices and further particulars will be found in our advertisement column.

* * *

Thousands of Valuable Stamps buried in Barbados.

STAMP collectors (in Barbados) were wild two weeks ago when they learnt that thousands of valuable old stamps had been thrown away on the reef as rubbish. It appears that the records of the Official Assignee's Office, in the shape of bankrupts' ledgers, day books, account books, etc., had accumulated during the last fifty years to such an extent that they were some ten years ago removed to a room in the Court House. This

* We must acknowledge that when this was first published we did not regard it as a strictly official account, and that we supposed that the *buying up* of the stamps meant rather a *taking over* of the stock on hand, for use under the new arrangement.—ED. *M. J.*

room had also got filled up, and a short time back the Official Assignee decided to have the old ledgers carted away to the reef and buried. But, besides the old books, there was a vast mass of correspondence from England and various West India Islands relative to bankrupts, and numbers of old and valuable stamps remained on the envelopes, as in those days the stamp-collecting craze had not yet arisen. It is one of the peculiar ironies of fate that, when we have so many persons in our midst smitten with the philatelic mania, and when such heavy catalogue prices are offered for old West India stamps, a mine of unexplored stamp wealth should have remained hidden away in this musty old lumber-room. But the manner in which they were brought to light was even more peculiar. The order to throw away the ledgers was taken to mean clearing away everything in the room. Deep trenches were dug on the reef and some twenty cart loads of old ledgers and correspondence deposited therein. The matter would have possibly been forgotten but for the fact that a few street arabs picked up some of the envelopes that had blown away, and finding stamps on them determined to search for others. Dozens of these grubbing arabs were soon at work, and they unearthed thousands of stamps. But the methods of the Philatelist and the street arab are very different, and the latter's treatment spoiled hundreds of splendid specimens. When, moreover, a block of five or six was found on one envelope, a scrimmage usually ensued and the victor often only secured a useless fragment. But, even with all this, a few well-known purchasers have secured hundreds of stamps at prices which should leave them a very handsome margin of profit.—*From a Barbados paper.*

We have since been informed by a correspondent recently in Barbados that when the Government heard of this matter, they had the lot of ledgers, correspondence, etc., dug up and burnt.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 184.)

* * * *

HYDERABAD.

(DECCAN.)

THIS is the largest but one in area, and by far the largest in population, of the Native Feudatory States; the ruler has the title of Nizam, and the State is not uncommonly known as "His Highness the Nizam's Territory," an expression which would correspond with "Holkar State." The Nizam is one of the three chiefs who are permanently entitled to royal salutes of twenty-one guns; the State has an area of 82,698 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 11,537,040. The capital, the city of Hyderabad, is situated about 17° 20′ N. latitude and 78° 25′ E. longitude; it had a population nine years ago of 354,962.

It can easily be understood that the Post Office Department of so important a State performs a very considerable amount of regular postal business, and the lower values of the ordinary stamps are quite common *used*, as are also the ½ anna envelopes and the ½ anna post cards. The State has also for many years past made no changes in the designs of its adhesive stamps, and they have varied comparatively little in colour, considering the period during which they have been in use; thus, although we find a large number of shades of the lower values, of which numerous printings must have taken place, we find very few indeed in the higher, which are much less in demand for postal purposes. In the ½ anna envelopes again, which are so much used, we find one change in the colour of the impression, and there are besides several varieties of type, most of which I shall be able to show are due to wearing out and re-engraving of the original dies.

On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that there was a time when the authorities of the State were anxious to increase the revenue by illegitimate means, and offered to supply adhesives and envelopes in any colours and on any papers that might be desired; very large numbers of reprints of the first stamps have been put on the market, and the *official* surcharges seem to have been applied to stamps, for sale to collectors, years after such surcharged stamps had ceased to be used in the Government offices. Fancy impressions of the adhesives are not very common, the offer of these curiosities having been received with no enthusiasm; but, curiously enough, the envelopes of all kinds of fancy papers, and with the stamps impressed in abnormal colours, seem to have met with a more favourable reception, and the list which I shall have to give is a very long one.

Still, if we eliminate the doubtful varieties and the undoubted rubbish, we get a very attractive series of stamps and envelopes of thoroughly genuine interest.

All the designs bear dates, presumably those at which the stamps were issued, or at which they were ordered to be manufactured. Thus the oblong 1 anna stamp is dated 1283 (May, 1866, to April, 1867), and the ½ anna and 2 annas of the so-called "skeleton" type are dated 1286 (April 13th, 1869, to April 2nd, 1870). The latter date, however, also appears on the

current types, which were not issued till 1871, but this is to be accounted for by the fact that the design of the third issue is simply a copy of that of the second, finely engraved and with a background added. But the first stamp was only heard of in England in January, 1870, when a specimen was shown at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society; the ½ a. came over about a year later, being described in *The Philatelist* in March, 1871, while the 2 a. of the same type was not seen till a few months afterwards, together with some of the values of the still current set.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine for October, 1871, contains the following statement:—

"One of our correspondents writes us that a friend of his, an Indian judge, acquainted with Arabic, has informed him that the first stamp—the oblong sea-green—was issued on the 1st September, 1869, was of the value of 1 anna, and bears an inscription in Arabic, consisting of the year 1283 of the Hegira, and *Swikar Arzoofera*—'Government of the Nizam.'"

This is not, of course, absolutely conclusive, because we do not know where the Indian judge got his information; but it seems a very probable date for the issue of a stamp which was first seen by collectors at home in the following January, and, the existence of "Deccan" stamps having become known then, it may be assumed that the ½ a. and 2 a. "skeleton" type were not issued till later—possibly at about the beginning of 1871.

Sept., 1869 (?). (Dated 1283=1866-67).

As already stated, the first stamp is of oblong shape. Its design is shown in the accompanying illustration, and consists principally of inscriptions in Arabic characters, written across or enclosed within two curious devices, the signification of which, if they possess any, has never been explained. There are two horizontal rows of characters, those in each row being joined together, which are said to read *Sarkar Assafia*= Government of Assafia; this name is stated to be a corruption of Assaf Jah, the name of the founder of the dynasty and an ancestor of the present Nizam. Between these two rows are the figures denoting the year "1283," two of them at the left and two at the right of the centre; the third and fourth figures are not correctly shown in the illustration, the character for "8" should be an inverted "v," not an inverted "w," and that for "3" should have two curves at the top. In the centre, below the second horizontal line of characters, are those which denote the value, *ek ana*=one anna. All the inscribed portion of the design has a background of a very fine pattern of flowers and leaves, and the outer parts are filled with network, within a border of two fine lines and one thick one, arranged so as to give the idea of a shaded frame.

1 *anna*.

The stamps were printed from a plate engraved in *taille-douce*. which has always been attributed to Messrs. De la Rue and Co. They are on wove paper, which was no doubt originally *white*, but is always more or less tinged by the colour of the impression and perhaps also by the gum. The sheets contained 160 stamps, in sixteen horizontal rows of ten, with an inscription in Arabic at the top. The perforation gauges 11½.

1 anna, deep olive-green, olive-brown.

Variety, imperf.

1 anna, olive-green.

The colour of the impression is not very easy to describe, but I think it is a kind of *olive-green*. The impressions that are undoubtedly original are usually in a dark shade, and are all perf. 11½, a point that should be remembered. Reprints have been made, probably at different periods; Mr. Bacon, in his book on Reprints, states that the reprinting took place about 1880, but I think it began a little earlier. In an article in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1879, *pale olive-green* is given as one of the colours, but I think there is no doubt that the *pale* impressions are all reprints. The writer of the article in question unfortunately lists all the Hyderabad stamps as perf. 12, and thus a most valuable distinction is lost sight of; all the early impressions of this 1 a. stamp and of the ½ a. and 2 a. skeleton type are perf. 11½, whilst the stamps of the current types have always been perf. 12½, and so are the reprints and fancy impressions of the earlier stamps; and this difference in the perforation I believe to be the certain distinction between the originals and the reprints.

The article in *Le Timbre-Poste* mentions "Essays on white card," in *green*, *pale blue*, *carmine*, *slate*, *purple*, *red-brown*; these were perhaps die proofs in various colours, but I have a recollection of having seen impressions of this kind that were either from a rejected die, or forgeries in fancy colours. The same authority quotes the 1 a., *olive-green*, *imperforate*, which Mr. Bacon also puts under *reprints*. I have not seen any of the imperforate copies, but specimens in that condition were noted in *The Philatelist* for June, 1870, where they are described as being "of a greener hue" than the perforated stamps received at the same time. Possibly these were proofs. No doubt the reprints exist imperf. also.

It was not, I think, until a little later that impressions in fancy colours were offered. *The Philatelic Record* for May, 1881, publishes an extract from a letter, addressed to the editor by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., which shows that the authorities were very obliging:— "A correspondent in Hyderabad, a Government official, offers to supply us with any Deccan stamps, printed to order in any colour we please, and has sent us a few specimens, which we enclose, of what he can do. Perhaps it is well that this should be made known, as a caution to collectors, and in the interests of Philately. We shall certainly refrain from ordering; and if we offer any for sale, it shall only be as proofs." The samples sent were described as being "the skeleton types in *red* and in *bright green*, and the oblong stamp in *violet-brown*."

This generous offer does not appear to have been jumped at by any of the dealers, for most of the varieties in fancy colours are not, in my experience, commonly met with, though *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1881, adds several others to the list.

In February, 1891, I was informed that impressions of this 1 anna stamp, in *vermilion* and in *blue*, were employed as *fiscals*. The editor of *Le Timbre-Fiscal*, in commenting upon this, stated that he had always supposed that such impressions were posthumous *essays*, from which I gather that they were known to him previously; but I cannot find any record of them at any earlier date. It was stated at the same time that these supposed *fiscal* stamps were also to be found postally used, and I possess a copy in *ultramarine* upon an envelope, which it seems to have franked through the post in 1894 or 1895. Such use, however, was, I have no doubt, quite irregular, and if specimens really passed through the post on letters they did so through the connivance of the post office clerks. I do not now believe that these labels were issued for any purpose. I have also an impression in *bright green*. I therefore list:—

Reprints. 1879 (?).

1 a., pale olive-green; *imperf.*, *perf.* 12½.

Fancy Impressions. 1881 *and later.*

1 a., violet-brown, grey-brown, * yellow-brown, * pale yellow-green, * reddish brown, * sea-green, * pale blue, * vermilion, ultramarine, bright green; *perf.* 12½.

* *Le Timbre-Poste*, December, 1881.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON A Four Months' Trip through the United States and Canada.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 156.)

* * *

FROM Washington I went up north to Cleveland, a run of seventeen hours, going by way of Pittsburg and Alliance.

Cleveland, O., is a very important and rapidly rising town, finely situated on Lake Erie, and noted for its fine parks which extend for many miles along the shores of the lake. The liberality of such townsmen as Messrs. Rockefeller and Wade has done much to make this a most desirable centre.

I spent several days here, and was most hospitably entertained by two of the leading Philatelists, who have been clients of our house for a great number of years.

Cleveland I found quite a centre for the collection of Entires, *e.g.* cards and envelopes, and saw some especially fine collections, notably strong in the rarer varieties of U.S. early envelopes. I also saw a collection of post cards which I believe to be the second finest in the world—only excelled by that of Monsieur La Renotiére, in Paris—and beyond doubt the finest in the States.

After a pleasant time in Cleveland I took the night train for Chicago, the great commercial city on Lake Michigan, with a population not far short of two millions, and the most important place in the States after New York. Chicago is a night's run of about twelve hours from Cleveland.

The Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, where I stayed during my visit, is one of the largest and best-known in the United States, and is finely situated facing Lake Michigan and near the important business centres.

I had always heard that Chicago was a poor stamp centre, but I was agreeably surprised to find it quite the reverse.

I had the pleasure of attending the annual meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society, which was held under the chairmanship of "P. M.", as the popular president, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, is generally called. Some thirty members were present, and a pleasant evening was spent.

During my stay in Chicago I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. I. A. Mekeel, the proprietor, and Mr. Charles Severn, the genial and handsome editor, of *Mekeel's Weekly*, which I think justly claims to have the largest circulation of any stamp journal in the world.

I left Chicago on Christmas Eve and spent Christmas Day in the long run of 1,046 miles to Denver, Col., which we did in just twenty-eight hours.

Denver is a beautifully placed city on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet. I shall not soon forget the sunrise I saw one morning from an eighth-story window at Brown's Palace Hotel—the effects of light on the snow-covered ranges of the Rockies were wonderful, and the numerous shades would have taxed the ability even of a Gordon Smith to classify.

There are one or two old stamp collectors here who are well known and a few smaller ones, but Denver is more of a stop-off place than a good business town for the stamp dealer. So after a stay of two days I started on the longest unbroken run in my tour, viz. the 1,617 miles to San Francisco, which occupied fifty-seven hours, and which I look upon as the most interesting—especially from a scenic point of view—of all the railway journeys I have undertaken in the course of my stamp travels.

After leaving Denver we had to travel south to Colorado Springs, in order to negotiate the passes of the Rocky Mountains. From this point there is a constant ascent, *vid* Manitou (or the Garden of the Gods), Pike's Peak, and the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, with its awe-inspiring depths, until at length

Leadville is reached, at an elevation of over 10,000 feet. From here we gradually descended into Utah, through Salt Lake City, and across the desolate Nevada Desert, after which we slowly climbed the last great barrier to the Western coast—the Sierra Nevadas—near the summit of which one passes through a series of snow sheds, or timber tunnels, said to be forty miles long, and built to prevent the line being blocked by snow; but even these are not always sufficient, for I heard that a few days after I got through there was an extra severe snowstorm, and drifts formed across the open lines from seven to eleven feet deep, delaying the trains for three days or more.

After passing Sacramento we ran down to Oakland, on the edge of the bay, and were soon ferried across past the Golden Gates to San Francisco.

In this city of hills I stayed for nearly a fortnight, and was the recipient of the greatest kindness and hospitality on the part of the local collectors.

One of the pleasantest of many days was that upon which one of the leading collectors made up a coach party, and with the owner driving—he being one of the finest whips in the West—a spanking team of four bays, and with ten keen stamp men aboard, a most enjoyable day was spent in the best of company. The route was for many a mile through the famous Golden Gate Park and back along the bay side to the lunching quarters, on a spot overhanging the sea, and in full view of the famous sea lions. A sumptuous banquet, served in one of the finest mansions in San Francisco, wound up a perfect day.

The collectors and dealers of San Francisco are a body of keen Philatelists, and many an unchronicled variety has been found here. During my stay I was shown a number of things new to our catalogues. Some of these have already been noted in the *M. J.* from notes I sent to our editor, and others will appear in due course.

The feature of the collections of these parts is beyond doubt the stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, one collector alone showing *thirteen* fine copies of the rare first issue and over *three hundred* numerals.

It was with great regret that I left this hospitable city, and proceeded on my journey south, my next stopping-place being at Los Angeles, 480 miles from San Francisco.

This is a most delightful spot; in fact, from here to San Diego, a few hours distant, I consider as the American Riviera, with its orange groves, palms, cacti, etc. etc., the one drawback being the want of rain, for at San Diego in many years they do not get over six inches for a whole year's supply.

My next run was a long and dreary one of 1,436 miles to San Antonio in Texas, but made as comfortable as possible by the perfect arrangements on that well-known train the "Sunset Limited," which runs thrice weekly between San Francisco and New Orleans.

The greater part of this journey was through a hot and dreary desert, the discomforts of travelling being added to by the quantity of fine sand blown into the carriage despite the double windows.

At El Paso, on the Mexican frontier, there was considerable trouble in passing the quarantine officers, as the State of Texas had in force some stringent regulations, framed to prevent bubonic plague being brought into Texas, this dreaded scourge being said to be prevalent in the Chinatown portion of San Francisco.

In San Antonio I had the pleasure of inspecting some fine stamps, among them being some of the rarest Confederate locals, many of which I saw here for the first time, such as the Victoria 5 c. and 10 c., the Beaumont, the Helena, and a grand lot of the Goliads, including errors, etc.

From here I had another rather long run of 1,186 miles to St. Louis, done in just thirty-six hours.

St. Louis is a very important city, with some 600,000 inhabitants, and has perhaps greater railway facilities than any other town in the State.

I was much interested in a visit to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp Company, a concern well known in America as pioneers of cheap packet, set, and approval-sheet trade. The arrangements and organisation of this firm seem very complete, and reflect great credit on the proprietor, Mr. Chas. H. Mekeel. The stamp trade is not at all brisk in St. Louis, the dealers there depending more on a mail trade than anything else.

From St. Louis I went up north to Detroit, and after a couple of days there crossed the frontier into Canada, stopping at Toronto, where I was when the sad news arrived of the death of our beloved Queen.

In Toronto there are a large number of collectors and many keen stamp dealers, amongst whom Mr. E. Y. Parker is most prominent.

From here I passed on to Montreal, the commercial capital of Canada, and a town of considerable importance, although one that threatens to be burnt down at any moment, two great fires occurring in one week. I was present for some hours at one, and saw the destruction of the Board of Trade Office and many important buildings right in the centre of the town. The cold here was intense, especially so by contrast with the hot south I had just left. I found a temperature of fifteen degrees below zero, *i.e.* forty-seven degrees of frost, considerably more trying than one is used to in this country.

Montreal is strong in fine collections and keen Philatelists, the best known of whom is an Englishman with a business branch in that city, but a Londoner and well-known member of the London Philatelic Society. His stamps of British North America are superb, and the number of specimens of some rare stamps that he has is something marvellous.

From Montreal I went to Boston, the famous New England city, and beyond doubt, next to New York, the most important centre of Philately in the States. Here I had the pleasure of renewing many friendships made during my two previous visits.

The chief dealers here are The New England Stamp Company, who have in the last few years taken quite a premier position in the trade in the States, owing chiefly to their purchase of such fine collections as those of Messrs. Thorne, Olney, and Nash.

The position of their offices in the best part of Washington Street is excellent, and under the management of Messrs. Batchelder and Carpenter this concern will rank as one of the leading ones in the whole United States.

I must not forget to mention Mr. E. A. Holton, who still retains his position as one of the best experts in America, and also as one of the few dealers who have a really good old stock of stamps, amongst which I found several hundred pounds' worth of good things that I was able to use. Mr. Holton does not believe in selling good stamps at 25 to 50 per cent. off catalogue prices, and has the acumen to keep such things until they are wanted and command a fair price.

Among the leading dealers of these parts I must mention my old friend Mr. H. K. Sanderson, who is well known and much liked in London, which he has visited on several occasions. Mr. Sanderson is perhaps—although this is doubtful—rather fonder of politics than of stamps. He has been a State Senator, and now holds the responsible position of postmaster of a town of some 50,000 inhabitants. I was able to secure some *very fine* things from him out of the well-known William Morgan collection, which has been placed in his hands for sale.

After a week's stay in Boston I hurried on to New York, as, owing to the illness of my brother, I had to return somewhat sooner than I expected, and omitted from my itinerary Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, all of which I hoped to have visited, but had to omit, at any rate on this occasion.

I had a pleasant week in New York, and having been elected a member of the Collectors' Club, saw a little of the arrangements and working of that institution, and I hope that I may before long see a club formed in London on somewhat similar lines. What is wanted is for a small private company to be formed. Let them lease a good house within a half-mile of Charing Cross. Let out to the London Stamp Societies various rooms to be their own private property. Have one large room, formed perhaps by throwing the rooms of a whole floor together, for Auctions, Exhibitions, etc. etc., a good billiard-room, and some arrangements for a grill-room if possible, and I will guarantee that under the management of good business men, and with the backing of the various Societies and the trade, the thing could be made a fair commercial investment, and in time a real success.

To sum up these few rough notes on a trip of close on ten thousand miles by rail through the States and Canada, I may say I formed the opinion that stamp collecting is in a far more advanced and healthy condition than in 1895, the date of my last visit.

A few years ago American collectors were not students, with but few exceptions; now in almost all the large centres one finds an earnest coterie of real, keen Philatelists, who take up countries or groups of countries and study them and throw much light on obscure points. All this tends to the advancement of our hobby.

As regards the stamp trade, I must say candidly that in many ways I do not find it up to the English standards. If one goes into dealers' shops in any large city in America, one sees a lot of stamps, generally in no order and generally without prices attached. You look through a book and see a stamp you want—no price to it. "What do you ask for that?" is your query. Then the dealer says, "Oh, what is it catalogued by Scott or Gibbons?" You wait a few minutes while these lists are referred to, and then a price is named which probably doesn't suit you.

It seems to me that our method here is much better. A collector comes into a dealer's, and the first question asked is what countries' stamps he wants to see, and then a book is produced of that country, with every stamp priced in plain figures, and this is the method we intend to introduce in our branch office in New York.

Mr. E. B. Power, our representative at our temporary office at

167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

has now a series of stock-books valued at some sixty thousand dollars, and being added to every week. Every stamp is priced clearly and definitely at *nett prices*, and Mr. Power has no authority to alter these prices in any way.

I believe that in course of time this will be found to be the best and most expeditious manner of conducting a stamp business in America as well as in this country.

I cannot conclude these few notes without an expression of my deepest thanks for the many kindnesses I have received in the States and for the great hospitality that has been tendered to me in so many different parts of that great country.

I sincerely hope that the bond of good feeling and friendship that is now so apparent between the great nations of America and Britain may never be broken, and that stamp collectors of every degree will do their best to cement the permanent union of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

* * * *

Australian Federation.

WHEN I last wrote, about a year ago, on this subject, I ventured the opinion that the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth could hardly take place before January 1st, 1901. My supposition has proved correct, as that date saw the six Colonies joined by Proclamation in one indissoluble Commonwealth. Western Australia, at the time of my former letter, was balancing the advantages and disadvantages of joining the Union, but on submission to the people, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to join. Consequently the whole continent of Australia and Tasmania are now politically one. The Constitution provides that, on a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth:—

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones;
Naval and military defence;
Lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys;
Quarantine.

Some sanguine Philatelists thought that the Postal Department would be amongst the earliest to be transferred, and that a uniform series of postage

stamps would appear with the dawn of the new century. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought, for a little reflection would have sufficed to show the difficulties in the way of an immediate transfer. As a matter of fact, we are well on in the second month of the year, and the transfer has not yet been effected. Towards the end of last year the permanent heads of the postal departments of each State held a conference, at which it was decided to recommend the surcharging of all current State postal issues with the letters "A. C." (Australian Commonwealth), and making them interchangeable, or available for use throughout the Commonwealth. This was merely a recommendation to the ministerial heads, who are to meet this week to consider this and other proposals. Even if they adopt the suggestion, it must presumably receive the sanction of the Federal Government before being carried into effect. By the time this can be done another month or more must elapse, and by that time all motive for such action will have disappeared, for it was a purely sentimental idea, and having done without interchangeable stamps for so long, another month or two will make no difference.

The Sydney Philatelic Club viewed the "A. C." proposal with alarm. The thought of a hundred and forty varieties of stamps and postal stationery being disfigured in the way suggested was abhorrent to them, and they deputed some of their members to wait on the Federal Postmaster-General, Sir John Forrest, G.C.M.G., to protest against the proposed action. Sir John received the members in a very friendly spirit, and gave his opinion that five years must elapse before the uniform series could be issued. He based his opinion on the following provisions of the Constitution Act :—

"Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

"Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

"I. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

"II. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State :

(*a*) The expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.

(*b*) The proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

"III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

"And

"During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides :—

"I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State.

"II. Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs."

The five years is known as the "book-keeping period," during which an exact account of revenue and expenditure must be kept with regard to each State. Hence Sir John Forrest claims that the Post Office revenues must be kept separately, otherwise the "book-keeping" would not be possible. However, I am of opinion that it will not be found necessary to adhere strictly to this view, and that a way of overcoming the difficulty will be devised after the Departments are taken over.

Owing to the death of Sir James Dickson, the Federal Minister of Defence, a rearrangement of portfolios took place, Sir John Forrest relinquishing the Postmaster-Generalship and taking the Defence portfolio. A new minister was introduced in the person of Mr. J. G. Drake, late Postmaster-General of Queensland, who was given the portfolio rendered vacant by Sir John Forrest's acceptance of the post of Minister of Defence. The change, however, has not rendered the Philatelic Club's efforts abortive, as a record of the deputation is preserved amongst the official papers, and it has recently been referred to in an inspired paragraph in the daily papers.

Now it has been decided by the Federal Cabinet that the transfer of the postal departments shall take place on the 1st of March, and a proclamation to that effect will shortly be issued. Both ministerial and permanent heads of departments will meet in Melbourne this week, and preliminary arrangements will be made for carrying on the postal and telegraphic business as a Federal concern. Personally, I do not think there will be any undue haste in the issue of the uniform Federal stamps. There are many matters of detail to be considered, and there is no urgent reason for an immediate uniform issue ; in fact, speaking at a picnic given by the Construction Branch of the Electric Telegraph Department, on 9th February, Mr. Drake said that the general scheme for the unification of the postal systems of the six States could not be effected until Parliament had been consulted and had passed an Act for the purpose. There were, he said, difficulties to be overcome, but these were not sufficient to justify any great delay.

If the "unification" referred to by Mr. Drake includes *inter alia* the issue of a uniform series of postage stamps, some time will elapse before its appearance. The Federal Parliament will not meet before the middle of May, and the first month or so will be fully occupied in considering the Federal tariff—a most vexed question, for the Free-trade and Protection parties are already strongly defined so far as candidates go, and it will probably be well on into July before the Postal Bill comes on for consideration. Venturing again on prophecy, I fix the date of issue of the uniform stamps at not earlier than 1st September next.

* * *

State Issues.

PRIOR to the date of proclaiming the Commonwealth, the position of affairs regarding collection of postal revenue was considerably mixed, in all the States, with the collection of fiscal revenue. In Victoria one uniform series of stamps, inscribed "Stamp Duty" was available for the collection of postal, telegraph, and all other revenues which could be paid by means of either adhesive or impressed stamps. The adhesives ranged from ½d. to £100, and impressed stamps could be made of any value required. Even the post cards and purely postal stationery bore the same inscription, "Stamp Duty." In Tasmania and South Australia the stamps were all available for both postal and fiscal purposes, some bearing the inscription, "Postage and Revenue," others (such as the 1d. and 2d., South Australia) without any specific inscription denoting their sphere of use, and others, again, with the word "Postage" only. In Queensland the lower values of postage stamps were available for both postal and revenue purposes, and separate stamps were provided for "duty" purposes. In Western Australia there were two series—one originally intended for postage, and the other for revenue, but both were issued indiscriminately for either purpose. In New South Wales the postage stamps might be used for revenue purposes, but the "Stamp Duty" series were not permitted to do postal service.

Anticipating the necessity for keeping the accounts separate, New South Wales provided that from the 1st January, 1901, postage stamps could not be used for "duty" purposes, and Tasmania resuscitated the Platypus series for use as "duty" stamps only, but no steps appear to have been taken to render nugatory the "Revenue" inscription on the pictorial and bi-coloured stamps. Now Victoria has reissued a full series for exclusively postal use, the stamps being printed from the plates in use prior to 1884, but in altered colours. Presumably the "Stamp Duty" inscribed series will be now exclusively used for purposes other than postal or telegraphic.

If, as I anticipate, the State issues are allowed to continue until the Federal stamps are prepared, the States of Tasmania, Queensland, South and Western Australia will have to take steps to draw a distinction between the postage and revenue stamps. It should be understood in this connection that all revenue derived from posts or telegraphs will belong to the Federal Government, while that derived from stamped receipts and other documents, etc., will be the property of the respective States.

* * *

Official Stamps.

IT is probable that there will be a series of official stamps issued by the Federal Government, not only for Commonwealth Government use, but also for use in the States. Whether the latter will be distinguished from the former in any way, I cannot say, but it is to be hoped that one series will be found sufficient for all purposes.

Exhibition of the International Philatelic Union.

* * * *

A PRIVATE Competitive Exhibition of stamps, post cards, etc., was held on February 23rd, under the auspices of the International Philatelic Union, in the rooms of the London Philatelic Society.

The exhibitors were all to be members of the I.P.U., and in order to give the smaller collectors an opportunity to compete without fear of being overwhelmed by the big exhibits of the "Upper Ten Thousand" of the philatelic world, the Committee had wisely arranged to limit each exhibit to fifty stamps (pairs, blocks, or sheets to be counted as one, two, or three stamps only), and these fifty stamps were not to embrace more than three consecutive issues, taking the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue as a guide.

The exhibits were divided into five classes, as follows:—

I. Great Britain, or any one British Colony.

II. Stamps of countries or Colonies not included in Class I.

III. Fiscal stamps of any country.

IV. Envelopes and post cards of any country.

V. Stamps (of any country) not specified in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

Besides the exhibits included in these five classes, there were several that were not entered for competition.

Among the leading exhibitors were:—

Mr. Vernon Roberts, whose lot of triangular Cape of Good Hope was by common consent far beyond anything else on view. It included large blocks of the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., the last in *emerald-green;* a magnificent collection of the "Woodblocks," comprising the 1d., *blue*, error *se tenant* with the 4d., several single copies of the errors, a number of *unused* "Woodblocks" and a quantity of *used*, including a few of the 4d. with retouched corner.

Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg showed a fine lot of Sydney Views, especially strong in early impressions of the 2d., and all very lightly postmarked and in the finest possible condition.

This gentleman also exhibited a very fine collection of Hong Kong issues of 1862, 1863–71, and 1876–77, and a sheet of twenty-five unused varieties of Victoria, including an exceedingly pretty series of the 5s. stamps. His rich collection of Grenada was likewise on view, but not for competition.

Mr. R. Dalton's exhibit in this class, a beautiful

and scientifically arranged series of the first issue of Victoria, gained the Special Prize for Philatelic Knowledge.

The third best exhibit, in the writer's opinion, was Mr. Frentzel's collection of Mexican Locals (Campeche, Chiapas, and Guadalajara), which is too well known to require description here.

Mr. Neave's fine sets of Canada, Ceylon, and United States were greatly admired, while the collections of Gambia stamps shown by Mr. M. H. Lombard and Mr. J. E. Joselyn were very complete, and well deserved the prizes awarded to them.

Class II. was not especially strong, but Mr. Lombard exhibited a very fine lot of French Colonials, and the stamps of Austrian Italy shown by Mr. L. W. Fulcher indicated a considerable amount of philatelic knowledge, as well as a keen sight for first-rate specimens. Mr. Reichenheim's very complete collection of the German Colonies also deserves mention, but these stamps are not especially attractive in appearance, and at present are not very difficult to obtain.

In Class III. the exhibits of Messrs. L. W. Fulcher and H. Thompson, of the fiscal stamps of Japan and Mauritius (1869), were striking features, and gained well-earned prizes; both sets included varieties that are extremely difficult to obtain.

In Class IV. Mr. Warhurst showed a magnificent series of the post cards of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony, perhaps the most complete exhibit in the room. His envelopes of Austria and Lombardy (if all were really originals) were also extremely fine. Mr. Skipton showed a remarkable lot of cards in this class, among them some of the rarities of Ceylon and Uruguay.

Pre-eminent among the exhibits that were *hors concours* was Mr. Dorning Beckton's wonderful collection of the first issue of Roumania, including no less than *twenty-one* entire sheets, showing all the eccentricities of the various printings. Mr. Warhurst also exhibited some rarities, among which were the "Transvral" error *se tenant* with the normal type, and the scarce Bermuda hand-stamp.

The judges were Messrs. Beckton, Castle, Oldfield, and Schwabacher, who awarded the prizes as follows:—

CLASS I.

Grand Prize of the Exhibition—Mr. VERNON ROBERTS. Cape of Good Hope.
First Prize—Mr. L. L. R HAUSBURG. New South Wales.
Second ,, Mr. B. W. NEAVE. Canada.
Third ,, Mr. M. H. LOMBARD. Gambia.
Consolation Prize—Mr. J. E. JOSELYN. Gambia.
Special Prize for Philatelic Knowledge—Mr. R. DALTON. Victoria.

CLASS II.

First Prize—Mr. R. FRENTZEL. Mexican Locals.
Second ,, Mr. L. W. FULCHER. Austrian Italy.
Third ,, Mr. M. H. LOMBARD. French Colonies.
Consolation Prize—Mr. F. REICHENHEIM. German African Colonies.

CLASS III.

One Prize—Mr. L. W. FULCHER. Japan Fiscals.
Consolation Prize—Mr. H. THOMPSON. Mauritius Fiscals.

CLASS IV.

One Prize—Mr. B. W. WARHURST. Orange Free State, etc.
Consolation Prize—Mr. S. C. SKIPTON. Various cards.

CLASS V.

One Prize—Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Various stamps.

In conclusion it is only necessary to remark that the whole arrangements were carried out in a thoroughly efficient way, and that the highest praise is due to the gentlemen in whose hands the working was placed, and especially to Mr. T. H. Hinton, the Hon. Secretary, and to the President, Mr. Herbert Oldfield, who were indefatigable in their efforts to make the show the great success that it turned out to be.

Some five or six hundred people visited the rooms during the afternoon—in fact, for a great part of the time it was well-nigh impossible to turn round, so crowded were they, and it was quite impossible to take note of everything that was worthy of mention.

Reprints of the Post Cards of Belgium.

(From *Le Timbrophile Belge*).

* * * *

IT is a general custom, at the assembling of a Postal Congress, for the representatives of the various States to present one to the other collections of the stamps of their different countries. It is undoubtedly a simple and inexpensive means of enabling a delegate to the Congress to form a nice little collection of stamps. In these cases, as in others, little gifts cement friendship, and as the States provide the stamps we need not be surprised to hear that at every Postal Congress the philatelic intercourse between the delegates is of a most friendly and agreeable nature.

On the occasion of the Congress that was held at Lisbon the Portuguese Government, wishing to make itself pleasant to its guests, reprinted the whole of the stamps and post cards of the country. The Government of the United States did the same for the Congress held at Washington, but in this case, fortunately, the reprints were of such a nature as not to be mistaken for originals.*

The Belgian Government also, when occasion arose for following these examples, found that the stock of early issues was exhausted, and thus is explained the existence of recent reprints, some of which resemble the originals only too closely, as everyone is aware. But what collectors in general do not know is that

* If the reprints and proofs on card are those alluded to here, it is well to note that they were not distributed amongst the members of a Postal Congress only, but were sent to all countries in the Postal Union that asked for them, and the reprints of Portugal and some other countries were dealt out equally liberally.—ED. *M. J.*

the greater part of the post cards, and especially those varieties that were most largely used, have also been reprinted, and in sufficiently large numbers to admit of their being found in not a few collections. It is of importance to state this fact, since certain of the Belgian cards are of considerable rarity in an unused condition, and purchasers of these may very easily be deceived by the reprints.

Before giving a list of the reprints with which we are acquainted, we will mention a simple test for distinguishing them from the originals.

They made their appearance about 1894 or 1895. We do not know the exact date. Not wishing to incur any extra expense, the manufactory at Malines printed them upon the card in use at that period, a highly surfaced card, *straw-yellow* for the 5 c., *azure-blue* for the 10 c.

The colour of the impression is identical with that of the originals, except in the case of the cards of 1871 and 1872, which were printed in *red-brown*, the same shade as the 2 c. stamp then in use.

The following is the list of those that we have met with down to the present date:—

Issue of 1871. Vignette, with instructions at each end of the card.

5 c., red-brown on *straw*.

Issue of 1872. Same vignette, without the instructions. The reprint is larger than the original, being 123 × 90 mm., instead of 119 × 84 mm.

5 c., red-brown on *straw*.

Issue of 1873. With frame, no instructions.

5 c., mauve on *straw*.

Issue of 1874–75. With frame, instruction in two lines below the Arms.

5 c., mauve on *straw* (?).
10 c., black on *azure*.
10 c., green ,,

Issue of 1877 (1877–78). Without frame.

5 c., violet on *straw* (lines for address 95 mm. long).
5+5 c. ,, ,, ?
10 c., green on *azure*.

Issue of 1884 (1884–85). Heading in two languages, no instruction.

5 c., yellow-green on *straw* (?).
10 c., carmine on *azure*.

The items marked with a query are cards about which we are in some doubt, the copies shown us as reprints not differing to any appreciable extent from the originals.

Letter Card.

The only letter card, the reprints of which we have been able to recognise with certainty, is that of 1883 (1882 ?) for inland postage. The card employed is identical with that used for the originals, so that it may be presumed that a supply of this remained on hand. Fortunately the perforation is not the same, which enables the reprints to be distinguished at a glance; that of the originals was A A (our F), that of the reprints is D D (our I).

10 c., carmine on *greenish blue* (perf. I).

We have been told that the 25 c. letter card of the same issue has also been reprinted, but this appears to us improbable, the original stock of that issue being still unexhausted.

We have thought it of interest to publish the above details on the subject of these reprints, which have not hitherto been described in any of the philatelic periodicals. The only journal which, so far as we are aware, has given any list of them is the Bulletin of the Postal Card Society of America, in January, 1898.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. C. R.—The two 6 c. Ceylon are distinctly different in shade, and would be collected by anyone who collects varieties of shade.

T. C. S.—We have no evidence that the China $5.00 on 3 c. Revenue stamp was ever used for postage, and we were informed a few years ago that it was only used on money orders, as you state in your letter.

C. O'F.—We have never studied inverted watermarks, and cannot say whether the variety you mention is uncommon or not. They are not generally noted by collectors.

G. I. M.—The 15 c. Argentine is a new issue; we chronicled it last month. The 16 c. was issued with the other values in 1899.

J. T. C.—The French stamp you ask about is No. 258 in the Catalogue.

B.—We have never seen any Spanish stamp surcharged "oficial," and should doubt the authenticity of the overprint. The 22½ c. current type of Holland seems to have been accidentally omitted from the Catalogue; it was chronicled with the rest of the set in August, 1899.

B. H. W.—As far as we are aware, the 2½d. with the *error* "WAKITIPU" was put on sale in New Zealand only, and not in London. Many thanks for the cuttings and information contained in your letter.

M. T.—We are much obliged for your letter. What we stated as to New Zealand newspapers was taken from a cutting sent to us; probably daily papers only were referred to.

CUCUTA.—We are very much obliged for the letter received on the subject of these stamps, but we have already chronicled all the varieties mentioned.

F. W. H.—The Railway "Newspaper" and "Parcel" labels are of quite a different class from the "Letter Fee" stamps, and we have never studied them.

A. B. R.—The new issue of the French Republic (which we suppose is what you inquire about) was described in our December number.

H. J. B.—Without seeing the actual piece of type used it is not easy to prove whether a letter is a broken "A" or an inverted "V," but, as a rule, an inverted letter is not on the same level in the setting as the other letters, and instead of "Africa" we should find "Λfrica."

H. L. H.—The watermark in the Malta ½d. stamp you mention would be the two border lines between the panes of the sheets of Crown and C A paper. Either the stamps do not properly fit the paper, or the sheet was printed out of position.

W. P. C.—We shall be glad to see the Argentine stamps you mention, when you are again able to get at them.

E. H. S.—The letters stand for "Internal Revenue," and the stamps thus surcharged are fiscals. They were issued in 1898, and were noted at the time.

R. H. T.—We think that you will find a thick paper necessary for loose sheets, as thin paper would not sufficiently protect the stamps, and would be apt to get crumpled. We do not know anything against the gum on the "transparent adhesive tape," but it turns yellow after a time, and we should consider the prepared hinges safer.

C. H.—We quite agree with a great deal of what you say, but a Priced Catalogue is not necessarily a strictly scientific work, and cannot be expected to include every variety that any collector might consider worthy of a place in his collection. Most of those you mention we should be inclined to exclude from a scientific *list*, though the fact of their existence should be noted. All fiscal stamps, the postal use of which has been properly authorised, must, in our opinion, be considered *postage* stamps; no such use of the St. Vincent fiscals was ever authorised, hence their omission. Victoria, 10d., *slate*, wmk. "10," we believe to be in all cases a chemical changeling from No. 132. We believe the illustration of the word "REVENUE" on Sierra Leone No. 101 is not a *facsimile* of the original.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BERMUDA.

1901. *Type* 5, *surcharged in* black.

	s.	d.
½d. on 1s., grey	0	5

CANADA.

1899. *Type* 16. *Surcharge inverted.*

2 c. on 3 c. (Figures)	40	0
2 c. on 3 c. (Maple leaves)	40	0

CEYLON.

1900. *Large size.*

1 r. 50 c., rose	2	6

COREA.

1901. *New type.*

2 re, grey	0	1

ECUADOR.

1895. *Jubilee issue.*

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., and 1 sucre (set of seven)	6	0

FARIDKOT.

1900. *Indian surcharged.*

3 pies, carmine	0	3

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Perak surcharged.*

5 c., lilac and olive	0	9

FRENCH OFFICES ABROAD.

ALEXANDRIA.

50 c., carmine (var. *a*)	0	8

CHINA.

2 fr., brown on azure (var. *a*)	2	6

DEDEAGH.

10 c., black on lilac (var. *a*)	0	2
8 p. on 2 fr., brown on azure (var. *a*)	2	6

MOROCCO.

2 pes. on 2 fr., brown on azure (var. *a*)	2	6

VATHY.

8 p. on 2 fr., brown on azure (var. *a*)	2	6

ZANZIBAR.

1 anna on 10 c., black on lilac (var. *a*)	0	2
20 annas on 2 fr., brown on azure (var. *a*)	2	6

GREECE.

1900. *Olympian stamp surcharged* A.M. *and value.*

5 l. on 1 dr., blue	0	6

JAPAN.

1900. *Surcharged for use in China.*

1½ sen, ultramarine	0	1

LABUAN.

1896. *Errors, without surcharge* (*Nos.* 80 *to* 82).

25 c., 50 c., and $1 (set of three)	25	0

(Inscribed "North Borneo," but in reality errors of Labuan.)

LIBERIA.

1892. *Centre inverted.*

	s.	d.
4 c., green and black	80	0

NEW ZEALAND.

1901. *Perf.* 11. *Colonial print.*

1d., carmine	0	2

PARAGUAY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 11½.

2 c., dull grey	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2

QUEENSLAND.

1900. *New type.*

2s., greenish blue	2	6

SALVADOR.

New type, dated "1900." *Surcharged shield within rays.*

1 c., green	(surch. 12 mm. wide, in purple)				0	2
2 c., rose	(	,,	,,	,,	)	0	3
3 c., grey-black	(	,,	,,	,,	)	0	4
5 c., dull blue	(	,,	,,	,,	)	0	5
10 c., bright blue	(	,,	,,	,,	)	0	9
12 c., light green	(	,,	,,	,,	)	0	10
13 c., yellow-brown	(	,,	,,	,,	)	1	0
1 c., light green	(	,,	,,	in black)		0	2

1900. *Official. Stamps dated* "1900," *surcharged with Type* 201, *in* black.

1 c., light green	0	5
2 c., rose	0	5
3 c., grey-black	0	6
5 c., dull blue	0	9

TRANSVAAL.

1900. *Surcharged* "V.R.I.", *inverted.*

½d., green	40	0
1d., carmine and green	50	0

Provisionals issued at Lydenburg. Surcharged "V. R. I." *in tall narrow letters.*

1d., carmine and green	20	0
3d. on 1d., carmine and green	50	0

TURKEY.

1901. *Provisional issue.*

20 paras, black on deep rose	0	9

URUGUAY.

1899-1900. *Official.*

1 c., deep green	1	0
2 c., orange	1	6
5 c., dull indigo	2	0
10 c., red-lilac	2	0
25 c., rose and blue	4	0
50 c., brown and green	6	0
1 peso, blue and brown	12	6

VICTORIA.

1901. *New colours.*

½d., emerald-green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
2d., lilac	0	3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1901. *New design.*

2½d., blue	0	4

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1897. No. 96*a surcharged with* Type 33, *in* red.
5 c. on 5 c., slate-lilac .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

TIKHVIN.

1899. Type 15. *Dated* "18$\frac{99}{00}$."
3 k., brown, gold, blue, & red o 4

1900. Type 15. *Dated* "19$\frac{00}{01}$."
3 k., black, brown, silver, and blue .. .. .. o 4

URZHUM.

1899. Type 3. *Perf.* 12½.
2 k., brown and blue ..

1900. Type 3 *redrawn. Perf.* 12½.
2 k., pink .. .. .. o 3

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

UST-SYSOLSK.

1899. Type 12. *Perf.* 11½.
2 k., pink, vermilion, & brn. o 3

VERKHOTURIE.

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan.)*
2 k., deep blue .. .. o 3
10 k., blk., violet-blue, & red o 11

ZADONSK.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 11½.
1 k., grey-green .. .. o 2

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

ZENKOV.

1899. *New type. Perf.* 11½. (Nov.)*
3 k., vermilion and green .. o 4

1900. *Type-set. Perf.*, 11½. (Aug.)*
3 k., gold .. .. .. o 4

Lithographed (?). *Perf.* 11½.
3 k., gold, black, and blue. o 4

ZOLOTONOSHA.

1900. *Designs of* Nos. 9 *and* 10 *redrawn.*
3 k., black, gold, and green o 4
10 k. ,, ,, rose .

PART IV.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENVELOPES.

1841. *Size* A$_1$, *with all flaps pointed.*
1d., pink .. .. ..

1865 (?). Die I. *Size* C, *white laid.*
1d., pink .. .. ..

TELEGRAPH FORMS.
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1851-53. *With Company's Seal in* blue.
1s., black on rose ('51) ..
1s. 6d. ,, ('53) ..

BRIT. BECHUANALAND.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of special type on flap.* (Jan., 1900.)*
4d., blue (F) .. ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Stamp type of the current adhesives. Instruction in* 4 *lines.*
1d., carmine on buff .. o 2

BRITISH GUIANA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 2. Azure *paper.*
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2

CEYLON.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 21. *White laid paper.*
6 c., brown .. .. ..

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With rectangular stamp* (?).
1d., rose .. .. ..

GIBRALTAR.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

WRAPPER.

1900. *With London type of surcharge.*
5 c., green .. .. ..

GOLD COAST.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of* Type 1 (?).
1d., rose .. .. .. o 2

GRENADA.

ENVELOPE. **1900.**
1d., carmine .. ..

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

List should be as follows :—

1886. "MCCORQUODALE & CO." *under flap. Formula in* vermilion.

2d., milky blue	(F)	..	o	6
2d. ,,	(G)	..	o	6
2d. ,,	(H)	..	o	6
2d. ,,	(H^2)	..	o	6
2d. ,,	(I)	..	o	8
2d. ,,	(K)	..	o	8

1888. "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO." *under flap. Formula in* red.

2d., grey-blue	(F)	..	o	4
2d. ,,	(G)	..	o	4
2d. ,,	(H)	..	o	4
2d. ,,	(H^2)	..	o	4
2d., greenish blue	(F)	..	o	4
2d. ,,	(G)	..	o	4

HONG KONG.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Type of adhesives.* White laid *paper.*

1 c., yellow	(140×78 mm.).	o	2	
2 c., green	(,,).	o	2	
2 c. ,,	(120×94 mm.).	o	2	
4 c., rose	(,,).	o	3	
5 c., lilac	(,,).	o	3	
10 c., blue	(,,).	o	5	

Grey wove *paper*, 140×111 mm.

4 c., rose	.. ..	..	o	3
5 c., lilac	.. ..	..	o	3
10 c., blue	.. ..	..	o	5

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1900. *Embossed stamp on flap.*

10 c., purple	(F)	..	o	6
10 c. ,,	(G)	..	o	6
10 c. ,,	(H)	..	o	7
10 c. ,,	(H^2)	..	o	7
10 c. ,,	(K)	..	o	8

WRAPPER.

1900. *Type of adhesives. On* buff.
2 c., green .. .. .. o 2

INDIA.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ENVELOPE.

1900. No. 9 *surcharged* "C. E. F.", *in* black.
½ a., green .. .. ..

OHAMBA.

SERVICE ENVELOPES.

1900. *Second type of surcharge, with* "SERVICE" *added. Size* 120×94 mm.
½ a., green on laid .. .. o 2
1 a., brown on wove .. o 3

DUTTIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of adhesives of* 1899.
½ a., green on laid .. ..

KISHENGARH.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White laid paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*
1 a., yellow-green .. ..
½ a., blue .. .. .. o 3
1 a., lilac .. .. .. o 6

ORCHA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *White laid paper.*
½ a., bright green .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Laid paper.*
2 ch., pale pink .. ..

MALTA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Three sizes.* (June.)*
1d., carmine on laid .. o 2
1d. ,, wove .. o 2

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Tongue-shaped flap.*
2d., blue (H) .. ..

MAURITIUS.

ENVELOPE.

1900. Type 13. *White laid paper.*
2 c., dull lilac .. ..

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With two impressions of* Type 7. *Toned, wove paper.*
1+1d., red .. .. ..

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

1900. *For Members of Parliament. Laid paper; 2 sizes.*
1d., rose (Type 7)..
2d., ultramarine (,, 8)..

NEW ZEALAND.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *With types of the current adhesives.*
½d., purple-black .. .. o 1
1d., pale carmine .. .. o 2
2d., pale lake .. .. o 4

New types. (Nov.)*
½d., deep green .. .. o 1
1d., rose-red.. .. .. o 2
2d., mauve .. .. .. o 4

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1899 (?). *For Printing and Stationery Department.*
Black on white laid .. ..

QUEENSLAND.

WRAPPERS.

List should be as follows :—

1892. Types 5 *and* 1. *Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.*
½d., green on buff .. ..
1d., red on white (?) .. ..

Laid paper.
½d., green on buff .. .. o 1

1895-97. Types 6 *and* 4. *Same instruction. Laid paper.*
½d., green on buff .. ..
1d., rose ,, ...

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1898 (?). *Same types and paper. Instruction altered, and at side of stamp.*
½d., green on buff .. .. o 1
1d., dull red on buff ..
1d., bright red ,, .. o 3

1899. Type 7. *Instruction and paper as last.*
½d., green on buff .. ..

Instruction in larger type. Same paper.
½d., green (Type 7) .. .. o 1
½d. ,, (new type) ..

ST. LUCIA.

ENVELOPE. **1900.**
1d., carmine.. .. ..

SEYCHELLES.

ENVELOPE.
1900. No. 1 *surcharged* "SIX CENTS," *in* black.
6 c. on 8 c., carmine ..

SIERRA LEONE.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1900. *Stamp in* blue (*instead of* ultramarine), *formula* grey-blue.
2d., blue (F) .. ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WRAPPER.
1899. Type 2. *With name added above and below the stamp. Fine buff manilla paper.*
½d., violet on buff .. ..

TRANSVAAL.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1900. *Surcharged* "V. R. I."
4d., olive-green (G) ..

VICTORIA.

WRAPPER.
1896 (?). Type 17. *With borders.*
1d., blue .. .. ..

SECTION II.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.
1900. Type 10, *redrawn. In the form of letter sheets, with* "ANO 1900" *on flap and pictures inside. White wove paper, two sizes.*
5 c., vermilion .. ..

WRAPPER.
1899. Type 10, *redrawn.*
2 c., black-blue .. ..

AUSTRIA.

ENVELOPES.
1900. Type 5.
10 h., rose on white .. .. o 3
10 h. ,, buff .. ..

WRAPPER.
1899. Type 5. *Value in* "HELLER."
3 h., brown on buff .. o 1

PNEUMATIC POST ENVELOPES.
1900. Type 5, *value altered.*
(V) *For Vienna.* (P) *For Prague.*
30 h., rose-lilac on rose (V) . o 6
30 h. ,, ,, (P) . o 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPERS.
1899. Type 5. *Surcharged in* black. *Buff paper.*
10 par. on 3 kr., green ..
10 ,, 5 h. ,, .. o 2

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

HUNGARY.

ENVELOPE (2 sizes).
1899. *New type. Value in* "FILLER." *White wove paper.*
10 f., rose .. .. .. o 2

BOSNIA.

ENVELOPE.
1900. *Type of the new adhesives.*
10 (h.), red .. .. .. o 3

BRAZIL.

WRAPPER.
1897 (?). Type 3, *with head inverted (error).*
20 r., emerald .. ..

CHILI.

1900. *With embossed stamp.* (Aug.)*
ENVELOPE.
5 c., dull ultramarine .. o 4

LETTER SHEET ENVELOPE.
5 c., dull ultramarine .. o 6

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
15 c., mauve .. .. .. o 6
20 c., grey .. .. .. o 8

WRAPPERS.
2 c., carmine on straw .. o 2
20 c., grey on buff .. .. o 8

FRANCE.

The 5 c. envelopes in the new shape are on *laid* paper, both those of France and those of the French Colonies.

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

ENVELOPE.
1899. *With figures denoting date on lower flap.*
50 c., rose on azure .. ..

FOR OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

ENVELOPES.
1899. *Surcharged* "ALEXANDRIE," *in* red.
5 c., green on laid .. .. o 2
15 c., blue on green ..

FOR OFFICES IN PORT SAID.

ENVELOPES.
1900. *Surcharged* "PORT-SAID," *in* red.
5 c., green on white laid ..
15 c., blue on pale green ..

FRENCH COLONIES.

DAHOMEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

ENVELOPES.
1899. *Name in* red.
5 c., green on laid .. ..
15 c., blue on pale green ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

ENVELOPE.
1900. *New type.*
30 pf., blue on lilac-rose ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPER. **1900.**
10 par. on 5 pf., green ..

HOLLAND.

DUTCH INDIES.

ENVELOPES.
1900. *Type of current adhesives of Holland, surcharged in* black.
10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac ..
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue ..
15 c. on 15 c., yellow-brown
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

JAPAN.

ENVELOPE.
1900. *Type of current adhesives.* White *paper.*
3 sen, mauve (2 sizes) .. o 3

MEXICO.

ENVELOPES.
1899. *White wove paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2
5 c., blue .. .. .. o 4
10 c., lilac .. .. .. o 8

WRAPPERS.
1899. *New type. Heading in colour.*
1 c., green on buff .. .. o 1
2 c., carmine .. .. o 2

Nos. 334 and 335 have the Arms and the arched inscription "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" only and 4 dotted lines for the address. The inscription measures 55 mm. across.

1900. *Stamp and formula similar to* No. 334, *but inscription less arched, and measuring* 60 mm. *across. Formula in* black.
1 c., green .. .. ..

NICARAGUA.

ENVELOPES.
1900. *New type.*
5 c., dark blue .. ..
10 c., violet .. .. ..

PERSIA.

ENVELOPES.
1899.
The envelopes of 1898, *with a device surcharged in* violet.
5 sh., yellow, 149×91 mm. o 2
5 ,, ,, 142×109 mm.
10 ,, blue ,, o 3
12 ,, rose ,, o 4
1 kr., violet ,, 1 0

WRAPPERS.
1899. *The wrappers of* 1898, *surcharged as above.*
2 sh., brown .. ..
3 ,, lilac .. .. ..
6 ,, yellow .. ..

UNITED STATES.

ENVELOPES.
1899. *The* 2 c., Die *b, error of colour.*
2 c., red-brown on white ..
1900 (?). *Error, with wmk. of the Official envelopes.*
1 c., green on manilla ..

CUBA.

ENVELOPES.
1900. *Special type.* (Nov. '99.)*
1 c., green on buff .. ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...
1 c., green on blue .. ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ENVELOPES.
1900. *U.S. envelopes of* 1899, *with name added.*
1 c., green on white ..
2 c., carmine ,, ..

WRAPPER.
1900. *U.S. wrapper with name added.*
1 c., green on manilla ..

PORTO RICO.

ENVELOPES.
1899. *U.S. envelopes of* 1895, *with name added in* black.
2 c., green on white ..
5 c., blue ,, ..
1900. *With name spelt* "PUERTO RICO."
1 c., green .. .. ..
2 c., carmine .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POST CARDS.

The cards of 1899 should be shown as Types 3 and 11, the former with "ONLY" omitted from the instruction, and the latter with the formula entirely reset.

1900. *Size (f). Without* "ONLY."
½d., brown on white ..
½+½d. ,, ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1899. (Jan., 1900.)*
½d., green on white ..
1d., carmine on buff ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Cards of* 1891–92 *surcharged with new value, in* black. (Feb., 1900.)*
2 c., in black, on No. 5 .
2+2 c. ,, ,, 6 .

1900. *With new formula.*
2 c., carmine .. ..
2+2 c. ,, ...

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1899. White *card.* (Jan., 1900.)*
1d., rose-red .. ..
1+1d. ,, ...

CANADA.

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *Type of* 1898. *New colours*
1 c., green on blue ..
2 c., carmine ,, ...

CEYLON.

POST CARDS.

1899. White *card.* (April, 1900.)*
6 c., carmine .. ..
6+6 c. ,, ...

LETTER CARD.

1900. *New type.* (April.)*
6 c., green on blue .. ..

HONG KONG.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 7, *in* black.
4 c. on 1st half of No. 13 .. 0 3
4 c. on 2nd ,, .. 0 3
4+4 c. on No. 13 .. .. 0 6

Surcharged in red *and in* black.
4 c. on 1st half of No. 13 ..

INDIA.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged* "C. E. F.", *in* black.
½ a., brown on buff ..
½+½ a. ,, ,, ..
1 a., blue ,, ..
1+1 a. ,, ,, ..

SERVICE POST CARD.

Date ? *Similar to* Type 61, *but headed* "On Telegraph Service," *and with different form of Arms.*
Yellow-green on white ..

CHAMBA.

SERVICE POST CARD.

1900. *Card of India* No. 57, *surcharged as* Type 2, *in* black.
½ a., ultramarine 0 1

GWALIOR.

POST CARD.

Variety of No. 7, *characters* 15 mm. *on* 1st *half*, 13½ mm. *on* 2nd.
½+½ a., red-brown .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PUTTIALLA.

POST CARD.

1900. *Card of India* No. 13, *surcharged as in* 1892.
½ a., red-brown .. ..

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

COCHIN.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 1. Buff *card.*
2 pies, carmine .. ..
2+2 ,, ,, ...

DUTTIA.

POST CARD.

1900. *With type of adhesives of* 1899.
½+½ a., red on buff .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 1. Buff *card.*
5 cash, rose-red .. ..
Surcharged "FIVE CASH," *in* violet.
5 c. on 8 c., orange ..

MALTA.

POST CARDS. 1900.
½d., green .. ..
½+½d. ,, ...

MAURITIUS.

POST CARD.

1900. No. 17 *surcharged in* black. (Sept.)*
2 c. on 8 c., rose 0 3

NATAL.

LETTER CARD. 1900.
1d., carmine on blue ..

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST CARD.

1900. *Type of* No. 22, *formula altered.*
1+1d., red on buff .. ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. No. 53 (?) *with formula altered.*
1½d., red on grey .. ..

Type of No. 54.
1½d., olive-brown on grey ..

NEW ZEALAND.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 4, *with view in left corner.*
1d., deep green on buff ..

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged* "V.R.I." *and value, in* black.

(i.) *Like the first adhesives.*
½d., rose .. .. ..
½+½d., green .. .. ..
1d., orange .. ..
1+1d., brown .. ..
1½d. on 2d., mauve ..

(ii.) *With stops above the line.*
1½d. on 2d., mauve .. ..

(iii.) *In* sans-serif *capitals.*
½d., rose .. .. ..
½+½d., green .. .. ..
1d., orange .. ..
1+1d., brown .. ..

SARAWAK.

POST CARDS.

1899. No. 1 *surcharged in* blue.
4 c. on 3 c., carmine ..

1900. Buff *card.*
4+4 c., carmine .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

SUDAN.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Cards of Egypt surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
4 mil., carmine .. .. ..
4+4 ,, ,, ...

TASMANIA.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With views on back.* (June.)*
2d., purple on blue 0 4

TRANSVAAL.

POST CARD. 1900.
Card of 1896 *surcharged* "V.R.I."
½d., green on buff .. ..

VICTORIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. Type 11, *with instruction altered, and a new type.* (Feb., 1900.)*
1d., carmine on buff ..
1½d., red-brown on green ..

Dec., 1900. *Commonwealth cards.*
1d., grey .. .. ..
1d., orange-brown .. ..

SECTION II.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

POST CARD.

1900. *Stamp of* 1899. *Device on back.*
5 c., green on buff .. ..

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Same stamp. Device inside.*
5 c., green on buff .. ..

AUSTRIA.

POST CARDS.

1899–1900. *With value in* "HELLER." Pale buff *card.*
5 h., blue-green 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Böhm.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Ital.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.-Ruth.)
5 h. (Deutsch-Ruth.) .. 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Slov.) .. 0 2
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Böhm.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ital.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.) .. 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ruth.) .. 0 3
10 h., carmine .. ..
10+10 h. ,, ... 0 4

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *With value in* "HELLER."
6 h., orange on green ..
10 h., rose on grey ..
6 h., orange on buff ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF VIENNA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Value in* "HELLER."
20 h., brown on grey ..
20+20 h. ,, ,, ..

LETTER CARD. 1900.
30 h., rose-lilac on rose .. 0 6

PNEUMATIC POST OF PRAGUE.

POST CARDS. 1900.
20 h., brown on grey .. 0 4
20+20 h. ,, ,, .. 0 8

LETTER CARD. 1900.
30 h., rose-lilac on rose ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

FOR LEVANT OFFICES.

POST CARDS.

1900. Buff *card.*
20 par. on 10 h., carm. o 3
20+20 par. on 10+10 h. „ o 6

LETTER CARD.

1900. *No inscriptions.* Grey *card.*
1 pias. on 25 h., blue .. o 5

HUNGARY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type.* (Feb.)*
4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. „ „ .. o 2
5 f., green on rose .. o 1
10 f., rose on green .. o 2
10+10 f. „ „ ..
With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.
4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. „ „ ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *New type.* Grey *card.*
6 f., slate-green .. .. o 2
10 f., orange .. .. .. o 2
62 f., blue and brn. on white o 9
With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.
6 f., green .. .. ..
10 f., orange .. .. ..

BOSNIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Currency altered.* Buff *card.*
5 (h.), green .. .. o 2
5+5 (h.) „ .. .. o 3
5+5 (h.), grey .. .. o 3
10 (h.), red .. .. o 3
10+10 (h.) „ .. ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *Formula in* black.
6 (h.), brown on blue .. o 2
10 (h.), red on grey .. .. o 3

BELGIUM.

POST CARDS.

1900. Straw *card.*
5 c., yellow-green .. ..
White *card. Pictures on back.*
5 c., green .. ..
10 c., red-brown .. ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
10 c., carmine on grey-blue.

CONGO STATE.

POST CARDS.

1900. Types 6 *and* 7, *with instruction altered.*
10 c., red on buff ..
10+10 c., brn. & grn. on rose

BULGARIA.

POST CARD.

1899. Type 8, *with 4 lines for the address.*
5 st., green on pale buff ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
3 st., pale green .. ..

CHILI.

POST CARD.

1900. *Type of new adhesives.*
2 c., red on pale blue ..

CHINA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Stamp inscribed* "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST."
1 c., carmine on buff ..
1+1 c. „ „ ..

COREA.

POST CARD.

1900. White *card.*
1 cheun, blue .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF).

POST CARD.

1899. White *card. Views on the back.*
2 c., black .. .. ..

CRETE.

POST CARD.

1900. Buff *card.* (May.)*
10 l., red-brown .. ..

DENMARK.

ICELAND.

POST CARD.

1900. *Heading in six lines.*
10 a., carmine on white ..

EGYPT.

POST CARD. **1900.**
4+4 mil., carmine .. ..

FRANCE.

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
15+15 c., blue on buff ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

LETTER CARD.

1899. Type of 1897, *instruction in two paragraphs on back.*
50 c., black on deep blue ..

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1900. *Surcharged* "ALEXANDRIE," *in* red.

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green .. o 3
10+10 c. „ blue ..

LETTER CARDS.

15 c., blue on grey .. ..
25 c., black on rose .. .. o 4

PORT SAID.

1900. *Surcharged* "PORT-SAID," *in* red.

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green ..
10+10 c. „ blue ..

LETTER CARDS.

15 c., blue on blue-grey ..
25 c., black on rose .. ..

MOROCCO.

POST CARD. **1900.**
5 c. on 10 c., black on green

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.
25 c. on 25 c., No. 116 ..

ZANZIBAR.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.
1 a. on 10 c., black on green
1+1 a. on No. 40 .. ..

FRENCH COLONIES.

INDO CHINA.

POST CARD.

1900. *With name in* red.
10 c., black on green ..

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of* 1894. Buff *card.*
2 pf., pearl-grey .. .. o 1½
2+2 pf. „ .. .. o 1
3 pf. *cards with* 2 pf. *stamp added in* grey.
5 pf., brown and grey ..
5+5 pf. „ „ ..
Formula in colour, and 10 pf. *cards with stamp of numeral type.*
5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. „ .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. „ .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
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WURTEMBERG.

POST CARDS. **1900.**
2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. „ „ ..

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. „ „ ..

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. „ „ ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type, with date at left.*
5 c., green on cream ..
Type 17. Pale blue *card.* (*a*) 120×80 mm. (*b*) 140×90 mm.
2 pf., blue (*a*) .. ..
2 pf. „ (*b*) .. ..
2+2 pf. „ (*b*) .. ..
With stamps of new type.
2 pf., blue on blue (*a*) .
2 pf. „ „ (*b*) .
2+2 pf. „ „ (*b*) .
5 pf., green on buff ..
5+5 pf. „ „ ..
10 pf., carmine „ ..
10+10 pf. „ „ ..

LETTER CARD.

1899. Type 51, *but with plainer initial to* "Kartenbrief." *Perforations broken at folds. Inside* grey.
10 pf., carmine .. ..

1900. *With stamp of new type.*
10 pf., carmine .. ..

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Stamp of new type.* Rose *card.*
25 pf., orange-brown ..
25+25 pf. „ ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Current cards surcharged in* black. (Jan., 1900.)*
5 c. on 5 pf., green .. o 2
5+5 c. on 5+5 pf. „ ..
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine. o 4
10+10 c. on 10+10 pf. „ .

1900. *New cards surcharged.*
5 c. on 5 pf., green ..
5+5 c. on 5+5 pf. „ ..
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine.
10+10 c. on 10+10 pf. „ .

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type.*
20 par. on 10 pf., carmine ..
20+20 p. on 10+10 pf., carm.

GERMAN COLONIES.

1900. *Cards of the types of* 1889, *&c., surcharged in* black.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Surcharged "Karolinen."
5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. „ .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. „ .. ..

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

Surcharged "Marianen."
5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 p „ .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. „ .. ..

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Name spelt "Marshall," *instead of* "Marschall."
5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. „ .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. „ .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CAMEROONS.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New types.* Cream *card.*
5 pf., green .. ..
5+5 pf. ,, ...
10 pf., carmine .. ..
10+10 pf. ,, ...
The same set is issued for *Caroline Islands, German New Guinea, German South West Africa, Marianne Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa,* and *Togo.*

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New types.* Cream *card.*
3 pesa, green .. ..
3+3 ,, ,, ...
5 ,, carmine .. ..
5+5 ,, ,, ...

GREECE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New types.* (Sept.)*
5 l., olive on cream .. 0 2
5+5 l. ,, ,, .. 0 3
10 l., rose on grey .. 0 2
10+10 l. ,, ,, .. 0 4
White *card. Formula in* red.
5 l., green .. .. ..
10 l., pink .. .. ..

LETTER CARD.

1900. *New type.* Blue *card.*
10 l., carmine .. ..

ITALY.

POST CARD.

1900. *Postal Union card, with stamp* Type 14.
10+10 c., brown on green ..

JAPAN.

POST CARDS.

A wrong illustration has unfortunately been inserted in place of the correct Type 6. Illustrations of Nos. 82 to 86 may be found in the *Monthly Journal* for March and October, 1899, and June, 1898.

1899. *Type of the* 1½ sen *card.* White *card.*
1½+1½ sen, blue .. ..

LETTER CARD. **1900.**
3 sen, mauve on brown .. 0 2

MEXICO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *New type.* Cream *card.* (Dec.)*
1 c., green 0 1
1+1 c. ,, ... 0 2
2 c., carmine 0 2
2+2 c. ,, ... 0 4
3 c., brown 0 3
3+3 c. ,, ... 0 5
1900. *Similar to* No. 169; "TARJETA POSTAL" *in* sans-serif *capitals.*
1 c., green .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *New type.* White *card.* (Jan., 1900.)*
2 c., carmine 0 2
2+2 c. ,, ... 0 4
5 c., blue 0 4
5+5 c. ,, ... 0 8

NICARAGUA.

POST CARDS. **1900.**
2 c., red on white ..
2+2 c. ,, ,, ..
6 c., blue on cream ..
6+6 c. ,, ,, ..

PERSIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *The cards of* 1898 *surcharged with a device in* violet.
2 sh., brown on cream ..
2+2 sh. ,, green ..
5 sh., rose on cream ..
5+5 sh. ,, rose ..

PERU.

POST CARDS. **1900.**
With view of Post Office.
2 c., brown-black .. ..
— *With embossed Head.*
2 c., red-lilac .. ..
Dec., **1900.** *New Year card.*
2 c., lilac and black ..

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With (embossed?) portrait of President.*
3 c., red on white .. ..

PORTUGAL.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of* No. 39. Buff *card.*
25 r., rose .. ..
25+25 r. ,, ...

FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).

POST CARD.

1900. Type A 4. Buff *card.*
25+25 r., rose .. ..

PONTA DELGADA (AZORES).

POST CARD.

1900. Type A 4. Buff *card.*
25+25 r., rose .. ..

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

POST CARD.

No. 14 is on "cream *card*," not "cream *laid*."

ROUMANIA.

POST CARD.

1899. *Error with* "POSALTA" *for* "POSTALA."
5 b., green .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

LETTER CARD.

1900. No. 107, *with second stamp at left.*
10 b. (5+5 b.), green on grey 0 4

RUSSIA.

FOR THE LEVANT.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Surcharged in* blue.
20 pa. on 4 k., carmine .. 0 3
32 pa. on 4+4 k. ,, .. 0 6

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in* red.
1 pi. on 10 k., blue.. .. 0 6

SIAM.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Similar to* Types 1 *and* 3, *with stamps of new types.*
1½ a., red on yellow ..
4 a., carmine on cream ..
4+4 a. ,, ,, ,, ..

SWITZERLAND.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Type of* 1892.
5 c., green .. .. ..

1900. *Commemorative Issue.*
5 c., green on white .. 0 2
10 c., carmine ,, .. 0 3

UNITED STATES.

U.S. Post Cards surcharged.

FOR USE IN CUBA.

1899. *With name, and value in* "c. de Peso," *added in* black.
1 c. on 1 c., black .. ..
2 c. on 2 c. ,, ...

FOR USE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1900. *With name added.*
1 c., black .. .. ..
2 c., blue .. .. ..
2+2 c. ,, ...

FOR USE IN PORTO RICO.

1900. *With name spelt* "PUERTO RICO."
1 c., black (No. 18) 0 2

URUGUAY.

POST CARD.

1900 *Commemorative. Two varieties.*
2 c., black 0 2

VENEZUELA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Formula and frame in* black. (July.)*
10 c., red on white ..
10+10 c. ,, ,, ..
The same, surcharged "1900," *in* black.
10 c., red .. ..
10+10 c. ,, ...

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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VOL. XI.

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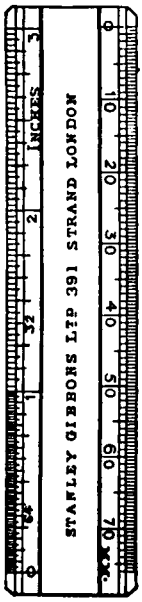

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VOL. XI. APRIL 30, 1901. NO. 130.

Editorial.

* * *

AMONG the questions that we are most frequently called upon, in our Editorial capacity, to solve are those which relate to supposed varieties or so-called errors, and we fear that our answers to these questions are but too often very unsatisfactory to our correspondents.

Errors and Varieties.

Very frequently the question takes the form, Is so-and-so a variety? A correspondent will send us two fairly distinct shades of the same stamp and ask, Are these varieties? And we can only reply, Of course they are. Is it not self-evident that where two specimens differ from one another in any respect they are varieties? But whether they are varieties that our correspondent should add to his collection is quite another question, and one that he can only answer for himself. A specialist will include every variety, however minute, and will not require to ask questions about them; a non-specialist, if we may so put it, should consider the scope of his collection and decide for himself what amount of difference shall constitute such a variety as he is bound to admit.

The question of listing these varieties in a catalogue is an altogether different one, and the answer to it must depend very much upon the nature of the catalogue and the purpose for which it is intended. For instance, in an unpriced catalogue (such things, we suppose, still exist) it would be unnecessary to name all the varieties of shade, it would be sufficient to indicate the fact that there are numerous shades of certain stamps; in a priced catalogue, on the other hand, it is necessary in some cases to give the shades separately, as one shade may be considerably rarer than another, and they must therefore be differently priced. But collectors must not imagine that because different shades are not mentioned they are not known to exist; the shades may be equally common, or, as is very frequently the case, there may be numerous varieties which can really only be recognised when seen side by side, and nothing but a stock-book will show what exist.

A correspondent complains to us, and not altogether without reason, of the inconsistency of catalogues in this respect; but it is impossible to make a priced catalogue consistent, without either overloading it with "light blue," "dark blue," "pale green," "deep green," etc., etc., etc. (for such varieties exist in the case of almost every stamp of which any considerable quantity was issued), or omitting numbers of shades which require to be differently priced. Collectors who require a catalogue that will include every possible variety must be prepared to pay pounds for it, instead of shillings.

Our correspondent asks, "Why should not inverted watermarks have the same status as inverted surcharges?" The opinion of the printers of stamps has, we presume, nothing to do with us as Philatelists; but we fancy that, in some cases at all events, the position of the watermark was not considered of much importance in printing the stamps, so long as they were printed on the watermarked paper, whereas the *intention* (except where speculation was allowed to have sway) was no doubt always to print the surcharges the right way up. Messrs. De la Rue and Co. are very careful in these matters; we do not suppose that an inverted surcharge would ever be knowingly permitted to pass out of their establishment, but we

have equally little doubt that the inversion of the watermark would not be held to condemn a sheet, and in certain well-known cases they have disregarded the position of the watermark altogether. From the printer's point of view, therefore, an inverted watermark (if an *error* at all) is not so serious an error as an inverted surcharge. Still, in the Ideal Catalogue all these varieties should, and would, be noted, but dealers must be excused if they wait until there is a demand for such things, before they duplicate many of their lists and enlarge the accommodation for certain portions of their stocks. In the meantime those stocks will furnish a happy hunting-ground for the advanced collector who is specialising in inverted Stars and Crowns, reversed CC, etc.

* * *

Stamp Exhibition at the Hague.

WE have much pleasure in announcing, in compliance with a letter from Mr. J. B. Robert, that an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps, organised by the *Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamlaars*, is to take place at the Hague in August next, at which British collectors are cordially invited to exhibit and compete. The Exhibition is to be held in the rooms of the Zoological Gardens; it will be opened at 3 p.m. on August 9th, and remain open until the 19th of that month. There are separate competitions for amateurs and dealers, *fifteen* classes for the former and *six* for the latter. In addition to numerous gold, silver-gilt, silver, and bronze medals, two Grand Prizes will be offered—one for the finest and most complete collection of the stamps of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, and the other for the best collection of the stamps of any other State or Group of States. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton has, we are informed, undertaken to act as the English member of the jury.

Applications for space must be sent in before June 1st. Collectors and dealers in this country can obtain all particulars from Mr. J. B. Robert, Balistraat No. 67, s'Gravenhage, Holland.

We hope that the Exhibition may be a great success; the stamps of Holland and Colonies form an exceedingly interesting group, on the whole singularly free from speculative varieties, and we have no doubt that there will be some very fine collections of these on view, as well as plenty of other exhibits calculated to attract Philatelists.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*The London Gazette* of the 19th instant contains a notice to the effect that, on and after the first day of June next, certain of the earlier *stamps* (for that is evidently the meaning included in the word "dies") of this country will cease to be available for postage and other purposes. As this is the first time that any of our Postage Stamps have been thus declared out of use, we think it well to reproduce the notice in full:—

STAMP DUTIES.

THE Commissioners of Inland Revenue in pursuance of section twenty-two of the Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891, as amended by section ten of the Revenue Act, 1898, hereby give notice that the use of the dies from which the covers and envelopes used for denoting duties of postage at the rates of one penny and two pence and commonly called or known as the Mulready Covers and Envelopes have heretofore been printed, and also of the dies referred to in the schedule hereunder written from which adhesive stamps have heretofore been printed for denoting certain duties of postage and of Inland Revenue, has been discontinued, and that on and after the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, those dies will not be lawful dies for denoting the payment of any duty, and that the duties of postage and of Inland Revenue for which those dies have hitherto been available may and shall, on and after that day, be expressed and denoted only by the dies provided in lieu thereof, which are now in general use for denoting the said duties by adhesive stamps, as is in the first part of the said schedule mentioned.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1901.

By order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue,
H. F. Bartlett, Assistant-Secretary.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

FIRST PART.

Dies for denoting Duties of Postage as follows, of which some have, since the passing of the Acts 44 and 45 Vict., c. 12, and 45 and 46 Vict., c. 72, been available, for denoting also Duties of Inland Revenue.

Duty.	Dies Discontinued.
1. The duty of one penny	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting this duty, which stamps are printed with the words "Postage and Inland Revenue" thereon and were first issued on the 13th day of December, 1881
2. The duties of one halfpenny, of one penny halfpenny, of two pence, of two pence halfpenny, of three pence, of four pence, of five pence, of six pence, of nine pence, and of one shilling	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting these duties, which stamps are printed with the words "Postage and Revenue" thereon and were first issued on the 1st day of January, 1887
3. The duty of ten pence	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting this duty, which stamps are printed with the words "Postage and Revenue" thereon and were first issued on the 22nd day of February, 1890
4. The duties of five shillings, of ten shillings, and of one pound	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting these duties, which stamps were first issued on the 1st day of April, 1884
5. The duties payable in respect of the transmission of telegrams	All dies appropriated by words on the face of them to duties payable in respect of the transmission of telegrams

SECOND PART.

Dies for denoting Duties of Inland Revenue as follows, of which some have, since the passing of the Acts 44 and 45 Vict., c. 12, and 45 and 46 Vict., c. 72, been available for denoting also Duties of Postage.

Duty.	Dies Discontinued.
1. The duty of one penny	All dies appropriated by words on the face of them to the duties payable on (1) Receipts, (2) Drafts or Orders for the payment of money to bearer or to order on demand, and also all dies in use previously to the 13th December, 1881, having the words "Inland Revenue" thereon
2. The duties of two pence, of three pence, of six pence, of nine pence, of one shilling, of one shilling and six pence, of two shillings, and of two shillings and six pence	All dies in use previously to the 1st day of January, 1887, having the words "Inland Revenue" thereon

Bermuda.—We give an illustration of the ½d. on 1s.

Cape of Good Hope.—We note under Transvaal certain stamps of this Colony which were overprinted at Schweizer Reneke.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We find that in each sheet of the stamps with the London overprint there is one stamp which shows an abnormal "M" in "Morocco." The letter is slightly shorter than the rest, and has an unduly long *serif* projecting to the left at top. We have seen all the values with this variety of letter.

Griqualand.—Our publishers have found a copy of the 4d. Cape of Good Hope, variety *b*, with italic *G* inverted

Hong Kong.—According to the *D. B. Z.* the new colour for the 5 c. is not *lilac*, but *yellow*, and the 30 c. has appeared in *brown*.

Adhesives. 5 c., yellow.
30 c., brown.

India.—A correspondent with the China Expeditionary Force tells us that a few varieties are to be found among the "C. E. F." surcharges. On the 3 pies one stamp on each sheet has a broken "C" and another a broken "F," the top line of the latter being deficient; on the 1 a. sheets one stamp is overprinted "O. E. F."

Gwalior.—We are shown some varieties of surcharge which do not appear to have been noted:—

With small "A," or rather with a letter with a broken top, as on the other values.
3 pies, carmine.
With small "G."
3 pies, ½, 1, 2 annas.
With small "R."
3 pies, 2 annas.

Both the "G" and the "R" are distinctly different from the other letters; they probably exist on other values also.

With a block before the "G."
1 a., 2 a.
With the "A" above the level of the other letters.
2 annas.

All are in the now obsolete colours, and have the longer Hindi surcharge.

Puttialla.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us a 1 a. stamp, which purports to be of the first "SERVICE" issue, with the curved surcharge inverted, "PUTTIALLA" being at the back of the head instead of in front. We do not know whether it is possible that this can be genuine; it is not mentioned in Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book. The surcharge corresponds with the genuine type, and the postmark we were unable to decipher.

Indian Native States.—*Alwar.*—Among some sheets of the new ¼ a. stamps our publishers have found one in which one row of vertical perforations has been omitted, giving horizontal pairs imperf. between.

Dhar.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have drawn our attention to the fact that in the last printing of

the ½ pice stamps the word for *half*, at the left below, consists of five characters instead of four. We do not know which is the correct spelling, as we find both employed in other States; they appear to give two different forms of the initial letter "*a*."

Kishengarh.—We have received a piece of thick cream-coloured paper (or thin card) 123×75 mm., with an impression of the ¼ a. stamp, in *bright rose*, in the right upper corner. We suppose that this is intended for a post card; but whatever it is it does not come into our lists.

A correspondent sends us specimens of 2 and 5 rupees stamps issued by this State of similar design to the lower values, but in larger size and with the value not expressed in English. We think this is going rather too far, and would suggest that these labels be treated as fiscals only, as no such values are required for postage.

Malta.—We are shown a specimen of the ½d., *buff*, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 14, postmarked Ja. 11, 62, showing that the date of issue is at least a year earlier than that given in the Catalogue.

New Zealand.—Referring to what we stated last month as to the new stamps having been issued at Wellington before they were obtainable in other parts of the Colony, Mr. A. H. Stamford has shown our publishers the 1½d. stamp used at Wellington as early as Dec. 15, 1900.

Morley's Ph. Journal announces the discovery of the 4d. of 1873, on *blued* paper, perf. 12½ at top and sides and 10 at bottom.

Orange River Colony.—Our publishers tell us of the following varieties of the V. R. I. and value surcharges which we do not appear to have chronicled:—

½d., 1st printing, level stops, small "½."
½d., 2nd ,, raised ,, ,,
½d., 2nd ,, ,, ,, "R· I·" only.
½d., 2nd or 3rd printing, mixed stops, with "R. I." only.
3d., pair from right lower corner of sheet, the corner stamp without any surcharge (first printing).
6d., *carmine*, with thick "V."
5/-, first printing, with stop after "R" inverted, thus "V. R· I."
5/-, third printing, with mixed stops.

We fear that not a few of these *errors* are, if not exactly made on purpose, at least very carefully preserved when they have been made. A correspondent sends us a copy of a letter received from the Colony, according to which the errors are picked out of the sheets before the latter reach the outlying post offices, and we gather that they are not taken out to be destroyed, but for the benefit of those who have the first handling of the sheets!

Queensland.—We learn from the *M. C.* that "the *Record* chronicles the current ½d. on unwatermarked paper," but we presume that this is the proof on smooth paper which our publishers have had on sale as proofs for some eight or nine months past.

South Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following values of Type 18, perf. 11½:—

Adhesives.

£2, Venetian red.	£4, lemon.
50s., dull pink.	£10, bronze.
£3, sage-green.	£15, silver.

£20, mauve.

The copies of the £10, £15, and £20 stamps were surcharged "SPECIMEN."

Southern Nigeria.—We have received the stamps chronicled in February last (with the exception of the 5s.), and find that the description given requires some modification. The portrait of Queen Victoria, in an oval in the centre, is in *black* on all except the 1s., which has it in dark *green*; the name is in an arch above the head, with value in figures in the centre at top, and in words on a straight label at foot. Wmk. Crown and C A; perf. 14.

Adhesives.

½d., black and yellow-green.	6d., black and mauve.
1d. ,, carmine.	1s., green and black.
2d. ,, orange-brown.	2s. 6d., black and brown.
4d. ,, sage-green.	5s. ? ?

10s., black and mauve on *yellow*.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We have received a series of stamps of a new type, on which a most ferocious-looking tiger is represented. After trying first a half-length figure and then a vignette portrait, Messrs De la Rue and Co. appear to have decided on going the entire animal! The stamps before us are of small oblong shape, with "FEDERATED" at left, "MALAY" at top, "STATES" at right, and "POSTAGE & REVENUE" below, value in figures at each corner. The picture in the centre is in the first and the frame in the second colour given below. Wmk Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1 c., black and green.
3 c. ,, brown.
4 c. ,, carmine.
5 c., green and carmine on *yellow*.
8 c., black and blue.
10 c. ,, purple.
20 c., lilac and black.
50 c., black and orange.

Perak.—It should be noted that No. 69 in the Catalogue is *green and carmine*, No. 70 *lilac and black*, and that No. 71 should immediately follow No. 70.

Selangor.—The 50 c. exists in *lilac and black*, as well as in *green and black*.

Adhesive. 50 c., lilac and black.

Tonga.—Some time back we noted a variety of the provisional ½d. stamp of 1896, formed from the 1½d. on 2d. instead of from the 7½d. on 2d. The existence of this as a genuine variety was, however, considered doubtful, and it was consequently omitted from the Catalogue. Mr. Phillips tells us that he has now seen an undoubtedly genuine used pair, so we may restore it to the list.

Transvaal.—A correspondent shows us a pair of the 1d. stamps, one of which has a huge dot after the letter "I" of the surcharge; it looks as if a blob of ink had stuck to the stop. From the same source we receive a copy of the 2s. 6d. with the fine stroke of the letter "V" almost entirely gone; apparently the type is becoming battered.

We have also received the 1d. stamp with the new form of surcharge rendered necessary by the accession of King Edward. Let us hope that the first postage stamp on which the change of Sovereign is indicated will show no errors of overprint.

Adhesive. 1d., carmine; *surcharged* "E.R.I."

In January last we described some specimens of the 1d. of the last issue of the Republic, surcharged "BESIEGED," and postmarked "SCHWEIZER RENECKE." We are now shown the ½d., 2d., and 6d. Transvaal stamps, and the ½d. and 1d. of the Cape of Good Hope, Type 14, similarly treated. With these is sent us a copy of a letter received by the South African Stamp Co., at Cape Town, from the officer under whose authority the stamps were thus overprinted; this letter we give in full below, as it relates the history of these curiosities.

"KIMBERLEY,
"*20th February*, 1901.

"SIRS,—I am in receipt of your letter of 12/2/01, making inquiries as to the official issue of Schweizer Renecke Siege Stamps.

"On 19th August, 1900, the garrison of Schweizer Renecke was invested by a large Boer force. All communications with the outer world were cut off on the 21st August. Letters and despatches had to be carried by native runners. I found it necessary to limit the number of letters sent by these runners, and I issued orders that no letters would be forwarded unless officially stamped. Stamps could only be procured from the two local stores (Mr. Stern and Mr. Tilbrook). I called all these in, and issued them, as required, at face value.

"The following is an exact account of the number thus issued—

Cape 1d.	368
,, ½d.	529
Transvaal 6d.	178
,, 2d.	568
,, 1d.	1,572
,, ½d.	781
Total	3,996

Also four Cape 1d. stamps (issue with Table Mountain), and four Cape ½d. stamps, old pattern, which I cannot describe, as I am not a stamp collector myself.

"The stamps employed were (1) the 'Z.A.R.' Post Office official steel stamp, which gave 'SCHWEIZER RENECKE Z.A.R.' and date in centre; (2) an indiarubber stamp, 'BESIEGED,' which we made up out of a collection of old letters found in the post office. (These two stamps used in conjunction.)

"I think forgery would be difficult, as I kept the steel stamp, whilst my staff officer kept the indiarubber one.

"The whole stock of stamps was exhausted before the end of September, and no further issues could be made, although the garrison was not finally relieved until the 9th of January, 1900. The only genuine dates, therefore, would be August and September, 1900.

"Probably complete sets would be hard to obtain, as quite 3,500 were bought by the N.C. officers and men of the garrison, and were forwarded on letters to their friends in all parts of the world. Possibly many found their way to Mr. Stern.

"I have no doubt that stamps you purchased from Mr. Stern were genuine, as he had a very large number within a few days of issue, and I think he got £2 a set even from the first relieving column which arrived at Schweizer Renecke on the 22nd September, 1900.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) CHAMIER, COL."

There seems to have been a certain amount of reason for surcharging these stamps, as the stamps of the South African Republic were no longer good for postage in the new Colonies without some overprint, and possibly the Cape stamps also required some distinguishing mark; but the date stamp on the specimens we have seen was not applied as a surcharge but as a postmark, and most of those now before us appear to have been stuck into an account book, ruled for cash, and then postmarked to order. Still, we think that those who collect Mafekings can hardly reject the Schweizer Renecke issue.

We give an illustration showing the 3d. on 1d. overprinted at Lydenburg.

Victoria.—We give illustrations of the types of three of the new stamps. We omitted to note last month that the 1d. had the word "POSTAGE" inserted.

PART II.

Austria.—We have received the 1 piaster on 25 heller perf. 10½.

Belgium.—We have at last received the 50 c. and 1 fr. Unpaid Letter stamps in their new colours. They were chronicled last year, but have, we believe, only now been issued. The 10 c., *carmine*, we have not yet seen.

Brazil.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a 50 reis of the Unpaid Letter type of 1895.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 50 r., yellow-green.

Bulgaria.—We have received the current 50 stotinki converted to 10 st. by means of a surcharge consisting of figures "10," with a bar across the original numerals.

Adhesive. "10," in *black*, on 50 st, blue-green; *perf.* 13.

China.—Our publishers have found a pair of the ½ c. on 3 c., No. 34 in the Catalogue, imperforate vertically, and one of the stamps showing the error "cen" for "cent."

Colombia.—A correspondent at Panama sends us some primitive-looking provisional stamps, that were made, he tells us, at Tumaco, the ordinary Colombian stamps having run out and there having been a difficulty in sending supplies owing to revolutionary troubles. The labels sent us are type-set, and consist simply of inscriptions in three lines:—"Pagó $0.05" (or "0.10," or "0.20")—"El Agente Postal"—"*Manuel E. Jimenez.*," printed in *black* on white wove paper. We are shown a vertical strip of three of each of the above values, and there is no frame to the design, nor even a division between the stamps,

except a horizontal dash extending about half the width of the inscriptions between the copies of the 5 c. All three strips are postmarked "Feb. 2, 1901." Our correspondent adds that he had heard of 50 c. and $1 stamps and registration labels of a similar nature, but had not seen them.

Adhesives. 5 c., black on *white.*
10 c. ,, ,,
20 c. ,, ,,

Mr. A. Torres, of Honda, writes to us expressing some doubts as to the character of the Cucuta labels, of which we have chronicled a good number of varieties from time to time. He declares that the famous Revolutionary General Andrez B. Fernandez is quite unknown out there, and that he believes his stamps are entirely speculative and unnecessary. We have before us a set of these labels, which our publishers obtained from a Philatelist who fully believes in them, and as the values are expressed in divers manners and in various type we give a list :—

1 centavo, black on *blue-green* (*a*).
2 ctvos. ,, ,, (*a*).
5 cvos. ,, *pink.*
5 ctvos. ,, *white* (*a*).
10 cvos. ,, *pink.*
10 ctvos. ,, ,, (*b*).
20 ctvos. ,, *yellow* (*a*).

Those marked (*a*) are surcharged "Andres B. Fernández" in *blue-green*, and the one marked (*b*) has the same surcharge in *black;* the overprint is hardly visible on the 1 c. and 2 c. All these are imperforate at top and bottom and perf. 12 at sides; they are cancelled with a circular mark, in *violet*, inscribed "CORREO DEL COMERCIO—CUCUTA.", without any date.

The 5 c. and 10 c. lettered "cvos." are inscribed "Gobierno Provisorio" at top, the others have "Gobierno Provisional."

Corea.—We have received two more new stamps, a 2 ch. of similar design to Type 7, but with characters across the centre of the oval and the central device below, and a 10 ch. similar in type to the current 4 ch.

Adhesives. 2 ch., light blue ; *new type.*
10 ch., mauve.

Denmark.—We have received a 24 öre stamp of Type 10, wmk. Crown.

Adhesive. 24 öre, brown ; *perf.* 12½.

Ecuador.—*L'Essor Ph.* states that the four stamps in new colours which we chronicled last month have also been surcharged for official use.

France.—It appears that, in spite of the long delay in bringing out the new stamps, the plates of all the values were not completed before the printing commenced. There are consequently, as we learn from *The L. P.*, two varieties of the 10 c. and 20 c., the earlier of which were produced from a plate with the spaces for the figures blank, the latter being added by a second printing. The later variety is from a plate with figures inserted, and the figures are therefore always in register and in the same colour as the rest of the impression; whereas in the earlier the numerals were not always quite in place, and were in slightly darker shades.

The *A. J. of Ph.* states that the new 15 c. stamp was issued at the beginning of January with the overprint "F. M.", for use in the French Army, but we have not yet seen a copy.

French Colonies.—*New Caledonia.*—We learn from *L'Essor Ph.* that provisional 5 c. and 15 c. stamps were issued in February last, formed by surcharging the 2 c. and 75 c. of Type 10 with "N. C. E." and value, in *black.*

Adhesives. 5 c. on 2 c., brown on *buff;* 25,000.
15 c. on 75 c., brown on *orange;* 8,000.

More varieties are expected to follow.

Tunis.—The 10 c., 15 c., and 25 c. in their new colours are said to exist also as Unpaid Letter stamps, perforated with a "T."

We have also received one value of a new series of these stamps, of which we believe a full set exists; the design is similar to that of France, but has "CHIFFRE-TAXE" at top and "REGENCE DE TUNIS" at foot. Printed in *black*, and with the usual perforation.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—Our publishers have recently obtained fresh supplies of the current stamps, some of which differ slightly from those previously received. In the lower values the principal difference is in the whiteness of the paper, the earlier stamps appearing to be on a *toned* paper, the colour of which may be due in part to the gum, which is now perfectly colourless. Some of the shades are new also. We have as follows :—

On quite white paper.	*Wmk. close horizontal wavy lines.*
2 pf., grey.	10 pf., carmine.
3 ,, deep brown.	20 ,, bright blue.
5 ,, deep green.	50 ,, deep marone.

Wmk. close vertical wavy lines.
1 mark, pale mauve.

The higher values are still on slightly *toned* paper, as before, and the 3 and 5 marks have the watermark vertical, not as implied in the Catalogue. The larger stamps are no doubt usually printed that way of the paper.

Wurtemberg.—We have at last seen the Municipal Service 25 pf. stamp, and we find that its colour is *orange*, as we had supposed.

A correspondent tells us that he has seen the 9 kr., Type 2, with silk thread, used as early as December 30th, 1856, showing that the date September 27th, 1857, usually given as that of the issue of these stamps is erroneous.

German Empire.—A correspondent, writing from Tientsin on February 16th, tells us that the new stamps with the overprint "China" impressed at Berlin had not reached that place at that date, but that unsurcharged stamps had been sent out there and had been overprinted on the spot with a rubber handstamp. He sends us a copy of the 3 pf. thus treated, the surcharge being similar in type to that previously employed, and struck diagonally, but much less clear and black; he states that the 50 pf. was overprinted in November last, and the stock of that value was exhausted, but that the 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 pfennig were still on hand. The unsurcharged stamps were being used at the German Post Office

at Pekin. There seems to be no special need for these surcharges at all.

Greece.—We have received the 40 l., Type 2, perf. 11½, with the "AM" 25 l. surcharge. This we have only listed imperf. hitherto.

Adhesive. 25 l. on 40 l., purple; *perf.* 11½.

We have also the following abnormal varieties of the surcharges :—

Type 1, *no figures on back.*

With "ΑΕΠΤΑ" *for* "ΑΕΠΤΑ."

30 l. on 40 l., purple on *cream*; *imperf.*
30 l. on 40 l. ,, ,, *perf.* 11½.
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, *imperf.*

Type 2. *Athens print.*

Surcharge inverted.

20 l. on 25 l., deep blue; *imperf.*
20 l. on 25 l., dull blue ,,
20 l on 25 l., pale blue ,,
20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; *perf.* 11½.
20 l. on 25 l., pale blue ,, ,,

With double surcharge.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; *imperf.*
20 l. on 25 l., pale blue ,,
20 l. on 25 l., deep blue; *perf.* 11½.
20 l. on 25 l., pale blue ,, ,,

With "20" *at top and* "ΑΕΠΤΑ" *at foot.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; *imperf.*
20 l. on 25 l. ,, *perf.* 11½.

With "AM," *etc., double.*

5 l. on 1 dr., blue; *Olympic issue.*

Mr. F. Postlethwaite sends us what appears to be a fairly good imitation of the 20 l., Type 2, which appears to have defrauded the Greek Post Office. It is in a *dull red* shade, perf. 11½. It may be recognised by the letters of the word "ΕΛΛΑΣ" at the top, which are irregular, the last letter in particular sloping backwards.

Honduras.—Our publishers have met with a pair of the first issue 2 reales, *black on green*, one of which is surcharged "un real," in *black*, while the other is unsurcharged.

Liberia.—Our publishers have found the 4 c. and 5 dollars stamps of 1892 with the centres upside down.

Mexico.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following varieties of the 1896-8 issues overprinted "OFICIAL":—

5 c., ultramarine; *wmk.* "*R. M.*" *in a monogram.*
1 c., green ,, *Eagle and* "R. M."
5 c., ultramarine ,, ,, ,,
1 c., green; *unwatermarked.*
5 c., ultramarine ,,

Mr. Frentzel has pointed out to the London Philatelic Society that there are two distinct types in the issue of 1872, differing most conspicuously in the shading of the ends of the upper and lower labels outside the frames enclosing the words "CORREOS" and "MEXICO." In the 6 c. and 25 c. the shading is formed of vertical lines, in the other values it consists of horizontal lines. But Mr. Frentzel might well have gone further, for as a matter of fact no two of the values of this issue are identical in type, all being separately drawn. The 6 c. has "CENTAVOS" at right, instead of left; the 25 c. has the shading lines of the spandrels vertical, as well as those of the ends of the labels, and similar, if less easily describable, differences can be found in the lettering of the inscriptions and in all the minor details of the frame and the spandrels, if not in those of the central portion also.

Monaco.—We have received the 5 c. and 10 c. in new colours; design, etc., unchanged.

Adhesives. 5 c., yellow-green.
10 c., carmine.

Montenegro.—Our publishers have found the following *errors* of the surcharged Jubilee Issue of 1893:—

With "1494" *for* "1493"; black *surcharge.*
3 nov., green.

With "1495" *for* "1493."

2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 25 nov., black *surcharge.*
10, 15 ,, red ,,

With the surcharge inverted.

2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 25 nov., black *surcharge.*
10 ,, red ,,

Possibly some of these are reprints of 1898.

New South African Republic.—*L'Essor Ph.* chronicles a 2d. on *straw*, of the issue of 1887 with embossed Arms and no date.

Adhesive. 2d., violet on *straw.*

Persia.—*Le T. Belge* lists the whole set of 1898 with a surcharge formed of two letters "P," interlaced, in *violet.*

Portugal.—*Angola.*—According to *Le T. Belge* this Colony has been supplied with two high values of the current type.

Adhesives. 500 r., black on *azure*, *value in* red.
1,000 r., red-lilac ,, black.

The same values exist for *Cape Verde Islands*, *Lourenzo Marques*, *Mozambique*, *Portuguese Congo*, *St. Thomas and Prince Islands*, and *Zambesia.*

Salvador.—We have received the following Official stamps, which we have already chronicled but without particulars as to the colours of some of the surcharges inflicted upon them :—

1 c., orange, Unpaid Letter stamp, with Wheel in *black*, and with large Sunburst and Type 201 in *violet.*
2 c., orange, same type, with Wheel in *black* and Type 201 in *violet.*

Mekeel's Weekly adds the 50 c. to the list of Unpaid Letter stamps with Wheel and surcharged for official use, but does not state the colour of the overprint.

We regret to find that there is apparently a third type of the so-called "Sunburst," which we have only at present seen in *black* and very much more clearly printed than the *purple* ones. It is of the small size, about 12 mm. across, but has the alternate rays shorter than the others, and the device in the centre can be plainly seen to be an Anchor, partly covered by a shield bearing the letters "D G C" on a diagonal label. These initials are said to stand for "Deo Gratiæ Constitutionæ," which a contemporary boldly translates as "God bless the Constitution!" We have received a specimen of the 1 c., *light green*, which has received a double blessing, partly overlapping.

Servia.—The *M. C.* states that the provisional 10 c. is on plain wove paper and exists perf. 11 × 11½, as well as 13½.

Siam.—A correspondent at Bangkok tells us that there are several varieties of the surcharges of 1895–9, as in the earlier issues, and we have no doubt that this is the case. He gives us the following list :—

1 att on 12 atts, *four varieties.*
1 ,, 12 ,, *error* "Atts."
3 atts on 12 ,, *two varieties.*
4 ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, 12 ,, "Atts" *without stop.*
4 ,, 12 ,, *double surcharge.*
2 ,, 64 ,, *three varieties, differing from those of* 1894.
2 ,, 64 ,, *error* "Att."

The same correspondent tells us that when the 1½ att card came out last year, the remaining stock of the 1 att cards was surcharged 1½ att in Siamese characters, to correspond with the price at which these cards had always been sold.

Post Card. 1½ att on 1 att, red on *yellow.*

Spain.—*Porto Rico.*—A correspondent tells us that he recently found a pair of the 1 peseta, *black*, of 1876, one copy of which bore the well-known triple surcharge, while the other had the single horizontal flourish only. Unfortunately he severed the pair before perceiving what a treasure he had got, and he is now left lamenting!

Turkey.—We have received several sets of stamps for this country, which will require another page or two in our albums :—

1. *Issue for Interior Postage.* Value at sides, "PARAS" or "PIASTRES" on a straight label at left.

5 paras, mauve.	2 piastres, orange.
10 ,, green.	5 ,, rose-lilac.
20 ,, carmine.	25 ,, deep brown.
1 piastre, dull blue.	50 ,, pale ,,

2. *Issue for Exterior Postage.* Value below, "PARAS" or "PIASTRES" on a curved label at lower left.

5 paras, yellow-brown.	2 piastres, bright blue.
10 ,, yellow-green.	5 ,, buff-yellow.
20 ,, magenta.	25 ,, deep green.
1 piastre, ultramarine.	50 ,, yellow.

3. *Issue for Interior Postage, surcharged at the top with Arabic characters in* black, *for use on printed matter.*

Same as No. 1, but without the 25 and 50 piastres.

4. *Issue for Exterior Postage, surcharged in the same manner.*

Same as No. 2, but without the 25 and 50 piastres.

5. *Unpaid Letter Stamps.* Design of the Interior series. 10 and 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres, black on *carmine.*

All are perf. 13. The 5 piastres for the Interior varies in shade from *lilac-rose* to *magenta*, and the 5 paras and 5 piastres of the Exterior set are sufficiently alike to cause some inconvenience.

The Fading of Stamp Colours.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

By M. W. JONES, F.C.S.

* * *

THIS paper, fragmentary and inconclusive as it may appear, is believed to be the first attempt to establish upon a reliable basis the theories held by most Philatelists in regard to the fading of their treasures when exposed to the action of direct sunlight or strong daylight. And without in any way claiming even an approach to finality, the results to be laid before you this evening will show conclusively that the often-expressed fears have in many cases a real basis, and that certain stamp colours do fade to a very appreciable extent when exposed to sunlight for a certain length of time.

It is probably known to all present that much scientific work has been done in reference to the question of the fading of various colours by individual workers, as well as by a strong representative committee, whose labours resulted in the publication of *A Report on the Action of Light upon Water-colours*, which was issued as a Blue-book; and whilst much has been done in this desirable direction, the conclusions arrived at can hardly appeal to the Philatelist, for although the colours in which he is so interested are in many cases of exactly the same nature and composition as ordinary water-colours, the methods by which they are applied to paper are so different that no comparisons could fairly be drawn between them. In the case of water-colours the only added substance that could in any way act as a preserving medium is gum water, and so little of this is used that it may practically be considered a negligible quantity; but in the case of printing inks intended for stamp printing, the dry colour is most intimately ground with a high-class varnish, until the whole resembles a stiff paste, and thus when the ink is applied to the paper, the varnish dries along with the pigment, and we thus have a certain amount of protection for the colour. The actual value of this varnish as a beneficial protector could only be ascertained by comparative printings with and without it, but from the results of the exposures to be laid before you, and an acquaintance with the behaviour of colours merely washed upon paper, it may safely be assumed that it acts as a protecting agent to a certain extent. And by inference we get a confirmatory result, for the well-known *scarlet* of the pillar postal boxes and parcel post vans is, or was until recently, a colour known in the trade as artificial vermilion or vermilionette, which consists of a coal tar colour known as eosine upon a base of orange lead. This

compound is by itself a very fugitive colour, the eosine rapidly fading and leaving exposed the duller and yellower orange lead; but if this colour be ground into paint and applied to iron or woodwork and finally varnished, one of the most fugitive of colours is turned into a lasting and durable one, when the extreme nature of the atmospheric exposure demanded of it is considered.

Therefore, the object of the experiments upon the results of which this paper is based was primarily to place before Philatelists information of a definite nature in regard to the fading of stamps, so that the troubled question could be removed from the realm of supposition to that of certainty, and in order to explain how the results were arrived at, the following particulars are necessary :—

Having for some years past been engaged in the investigation of the nature of the colours found upon the postal adhesives of this and other countries, it was an easy matter from knowledge so acquired to select certain stamps representing particular classes of colours, and having once made a representative selection of such, the questions as to the nature and duration of the exposure tests were soon decided upon.

It must be evident that for obvious reasons only the commoner stamps could be experimented upon; and knowing that the average Philatelist is too jealous of his treasures to expose them for lengthy periods to noxious vapours, it appeared that direct sunlight or strong daylight were the only factors to be considered, as such may be taken to represent the usual conditions under which stamps are exposed for the longest period in which they remain uncovered; viz., at exhibitions.

The stamps selected for exposure numbered fifty-one, and where possible pairs were taken and divided —one stamp being mounted upon a sheet of ordinary white glazed cardboard, and the other placed in an envelope until required for comparison. In cases where a pair was not to hand, it was decided to obviate the possible difference in shade that might exist between any two single stamps by severing a single specimen diagonally into two equal portions—one half being mounted upon the cardboard, and the other placed in the envelope. The cardboard, with its adhesives, was then exposed, without any protection, on the inner wall of a small greenhouse, about 3 ft. below the glass roof, the aspect of the card being due south, in order to obtain as much direct sunlight as possible. The length of the exposure was six weeks, and dated from June 7th to July 19th, the duration of actual sunlight during that period being rather below the average for the time of the year. The specimens were examined every seven days, and by comparing them with the corresponding whole or half-stamp the progress or rate of fading was carefully measured and noted week by week. The following table shows the particular stamps exposed, together with the nature of the colour, and also the results noted; and for purposes of comparison the various colours judged from the results have been divided into four classes, as follows :—(1) Very fugitive colours; (2) Fugitive colours; (3) Fairly permanent colours; and (4) Practically permanent colours.

STAMPS EXPERIMENTED UPON.

(1) VERY FUGITIVE COLOURS.

No.	Stamp.	Nature of colour.
1.	2 c., United States, 1890 ...	... Coal tar.
2.	5 kr., Austria, 1890... ...	... ,,
3.	5 kr. ,, 1883... ...	... ,,
4.	3 c., Canada (Jubilee), 1897 ...	Coal tar on orange lead.
5.	1 pi., Egypt, 1884	... Coal tar.
6.	3 c., United States, 1890 ...	... ,,

(2) FUGITIVE COLOURS.

7.	5 m., Egypt, 1888	... Coal tar.
8.	2 c., Canada, Christmas, 1898	*Black*, carbon; *green* and *red*, coal tar.
9.	1d., Great Britain, fiscal, 1855	... Cochineal.
10.	1d. ,, Inl. Rev., 1867 ...	... ,,
11.	1d. ,, ,, 1871 ...	... ,,
12.	1d. ,, Postage, 1858	... Dyewood.
13.	2d. ,, ,, current	*Green*, mineral (Prussian blue and chrome-yellow); *red*, coal tar.
14.	4½d. ,, ,, ,,	... Ditto.
15.	5d. ,, ,, ,,	*Lilac*, cochineal; *blue*, coal tar.
16.	6d. ,, ,, ,,	Paper dyed with coal tar. Design cochineal.
17.	9d. ,, ,, ,,	*Blue*, coal tar; *lilac*, cochineal.
18.	1s. ,, 1887 ...	*Green*, mineral (as No. 13).
19.	2 c., Canada, 1898	... Coal tar.
20.	3 p., India, 1899	... ,,

(3) FAIRLY PERMANENT COLOURS.

21.	½d., Great Britain, current ...	... As No. 13.
22.	1d. ,, ,, ...	... Cochineal.
23.	1½d. ,, ,, ...	*Green*, mineral (as No. 13); *lilac*, cochineal.
24.	2½d. ,, ,, ...	Design, cochineal.
25.	4d. ,, ,, ...	Mineral: Corners, iron oxide; centre, as No. 13.
26.	10d. ,, ,, ...	*Red*, coal tar; *lilac*, cochineal.
27.	1 c., United States, 1890 ...	Mineral (Prussian blue).
28.	10 c., Switzerland, 1882 ...	Small amount of coal tar on orange lead.
29.	5 c., France, 1876	... As No. 13.
30.	10 pf., Germany, 1889 ...	Mineral (iron oxide, scarlet). Probably tinted with coal tar.

(4) PRACTICALLY PERMANENT COLOURS.

31.	1d., Great Britain, 1880 ...	Mineral (iron oxide).
32.	½d. ,, 1887 ...	Mineral (vermilion).
33.	3d. ,, current ...	Design, cochineal.

34. 1 c., Canada (Jubilee), 1897 ... { Mineral (chrome-orange).
35. 1 kop., Russia, 1890 ... ... Ditto.
36. 7 kop. ,, ,, ... { Mineral (bronze-blue).
37. 1 kr., Hungary, 1887 ... { Mineral (carbon black).
38. 10 öre, Norway, 1883 ... { Mineral (iron oxide).
39. 5 pf., Bavaria, 1888 ... ... As No. 13.
40. 2 c., United States (Jackson), 1875 { Mineral (orange lead).
41. 3 c. ,, (Washington), 1873... As No. 13.
42. 5 c. ,, (Taylor), 1879 ... As No. 27.
43. 5 c. ,, (Garfield), 1882 { Mineral (vandyke brown).
44. 5 c. ,, (Grant), 1890 { Mineral (iron oxide, Indian red).
45. 1 c., Belgium, 1893 ... ... { Mineral (Brunswick green and carbon black).
46. 1 c., Canada, 1898 ... ... { Mineral (chrome oxide).
47. 1½ r., Portuguese Indies, 1885... { Mineral (carbon black).
48. 10 b., Roumania, 1876 ... { Mineral (milori blue).
49. 15 c, France, 1892 ... ... Ditto.
50. 12½ c., Holland, 1872 ... { Mineral (black, reduced with white lead).
51. 5 kr., Austria, 1877 ... { Mineral (vermilion).

On the sheets described below the various stamps experimented upon were shown.

Sheet No. 1.

VERY FUGITIVE COLOURS.

WEEKLY RESULTS.

No.	First Week.	Second Week.	Third Week.	Fourth Week.	Fifth Week.	Sixth Week. Final Result.
1.	About half the colour faded. Much duller.	Faded to a very faint and dull tint.	Colour and design only just perceptible.	Completely faded.		Colour completely gone.
2.	As No. 1.	As No. 1, but rather better.	As No. 1.	Colour still just perceptible.	Completely faded.	Colour completely gone, but the *black* overprint (figures) untouched.
3.	As No. 1, but worse.	Colour only just perceptible.	Completely faded.			Exactly as No. 2.
4.	Much fainter. Better than No. 1.	Slightly better than No. 1.	Still fainter. Colour just perceptible.	Colour completely faded, leaving *orange lead.*		Colour completely gone, leaving a faint design in *orange lead.*
5.	Perceptibly paler.	Paler. Much duller.	Very faint and dull.	Colour is now *blue-grey.*	Very faint.	Colour almost gone, leaving a faint design in *blue-grey.*
6.	Paler. *Blue* tone faded, leaving a *brown.*	Completely *brown.* Duller and weaker.	Much changed. *Brown* completely faded, leaving a *grey-blue.*	Much weaker.	Colour only just perceptible.	Completely faded. Design just perceptible in *grey.*

Sheet No. 2.

FUGITIVE COLOURS.

No.	First Week.	Second Week.	Third Week.	Fourth Week.	Fifth Week.	Sixth Week. Final Result.
7.	Duller and *browner.*	*Rose* completely faded. Much *browner.*	*Brown* faded. Very weak.	As third week.	Still paler.	Colour at least three parts faded. Now dirty *brick* colour.
8.	Both shades perceptibly paler.	*Blue* duller. *Red* weaker. *Black* untouched.	*Blue* as second week. *Red* faint and browner.	*Blue* as second week. *Red* very faint.	As fourth week.	*Blue* paler and duller. *Red* almost disappeared. *Black* untouched.
9.	Duller and *browner.*	Weaker. *Brown* tone fading.	*Brown* almost gone. Colour now *brown-grey.*	Weaker than third week.	As fourth week.	Much weaker. Colour is now a faint *brown-grey.*
10.	As No. 9, but slightly worse.	As above.	As above. Rather worse.	Perceptibly weaker than above.	As fourth week.	As above, but weaker. As this stamp was originally lighter in tone than No. 9 the results are about equal.
11.	As above, but better.	As above, but now worse.	As No 9.	Weaker than No. 10.	About equal to No. 9. Better than No 10.	As No. 9, but rather brighter. Rather better than No. 10.
12.	Duller and *browner.*	Slightly worse than first week.	Still paler.	Brightness gone. Much greyer.	As fourth week.	Much weaker. Faded to *brick* colour.

FUGITIVE COLOURS (*continued*).

No.	First Week.	Second Week.	Third Week.	Fourth Week.	Fifth Week.	Sixth Week. Final Result.
13.	*Green* bluer. *Red* unchanged.	*Green* still bluer. *Red* slightly weaker.	*Yellow* of *green* faded, leaving a faint *blue*. *Red* duller.	*Green* as third week. *Red* much yellower but dull.	As fourth week.	*Yellow* of *green* faded; leaving a faint *blue*. *Red* quite changed to an *orange* tone, and much weaker.
14.	As No. 13.	As No. 13.	*Green* as No. 13. *Red* better.	As No. 13.	As No. 13.	Exactly as No. 13, but the *red* is rather better.
15.	*Lilac* untouched. *Blue* paler.	As first week.	*Lilac* still untouched. *Blue* very faint.	*Lilac* just perceptibly weaker.	*Lilac* slightly weaker. *Blue* as third week.	*Lilac* a little weaker. *Blue* almost completely faded.
16.	*Pink* tint of paper almost disappeared.	*Pink* tint quite faded, leaving design in *brown*.	*Brown* as second week.	As third week.	As third week.	The surface colour has completely faded, leaving a design in *purple-brown*.
17.	No change.	No change.	Both shades weaker.	Slightly weaker.	Both shades weaker.	Same as No 15, but rather less change, owing to deeper shades of original.
18.	*Green* is *bluer*.	Much *bluer*.	*Green* completely changed to faint *blue*.			Same as the *green* of No. 13. Stamp now a faint *blue*.
19.	*Browner*.	Much *browner*.	Slightly weaker.	No change from third week.	As third week.	As No. 17, but appears better, owing to deeper tone of original.
20.	As No. 7.	As No. 7.	Rather better than No. 7.	Still stronger than No. 7.	As fourth week.	Has followed the changes of No. 7, but is rather better.

Sheet No. 3.

FAIRLY PERMANENT COLOURS.

No.	First Week.	Second Week.	Third Week.	Fourth Week.	Fifth Week.	Sixth Week. Final Result.
21.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Slightly *yellower*	As fourth week.	Slightly *yellower*. A small amount of the *blue* faded.
22.	Slightly weaker, but brighter.	Still weaker.	Much duller.	*Browner*. Outline duller.	As fourth week.	Appears dirty, owing to fading of *blue* tone exposing a *brown*. Weaker.
23.	No change.	Both shades perceptibly weaker.	*Lilac browner* and duller.	*Green* slightly *yellower*.	As fourth week	The *blue* of the *lilac* has slightly faded, leaving it duller and *browner*. *Green* is slightly *yellower*.
24.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Both shades just perceptibly weaker.	Slightly weaker than fourth week.	Both shades have faded but slightly, and in about equal proportions.
25.	*Green* is *bluer*. *Brown* unchanged.	As first week.	*Green* is *bluer* and weaker. *Brown* untouched.	*Green* quite *blue*. *Brown* untouched.	As fourth week.	The *yellow* of the *green* has faded, leaving a faint *blue*. The *brown* (Indian red) appears unchanged.
26.	*Lilac* weaker. *Red* unchanged.	*Lilac* as first week. *Red* weaker.	Both shades weaker.	Both shades duller. *Red* is *yellower*.	*Red* still *yellower* and duller.	The *lilac* has lost its *blue* tone and is weaker, *browner*, and duller. The *red* is *yellower*, faint, and dull.
27.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Just perceptibly brighter.	Brighter. Slightly weaker.	Faded slightly. Now appears brighter.
28.	Duller and much *yellower*.	Coal tar colour quite faded, exposing *orange lead*.	As second week.	As second week.	As second week.	This is a similar colour to No. 4, but containing much more *orange lead*. The coal tar colour (*eosine*) has completely faded, exposing the *orange lead*.
29.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Just perceptibly *yellower*.	As fourth week.	This is just perceptibly weaker and *yellower*, a faint amount of the *blue* having faded.
30.	Slightly duller.	As first week.	Still duller and *browner*.	*Blue* tone quite faded to *brown-yellow*.		The *carmine* has lost its bright *blue* tone, and is duller and *browner*.

Thus you have the intermediate and final changes in the stamps of the first three classes; and in reference to those of the fourth or practically permanent series, the results have not been tabulated, for the simple reason that where any differences existed at the end of the sixth week they were very slight, and may be set down as follows:—

Stamp No. 32. Duller and *yellower*. Change very slight.
,, 36. *Bronze* lustre not quite so apparent.
,, 37. Slightly *greyer* and less intense.
,, 38. Very slightly *yellower*.
,, 48. Just perceptibly fainter and brighter.

The remaining stamps in this series may be considered as apparently unaltered.

From the foregoing results many conclusions may be drawn, but the first to attract the notice of even an average observer will be that a fair number of stamps in a general collection will suffer serious deterioration if exposed to direct sunlight even for a few days. It is certainly gratifying to find that out of fifty-one stamps no less than twenty-one are printed in practically permanent colours, and that another ten have suffered but slightly, even after a very severe exposure during six weeks. But as the value of a chain can only be measured by the strength of the weakest link, we have to notice with regret the presence of twenty stamps the colours of which have faded to a very serious extent, and we must not fail to bear in mind the fact, as shown in the tabulated results, that these colours fade from the very first minute of their exposure, and there cannot be the least doubt that had the first six specimens been examined at the end of the first twelve hours, it would have been found that they had lost much of their pristine beauty and value.

Most of the changes that have taken place are more interesting to the student of the chemistry of colours than to the average Philatelist, but the results obtained have been given in full so that a basis may be obtained for future guidance. It must be admitted that the test was a very severe one, for stamps generally are printed with a thinner layer of colour than almost any other form of coloured prints, and whilst many of these colours would apparently withstand the action of light much better if they were printed thicker, as indeed certain of the results prove, we have to take our stamps as they are, and not as we would wish them, and the results obtained show that the experiments were not in vain.

To generalise the results without going into scientific details, it will be found that they follow very materially the course that would be expected even by the non-scientist, for those colours produced from coal tar are the worst, followed in order by cochineal and vegetable extracts, the other end of the scale containing the mineral productions, either natural or manufactured. It is thus shown conclusively that printers have at their disposal a large range of practically permanent mineral colours, and it seems hard upon the Philatelist that his collections must suffer when exposed to light, simply in order to gratify a taste for an excessive brightness upon mint specimens, when the various coal tar lakes could be replaced by mineral colours which, if somewhat lacking in point of brilliancy, certainly possess the greater merit of durability.

One of the most striking group results in these tests is the more than average durability of the colours found upon the current stamps of this country. It will also be noticed that most of them are printed with one or other of the shades obtained from cochineal, and this fact is curious when we realise that such lakes are usually considered by colour-printing firms as too high in price and old-fashioned for these days, since similar and brighter shades can readily be produced, even in permanent colours, by the judicious admixture of two or more ingredients. But the reason of this adherence to an old-time colour is, without doubt, to be found in the desire of the Government to prevent the cleaning of old stamps, and that this is very effectually prevented by the use of cochineal lakes, anyone can prove for himself by pouring a few drops of ammonia or soda solution over them.

In conclusion, it must be admitted that whilst the stamps selected for these experiments were chosen solely because they represent typical colours now in use for stamp and other forms of paper printing, there are many of the earlier adhesives which would furnish results equally interesting; but as such are not usually found in large numbers amongst an average set of duplicates, it is to be feared that exact knowledge of their behaviour under similar treatment must remain largely a matter of conjecture, although as practically all classes of colouring matters have been experimented upon, the seeker after knowledge can draw a large number of conclusions by inference from the results given.

The Stamps of the Cook Islands.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

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* * * *

INTRODUCTION.

THE march of events in the Pacific—the establishment of a British Protectorate over the Tongan Group, the annexation of the Cook Islands, Santa Cruz, and a number of other groups and islands—has led me to take a special interest in the Pacific stamps, particularly as there is every possibility of all the islands being brought under one form of government under the British Crown.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ralph W. Gosset, Assistant Postmaster at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, I have been enabled to obtain the permission of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, British Resident, to publish

all the available records relating to the stamps of the Cook Islands. Copies of these were furnished to me by Mr. W. Gray, Secretary to the Postal Department, Wellington, New Zealand, to whom I owe my sincere thanks for the trouble he has taken in supplying me with every item of information bearing upon the subject in the Post Office records.

Mr. J. Mackay, Government Printer, New Zealand, has also kindly furnished me with information; and, finally, I have been exceptionally fortunate in meeting Mr. A. E. Cousins, the engraver of the "Makea" and "Torea" series, who is now residing in Sydney, and who has given me the opportunity of reproducing the interesting series of progress proofs of the "Makea" series.

Altogether, I have been able to gather so much valuable and reliable information that a complete monograph of the Cook Islands stamps is here presented to the philatelic public.

The Cook Islands Federation, formerly known as the Hervey Archipelago, is a group of fertile islands, some volcanic, some coralline, situated in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, between 18° 15′ to 21° 47′ S. lat., and 157° to 160° W. long., between the Friendly Islands and the Society Islands. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1777.

The most important members of the group are: Rarotonga, which is volcanic and hilly, with fertile and well-watered valleys, and which measures about thirty miles in circumference, its peak having an altitude of 2,900 feet; Mangaia, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Mauke, and Manuae, all of which have a total area of three hundred square miles.

The natives are of Maori origin, and number about 8,000. There are about 200 residents of European and other nationalities. Population of Rarotonga is estimated at 3,000, of Mangaia at 2,300, of Aitutaki at 1,500, and Atiu at 1,200.

The Cook Islands are very fertile and healthy, their chief products being coffee, copra, and lime juice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand, which is capable of large increase as the islands become more settled and cultivated. The exports in 1896 were £16,819, the imports £23,068; but owing to partial failure of the coffee crop the figures fell in 1898 to £12,617 (exports) and £18,155 (imports).

There is a Federal Government, the members of which are the Arikis or chiefs. Each island has its own local Government, and raises a local revenue in its own way. The Chief of the Federal Government is Makea* Takau, Ariki Vaine (Queen) of Avarua in Rarotonga.

The natives petitioned in 1864 for annexation to Great Britain. A Protectorate was established in 1888, and the islands were formally annexed to Great Britain in October, 1900.

Excepting for a few small lagoon islands, this group is the only British Possession in the Eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. The other islands are French.

Prior to the establishment of a British Protectorate, the missionaries collected letters and handed them to the master of any vessel calling at the islands, together with sufficient money to defray postage from the first civilised port of call to destination. There was no systematic arrangement, the services of collecting and transport being purely gratuitous, and consequently done in a perfunctory manner.

In 1884-5 Mr. Richard Exham was appointed Acting British pro-Consul at Rarotonga, and he conducted a somewhat primitive postal system. Old residents state that the stamps of Great Britain were used by this consular office, but I have no information as to whether any special cancelling stamp was used for obliterating purposes. This consular post fell into disrepute owing to certain irregularities, and was eventually discontinued.

After the appointment of Mr. Moss as British Resident, in 1891, Mr. J. H. Garnier was appointed Postmaster under Statute. The Post Office was then in Donald and Edenborough's store at Avatiu, Rarotonga.

On the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gudgeon as British Resident on August 5th, 1898, the various Government departments were reorganised, and Mr. John Sylvanus Cotterell was appointed Postmaster from October 4th, 1898. In April, 1899, Mr. Cotterell was granted six months' leave of absence, and in the following October he resigned. Mr. Frederick Goodwin was appointed Chief Postmaster on October 27th, 1899, and still holds the position. Mr. A. E. Wittey was Assistant Postmaster up to March, 1900, on which date Mr. Ralph W. Gosset was appointed.

CHAPTER I.

The Establishment of the Post Office and the First Issue of Stamps.

Towards the close of 1891 the Cook Islands Government decided to establish a regular postal service under the charge of a responsible official, and the British Resident, Mr. Frederick J. Moss, who was about to visit New Zealand, was commissioned to make such arrangements as were necessary to obtain the postage stamps required, to secure their recognition, and the carriage of letters franked by them to their destination.

On January 27th, 1892, Mr. Moss wrote to the Colonial Secretary, Wellington (N.Z.)—

"At the request of the Cook Islands Government, I have the honour to inform you that a Post Office having been established at Rarotonga with a responsible postmaster, they ask:—

"(1) If the New Zealand Government will be kind enough to allow stamps for the use of the Post Office to be printed at the Government Printing Office, the Cook Islands Government paying for the same.

"(2) On what terms the stamps will be recognised by the New Zealand Post Office and letters bearing them be posted to their destination."

This letter was forwarded through the Postal Department, and the Secretary of the General Post Office (Mr. W. Gray) appended the following minute on February 1st:—

"THE UNDER SECRETARY,—

"Please submit these papers to the Hon. Colonial Secretary. The Postmaster-General agrees to recognise postage stamps issued by the Rarotonga Post Office, and that correspondence originating in the Cook Islands group, prepaid with the proposed stamps, shall be delivered in New Zealand without charge. . . .

* Pronounced "Makáy-r."

"It probably would be desirable that the British Agent should obtain the consent of the other countries and colonies to the use of the proposed stamps for prepayment of correspondence to destination."

The suggestion made in the latter part of the minute appears to have received the approval of the Colonial Secretary, and to have been communicated to and acted upon by Mr. Moss, for on February 12th, 1892, he wrote from Auckland to the Directors of the Postal Administrations of India, Germany, and the United States, in the following terms :—

"Having on behalf of the Native Government of the Federated Cook Islands arranged with, the New Zealand Government for their recognition of the Cook Islands postage stamps and conveyance of mails by their contract steamer, I have the honour to ask, at the request of the Native Government, if you will also kindly recognise the stamps and forward correspondence bearing them to their destination without charge.

"To save delay I have, pending your reply, advised the Native Government to send correspondence bearing their postage stamps, on the understanding that they accept for letters so sent, such terms as you may consider suitable."

To this communication replies were received as follows :—

"Copy of No. 133c dated May 11th, 1892, from the Director-General of the Post Office of India to the British Resident, Rarotonga, Cook Islands, Auckland, New Zealand—

"1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th February last, and to say that I shall be glad to recognise the postage stamps of the Native Government of the Federated Cook Islands, in prepayment of correspondence sent from those islands to India.

"2. I understand that correspondence for India posted in the Cook Islands will be forwarded through the medium of the Postal Administration of New Zealand, and any such correspondence that may be received in this country from the Post Office of that Colony as fully prepaid, will be delivered free of any charge.

"3. The Native Government is no doubt in its turn willing to recognise the postage stamps of this country in prepayment of any correspondence that may be posted in India for the Cook Islands : and I am now addressing the New Zealand Administration to ascertain the conditions under which correspondence may be forwarded through it to those Islands, though the exchange is likely to be very insignificant."

"*Kaiserlich Deutsches Reichs-Postamt.*

"BERLIN, W., 21 *Mai*, 1892.

"[TRANSLATION.]

"The Imperial Post Office is in receipt of a letter, dated 12th February (copy attached), from the British Resident at Rarotonga, in which request is made for the recognition of the postage stamps issued by the Cook Islands. In view of the fact that transmission to and from the Islands is effected through the intermediary of the Post and Telegraph Department, the Imperial Post Office considers it should settle this question with the concurrence of the Post and Telegraph Department. The Imperial Post Office, therefore, has the honour to inform the Post and Telegraph Department that, on condition of reciprocity, provided the stamps are also recognised by the Post and Telegraph Department, it is prepared to treat correspondence bearing Cook Islands stamps as fully paid.

"Letters of this description will not, therefore, be subject to any surcharge in Germany, provided correspondence for the Cook Islands bearing German postage stamps is treated in like manner. If these conditions are accepted, as the Imperial Post Office believes they will be, it would beg leave to request the Post and Telegraph Department to kindly communicate its consent to the British Resident at Rarotonga. It would also be desirable that the Imperial Post Office be informed by the Post and Telegraph Department as to the transit-costs correspondence for the Cook Islands would be subject to. A reply would be acceptable to the Imperial Post Office."

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

"OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,

"WASHINGTON, D.C., *April 20th*, 1892.

"SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Postmaster-General, to inform you that this Department is in receipt of a letter dated at Auckland, February 12th, 1892, and signed 'Frederick J. Moss, British Resident, Cook Islands,' announcing that the Native Government of the Federated Cook Islands have arranged with the Government of New Zealand for recognition by the latter of the Cook Islands postage stamps; and inquiring whether this Department will likewise recognise the stamps in question and deliver without charge articles bearing said stamps.

"Before replying to Mr. Moss, the Postmaster-General would be glad if you would furnish this Department with further information relative to the arrangement in question, and as to the status of Cook Islands with respect to the Government of New Zealand; that is to say, whether the islands can be considered, for postal purposes, as a dependency of New Zealand, and whether your Administration would make any claim against this Department for intermediary transit charges on articles mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in Cook Islands and despatched in mails for New Zealand to be forwarded from New Zealand to destination.

"It may be well to add that if articles, mailed in Cook Islands, addressed for delivery in the United States were received in this country as open-mail matter in mails for the United States made up in New Zealand, without any indication on the articles of insufficient prepayment of postage, this Department would be disposed to treat them as fully prepaid articles.

"I am, etc.,

"(Sgd.) N. M. BROOKS,

"*Superintendent of Foreign Mails.*

"The Postmaster-General, etc.,

"Wellington, New Zealand."

"No. 103,027 N.Z.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

"OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,

"WASHINGTON, D.C., *July 13th*, 1892.

"SIR,—Referring to your reply, under date of the 7th ultimo, and No. 2,314, to this Department's letter of the 20th of April last, No. 101,630, relative to the status—for postal purposes—of 'The Federated Cook Islands' in the relations of those Islands with New Zealand; I have the honour, by direction of the Postmaster-General, to inform you that, in view of the information therein contained, the Postmaster-General has directed that articles mailed in the Cook Islands with postage prepaid by means of Cook Islands postage stamps, and received in this country in the mails from New Zealand, which do not bear the impress of stamp 'T,' be treated as fully prepaid articles and forwarded as such to their destination.

"I am, etc.,

"(Sgd.) N. M. BROOKS,

"*Superintendent of Foreign Mails.*

"The Postmaster-General, etc.,

"Wellington, New Zealand."

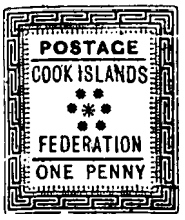
It will thus be seen that the stamps of the Cook Islands Federation were at once recognised as having a franking power to any part of the world, by virtue of the New Zealand Postal Department acting as intermediary in the transmission of correspondence.

Mr. Moss personally conducted the arrangements with regard to the supply of postage stamps, which were prepared and printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington. No further correspondence relating to them took place until March 24th, 1892, when Mr. Moss wrote to the Colonial Secretary :—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have this day received from the Printing Office a letter advising the despatch by mail of the postage stamps for the Cook Islands Government in accordance with your letter to me of 3rd February last.

"The Cook Islands Government has been duly informed by me of the kindness of the New Zealand Government in this matter, and will, I have no doubt, acknowledge it with thanks."

The stamps referred to were prepared at the Government Printing Office, Wellington. The design



is very simple, consisting of a rectangular Greek border, enclosed in a single-line outer frame, the whole measuring 30 × 25 mm. Inside the Greek border there is an ornamental frame formed of short lines enclosed by a single line, inside of which again is a fringe of short lines not enclosed. These short lines are horizontal at the sides and vertical at top and bottom. In the rectangle enclosed by the frame are the inscriptions, "POSTAGE" in block capitals, "COOK ISLANDS" "FEDERATION" in thin *sans-serif* capitals, and the value. Between "POSTAGE" and "COOK ISLANDS" is a heavy line, and between "COOK ISLANDS" and "FEDERATION" are seven stars, or asterisks, arranged in three lines of two, three, and two, the centre one being larger than the other six. Between "FEDERATION" and the value there is another single line.

The values are expressed in words in the "ONE PENNY" and "TEN PENCE," and in figures and the word "PENCE" in the "1½ PENCE" and "2½ PENCE." The seven stars represent the seven chief islands of the group, the large one representing Rarotonga.

These stamps were printed from electros prepared from a single type-set matrix, the value only being altered in each denomination. Examination of the outer line of the frame shows that there are two wide breaks at the bottom, and several less marked breaks at the top and right side, all of which occur in exactly the same place in each value. The electros were in a single pane containing sixty impressions, in six vertical rows of ten stamps. The paper used was ordinary wove printing paper, white and yellowish or toned. Complete sets exist on each variety of paper. The gum of the toned-paper stamps is slightly yellowish, while that of the white-paper stamps is very white. The stamps are all perforated 12½. A variety of the 1d.—a pair imperforate between—is chronicled.

The first supply was printed on February 29th, 1892, and consisted of:—

47	sheets =	2,820	stamps at 1d.
44	,, =	2,640	,, 1½d.
48	,, =	2,880	,, 2½d.
9	,, =	540	,, 10d.

It was on March 24th, 1892, that Mr. Moss acknowledged the receipt of the letter advising despatch of the stamps, and although I have no evidence as to exact date of issue to the public, April 1st may safely be taken as at least closely approximate, although *The Philatelic Record* of August, 1892, gives the date of issue as April 19th.

The records at my disposal do not afford any clue as to which of the two papers was first employed, but the catalogues place the toned paper first, and doubtless the compilers have a reason for doing so. The Government Printer could only inform me that "ordinary printing paper" was used for the whole issue.

The following table shows the numbers printed and supplied to the Cook Islands Government:—

Date.	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	10d.
29 Feb., 1892 . .	2,820	2,640	2,880	540
19 Mar. ,, . .	1,800	1,740	1,740	—
23 Aug. ,, . .	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000
16 Sept. ,, . .	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000
3 Oct. ,, . .	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000
11 Nov. ,, . .	18,000	18,000	18,000	9,000
4 Dec. ,, . .	250	200	150	110
14 ,, ,, . .	36,000	36,000	36,000	18,000
	76,870	76,580	76,770	36,650

It has been stated that on receipt of the second issue, the remainders of the first were destroyed; and, in fact, an undertaking was given by Mr. Moss to purchasers that the issue would be "set aside" on receipt of the new stamps. I have no figures as to the numbers so destroyed, but in view of the really small number printed, and the comparatively cheap rates at which they are quoted, I do not think that many "perished in the flames."

That there can be no reprints of this series is proved by the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Gray to Mr. Moss on August 17th, 1894:—

"I enclose herewith a certificate that the electrotypes used in the printing of the old series of the Cook Islands postage stamps have been destroyed."

SYNOPSIS.

April, 1891. Type-set design. Wove paper, no watermark. Perf. 12½.

a. White paper.	*b.* Yellowish or toned paper.
1d., black, grey-black.	1d., black.
1½d., mauve, pale mauve.	1½d., mauve.
2½d., blue, indigo.	2½d., blue.
10d., rose.	10d., rose.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the October number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1900, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The editor of the *Philatelic Record* states in his issue for August last that "We have had more grand bargains out of Gibbons' specially-priced stock books than from any other source." *Verb. sap.* The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Great Britain, *unused* (2 vols.) . . .	£651
Hong Kong	329
Gibraltar, Heligoland, and Malta . . .	333
St. Helena, Niger Coast, and Falklands . .	613
Ceylon (2 vols.)	1,129
Fiji	293
St. Vincent	687
Griqualand	550

Oldenburg.

By G. B. DUERST.

From the work by P. Ohrt (with the kind permission of the author).

(*Continued from page* 136.)

* * *

THE quantity of this printing, as well as the quantities of later printings of the first issue, cannot be exactly stated, either for each value or for the total, as all the accounts, both of the Post Office and of the printers, have been destroyed.

From official records it has been found that from 1852 to 1859—*i.e.* during the circulation of the first issue—about 2,843,740 stamped letters were forwarded. This works out at 52·7 per cent. of the total correspondence in that time.

For these franked letters about 2,890,000 stamps were used, and these might be divided as follows :—

$\frac{1}{30}$ thaler,	about	1,900,000
$\frac{1}{15}$,,	,,	380,000
$\frac{1}{10}$,,	,,	340,000
$\frac{1}{8}$ silb. gr.	,,	270,000
		2,890,000

Of course, these are not the actual figures, but I do not think they are far out.

As we shall see later on, the spaces between the stamps vary considerably. This can be explained by the following :—As soon as an order was completed the printing stones were ground down ; *i.e.* the design was taken off the stone, in order to make it impossible to print stamps privately. The dies were in the hands of the Government, and whenever a new printing was ordered they were handed to the printers, who made the necessary transfers and composed a new printing plate. That the spacing of the first plate could not always be followed is obvious.

The earliest date at which stamps could be used was, according to the official decree (see page 136), January 5th, 1852. Some catalogues say December, 1851, but this is not correct. The earliest dates I have seen are January 15th and 21st.

As the stamps could only be used in the Duchy of Oldenburg, the Grand Ducal coat of arms could not be represented in the design, but only the Ducal coat of arms, consisting of those of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

Secret marks can be found in all values, principally in the crown (pearls and cross), in the heraldic mantle, in certain letters, and in the scroll.

As the dies for each value were made according to the same drawing, but separately (not by a transfer from one die without the value), there are many variations in the size and the form of the design. It must not be forgotten that the printing stone was made by two (?) transfers, and that stamps printed in this manner always differ in some little detail from one another. To call them varieties is absurd. They were taken from one die only for each value, and if minute difference does arise from a double transfer it cannot be treated as a variety ; in any case, they should not command any higher price.

We will now describe the different printings for each value.

$\frac{1}{30}$ THALER.

As the original dies, especially the one for the lowest value, were in constant use, on account of the many printings, which followed in rapid succession, it was thought that they would soon become worn out. As early as January, 1854, a second original die was engraved for the $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler. This was done in the same manner as the first. The drawing of this, the second die, is not identical with the first. The letters of the word "THALER" are a little thicker, the crown is not so broad, etc. The second die only was used for the third printing, and both for the further printings. We have therefore two principal types. A minor type exists in the principal Type I., in which the shield does not touch the "H" of "THALER," but is 0·2 mm. away from it. This variety is not caused by a defective transfer, but through the lines of the shield not being engraved deep enough. This fault seems to have been noticed and amended, as we do not find this variety in the later printings, whereas it is to be found oftener in the first printing than the usual Type I.

The points of difference between the two types are as follows :—

Type I.—The shield touches the "H" in "THALER."
The horizontal lines of the letters, especially of the "A" in "THALER," are short and fine (the line at the top of the "A" is hardly visible).
The width of the crown is 3·9 mm.
The lower point of the shield touches the scroll containing the word "OLDENBURG."
The left-hand scroll opposite the "5" is 0·2 mm. from the fine line of the frame.

Type I. *a*.—(The minor variety spoken of above.)
The shield does not touch the "H" in "THALER," but is 0·2 mm. distant.
Otherwise identical with Type I.

Type II.—The shield is 0·5 mm. from the "H" in "THALER."
The horizontal lines of the letters are quite plain and distinct, especially the one at the top of the "A."
The width of the crown is 3·7 mm.
The lower point of the shield cuts deep into the scroll containing the word "OLDENBURG" and touches the "N."
The left-hand scroll opposite the "5" is nearly 0·5 mm. distant from the fine line of the frame.

Numerous other differences can be found in the formation and sizes of the figures, in the distance of the dot after "GR.", in the drawing of the corners, etc.

As we have seen before, a fresh stone was composed for each order, and these can be distinguished by the horizontal and vertical distances between the rows. The following table will materially assist specialists in deciding to which printing their stamps belong :—

Printing.	Date of delivery.	Colour of paper.	Types.	Distances between the stamps in mm. Horizontally.	Vertically.
No. 1	Jan., 1852	light blue	I. and I. *a*	1·1–1·6 (mostly 1·4)	1·4–1·9 (mostly 1·6)
,, 2	Oct., 1852	bright dark blue	I.	1·8–2·1 (mostly 2·0)	1·8–2·1 (mostly 2·0)
,, 3	Jan., 1854	blue	II.	1·6–2·3 (mostly 2·0)	1·7–2·1 (mostly 2·0)
,, 4	April, 1855	blue	I. and II.	1·6–1·8 (mostly 1·7)	1·6–2·0 (mostly 1·8)
,, 5	Aug., 1856	dark blue	I. and II.	1·3–1·7 (mostly 1·4)	1·3–1·7 (mostly 1·5)
,, 6	Aug., 1857	dark blue	I. and II.	1·3–1·9 (mostly 1·5)	1·4–1·9 (mostly 1·5)
,, 7	Sept., 1858	grey-blue (greenish)	II.	2·0–3·1 (mostly 2·2)	2·1–2·7 (mostly 2·5)

$\frac{1}{15}$ THALER.

As in the case of the $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler value, the original die very soon showed small variations, especially in the distances of the shield from various letters, and these can be distinguished in the following manner:—

Type I.—The curve of the shield on the left under "TH" is sharp, narrow, and smaller than the one on the right, and is 0·1 mm. from the "H."

The curve of the shield on the right is quite round, and is 0·1 mm. from the "ER."

The thick line shading this curve is quite even.

Type II.—The curve of the shield on the left under "TH" is also sharp, narrow, and smaller than the one on the right, but is at least 0·4 mm. distant from the "H."

The curve of the shield on the right is shallow and flattened at the top, and is 0·3 mm. from the "ER."

The thick line shading this curve is nearly always missing.

Mr. Ohrt calls this latter type a subdivision of Type I. because he established a second principal type. This, however, has been proved to be a forgery, and hence we might as well make two distinct Types I. and II. The first printings of 1852 and 1853 contained both varieties, but all the other printings of 1854–59 only the first type.

$\frac{1}{10}$ THALER.

This value only exists in one type.

As has been shown before, a separate die was made for each value, and in consequence the stamps of different values are not the same size. Exact measurements give the following results :—

$\frac{1}{30}$ Thaler.—Varieties I. and II. 20·2–20·6 vertically (mostly 20·3 in Var. I. and 20·5 in Var. II.) by 18·0–18·3 horizontally (mostly 18·2) mm.

$\frac{1}{15}$ Thaler.—Variety I. 20·2–20·4 (mostly 20·3) by 18·0–18·2 (mostly 18·1) mm.

Variety II. 19·9–20·0 (mostly 19·9) by 18·3–18·4 (mostly 18·4) mm.

$\frac{1}{10}$ Thaler.—20·2–20·4 (mostly 20·3) by 17·8–18·0 (mostly 17·9) mm.

That the size of the stamps printed from the same original die vary slightly is caused by the printing process, the varying dampness of the transfers, as also of the printing papers.

The distances between the stamps vary in all the three values—1·2–2·8 mm. vertically by 1·1–3·1 mm horizontally in the various printings ; the same distance is, however, pretty well maintained in each printing. Some transfers seem to have been badly placed, as the distance at the top is found to be 3 mm. and at the bottom only 2·3 mm., thus giving the intervening space the shape of a wedge.

The paper, which is of home manufacture, shows many differences in the shade and also in the thickness, which are easily explained by the many printings for which paper was required during seven years.

The following are the results of my observations, the thickness of the paper being measured by very fine instruments :—

Value.	Delivery of stamps.	Delivery of paper.	Colour of paper.	Thickness of paper in hundredths of a millimetre.
$\frac{1}{30}$ Thaler	Jan., 1852	A	blue (a little lighter)	5–6
	Jan., 1852 / Oct., 1852 / Jan., 1854 (part)	B	dark blue (bright)	4½–5½
	Jan., 1854 / March, 1855 (largest part)	C	blue	5-6
	1855 (remainder) / Aug, 1856 / Aug, 1857	D	dark blue (greenish)	8½–9
	Sept., 1858	E	greyish blue (greenish)	8½–9

Value.	Delivery of stamps.	Delivery of paper.	Colour of paper.	Thickness of paper in hundredths of a millimetre.
$\frac{1}{15}$ Thaler	Jan., 1852 / Oct., 1852 (part)	A	bright rose	5½–6
	Oct., 1852 (remainder), to 1855	B	rose (pale)	5–5½
	1855–58	C	pale salmon	5½–6
	1858 and 1859	D	very bright pink	8½–9
$\frac{1}{10}$ Thaler	1852–54	A	bright yellow	5½–6
	1855–56	B	pale yellow	5–5½
	1856–58	D	yellow	8½–9

It is therefore evident that these stamps must be collected on two kinds of paper, which are very easily distinguished.

To complete this issue a new value appeared in February, 1855, intended for printed matter.

Similar in design to the stamps just described. The value on the shield is ⅓ Silb(er) Gr(oschen), and on the scrolls at both sides 4 Schw(aren). The size is 20·2–20·4 mm. vertically by 18·2–18·5 mm. horizontally. Black impression on coloured paper. Imperforate.

⅓ Silb. Gr. = 4 Schw., bright grass-green.

Up to this time all printed matter, etc., sent in wrappers had to be prepaid in money at the counters. The number of such packets was, however, growing at such a rate that the officials at times were greatly embarrassed, on account of the time taken up in accepting them and charging for them. The Administration therefore ordered in December, 1854, at the works of Gerhard Stalling, a stamp of the required value, and sent the following notice to the Government:—

"Notification of the Postal Administration to the Government, under date of 25.1.55, regarding postage stamps for packets in wrappers.

"It was decreed in the official notification of 28.12.1851 that packets in wrappers could not be prepaid by means of stamps. As it has been found in the meantime that it is desirable that such packets be prepaid by stamps, the Postal Administration has ordered such stamps to be made, presuming that the Government will sanction this order.

"The value, 4 schwaren, is contained on a shield below the coat of arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst, surmounted by a crown, and on the right and left-hand side in scrolls. Underneath the shield is the word 'OLDENBURG.'

"The stamps are on green, the impression in black colour. Concerning the introduction of this stamp, a notice will have to be published in the Official Gazette, which the Government is requested to order.

"BOEDECKER."

In accordance with this request the Government published the following decree:—

"OLDENBURG, *January* 30, 1855.

"Referring to the official notification of 28 December, 1851, concerning postage stamps, and in alteration of Article 2 of the same, it is hereby notified that packets in wrappers can also be prepaid by stamps, from the 1st of February, in the same manner and under the same conditions as letters. The stamps are of green colour, with black impression, and are of the value of 4 schwaren.

"The stamps can be bought from the date named at all post offices.

"MUTZENBECHER,
"KROPP."

The engraving of the original die, the printing and the delivery of this value, were carried out in the same manner as for the stamps of $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler described before. For this value also no official documents exist bearing on the number of stamps printed, or the various printings and dates of delivery.

A great many printings do not seem to have been necessary, because the stamps do not show many varieties in the shades, nor in the distances between the stamps.

The quantity printed can only be computed by the number of packets, which amounted to 261,313 from February, 1855, until the end of 1859. They were also frequently used for the prepayment of letters. The outside number printed can therefore be only 300,000, perhaps only 250,000. Mr. Ohrt seems inclined to believe the latter figure to be the correct one.*

The design for this value was ordered to be the same as for the three other values. A general similarity exists, yet there are great differences in the details, especially in the form and size of the shield, the coat of arms, the mantle, and the crown.

Principal and minor varieties do not exist. The size of the stamp is 20·2–20·4 (mostly 20·3) by 18·2–18·5 (mostly 18·3) mm. The distances between the stamps measure 1·6–2·1 (mostly 1·9) mm.

The colour is very uniform. Light and the acid contained in the gum, however, have an influence upon it, and are capable of changing it to *yellowish green* or to *very dark green.*

The paper exists also in two thicknesses—5½–6 and 8–9 hundredths of 1 mm.—as in the other values, and must be collected as such.

* If there were over 260,000 packets, and many of the stamps were also used upon letters, surely 250,000 is considerably under the mark.—ED. *M. J.*

(*To be continued.*)

Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

* * * *

Commonwealth Stamps.

THERE is a sweet peace in the hearts of many Australian Philatelists since the Postmaster-General announced his decision with regard to the proposal to surcharge all the States stamps with the letters "A. C." From the first announcement that the Postal Conference had decided to make a recommendation in this direction there was grief and alarm in the ranks, although a small minority seemed to consider that the proposal was filled with pleasing philatelic possibilities. The thought of possessing all sorts of State issues, in all kinds and combinations, on self-addressed envelopes, had charms to these perverted minds, and perhaps the opportunities of successful speculation were not lost sight of. However, all doubt and fear is now set at rest.

The Sydney Philatelic Club's efforts in interviewing Sir John Forrest having, unfortunately, proved of little avail, owing to that gentleman relinquishing the portfolio of Postmaster-General, it became necessary to begin again *de novo*. Last week, at the usual monthly meeting, a number of suggestions that had been placed before the members by medium of their journal were discussed, and the following ones adopted:—

1. That all stamps, post cards, etc., at present in use in any State remain in use as now issued, until such time as the Commonwealth stamps are ready for issue.

2. That no stamps, post cards, etc., be surcharged with the letters "A. C.", as recommended by the Postal Conference, as by so doing stamps of any one State may be used in any other State, thus opening the way for great confusion for postal officials, and also great danger of forgery.

3. That on the issue of the Commonwealth stamps all previous issues of stamps, post cards, etc., of the various States be withdrawn and destroyed by responsible officials, and certificates be given for the destruction of same.

4. That all plates, engravings, stereotypes, etc., used in the production of such stamps, be rendered unfit for further use.

5. That all watermarked paper used in the production of State stamps be withdrawn and destroyed, or used up in the making of postal notes.

6. That no stamps of any kind—postal, telegraphic, or postage due—be sold to the public at less than their face value, cancelled or uncancelled.

7. That every stamp sent to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, or given to any individual, be imprinted with the word "SPECIMEN" in perfectly legible type.

8. That obliterators be used that will cancel the stamps plainly, but not destroy them, and similar to those now used in the chief offices of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, etc.

A copy of these suggestions was forwarded to Mr. Drake with a respectful request that he would receive a deputation in support thereof. Mr. Drake having intimated his willingness to receive the deputation, the members waited on him at ten o'clock this morning. In the unavoidable absence of Colonel Williams, the President, who was on duty, the task of opening the case fell upon me as Hon. Secretary. I stated that the deputation wished to refer to some suggestions relative to the Commonwealth postage stamps, a copy of which had already been submitted for Mr. Drake's perusal. The club wished it to be understood that they made these suggestions respectfully and without any desire to attempt either to direct or dictate to the authorities. The members had made a study and a hobby of Philately, and their sole desire was to endeavour to protect the stamps of Australia from anything that might tend to bring them into philatelic disrepute. They particularly wished to emphasise the first, second, sixth, and seventh paragraphs of their suggestions. The other matters, not being urgent, might stand over for consideration.

Mr. Drake replied that he recognised stamp collecting as an occupation or institution, but could not undertake to carry on the Postal Department in accordance with the views of collectors; nevertheless he accepted the suggestions put before him in the spirit in which they were offered, and would keep them by him for reference when the several matters therein mentioned were being specifically dealt with. He did not intend to make any immediate alteration in the State stamps, and he had no intention whatever of having them surcharged with the letters "A. C.", as suggested by the Postal Conference. Nothing in the way of issuing or selling stamps for the purpose of raising revenue otherwise than through the legitimate channels would be permitted. With regard to obliterating stamps, he could make no promise, as it was necessarily a matter for consideration in the protection of the revenue, and postmarks should be designed to effectively cancel the stamps.

Mr. Parry referred to the desirability of using the word "Specimen" on all stamps given away or used for official exchanges.

Mr. Drake said that he understood that all such stamps were obliterated in some way, but would look into the matter.

The deputation having expressed themselves as quite satisfied, particularly with regard to the assurance that no stamps would be surcharged "A. C.", thanked the Minister and withdrew.

SYDNEY, *February 25th*, 1901.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. E. W.—1 to 8. We cannot help thinking that the weather, which has been exceptionally atrocious even for this country, must have affected either your stamps or perforation gauge, but they may be all right. We understand that Messrs. Waterlow's perforations now range from 12 to 16. 9, 10. We do not know much about postmarks, but believe these to be quite likely. 11, 12. Possibly your Roumanians are some of those with a large watermark in the sheet. 13. We believe the U.S. of 1898–9 have the same watermark as those of 1895–7. 14. We do not know of any watermark in the permanent issue of Cuba.

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50 c., grey	0	8
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1 st., dull lilac	0	1
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15 st., yellow	0	3

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10 st., rose-red (No. 42)	1	0

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1901. *New types.*

2 c., blue	0	1
10 c., violet	0	5
15 c., mauve	0	8
20 c., red	0	10

DENMARK.

1901. *Type* 10.

24 öre, brown	0	6

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

1884. *Perf.* 13½.

5 paras, violet and lilac (No. 23)	0	9

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1901. *New type, with tiger.*

1 c., black and green	0	1
3 c. ,, brown	0	2
4 c. ,, carmine	0	2
5 c., black and red on yellow	0	2
8 c., black and ultramarine	0	3
10 c. ,, lilac	0	4
20 c., lilac and black	0	8
50 c., black and orange	1	6

1901. *Inscribed "Federated Malay States."*

$1, green and light green	3	0

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

1897. *Surcharged.*

3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pf., set of 5	3	6

GREECE.

1900. *Provisional. Imperf.*

1 dr. on 40 l., mauve, *used*	1	0

MONACO.

1901. *New colours.*

5 c., light green	0	1
10 c., red	0	2
15 c., carmine-rose	0	3

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

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20 c., olive-green ,,	10	0
25 c., ultramarine ,,	3	0

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½d., green	0	1	6d., orange	0	8
1d., carmine (Die II.)	0	2	8d., lilac	1	0
2d., ultramarine	0	3	9d., red-brown	1	0
2½d., indigo (Die II.)	0	4	10d., violet	1	2
4d., red-brown	0	6	1s., brown	1	4

Perf. 11, *compound with* 11½.

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5s., purple (wmk. 5/-, Type 10)	6	6

Perf. 12 × 11.

10s., carmine and violet (Type 23)	12	6

Perf. 12.

7½d., brown	1	0
12½d., red	1	6

PARAGUAY.

1901. *New type.*

5 c., deep green	0	1

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1901. *Queen's head in oval. Centre in black.*

½d., pale green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
2d., red-brown	0	3
4d., sage-green	0	6
6d., violet	0	8
1s., olive-green	1	4
2/6, brown	3	3

SUDAN.

1901. *Unpaid Letter stamps.*

2, 4, 10, and 20 m., the set of 4	1	1

TUNIS.

1901. *New colours.*

10 c., carmine	0	2
15 c., slate	0	3
25 c., ultramarine	0	4

TURKEY.

1901. *External postage.*

5 paras, ochre	0	1
10 ,, yellow-green	0	1
20 ,, lilac	0	2

1901. *Internal postage.*

5 paras, violet	0	1
10 ,, green	0	1
20 ,, carmine	0	2

1901. *Journal stamps. External.*

5 paras, ochre and black	0	1
10 ,, yellow-green and black	0	1
20 ,, lilac ,,	0	2

1901. *Journal stamps. Internal.*

5 paras, violet and black	0	1
10 ,, green ,,	0	1
20 ,, carmine ,,	0	2

1901. *Unpaid Letter stamps.*

10 paras, black on rose	0	1
20 ,, ,, ,,	0	2

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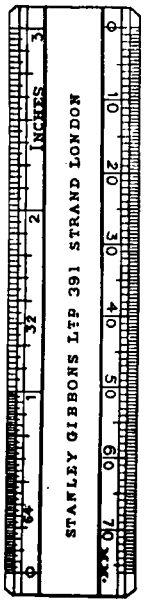

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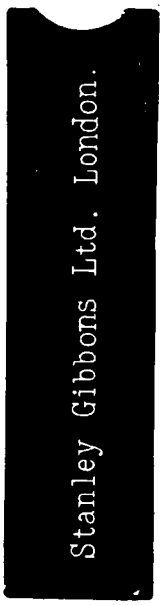

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XI. MAY 31, 1901. NO. 131.

Editorial.

* * *

WE have received the second part of Mr. Masson's valuable work on the stamps of this State, the first portion of which we endeavoured to review last July. Volume II., which deals mainly with the stamps from 1878 down to the end of the State issues in 1894, is naturally not quite so interesting as Volume I. There was less to be discovered about these later issues; supplies of them were pretty regularly imported, and the order in which the varieties made their appearance was, in consequence, fairly well known. Still, researches made on the spot by so thorough a Philatelist as Mr. Masson were sure to produce good results, and the volume before us goes very far towards completing the history of its subject.

Jammu and Kashmir.

The book commences with an additional chapter upon the circular and early rectangular stamps, giving some further information as to the use of the varieties printed in *oil* colour, and showing pretty plainly, as the result of further study of large numbers of used copies on entire envelopes, with dates attached, that the stocks of the earlier stamps were practically used up before those from the new plates (1878, etc.) were put in use, and it is therefore impossible (as we have ourselves always contended) that there should have been any stock of remainders of the early stamps in 1894, or indeed for years previously.

Coming to the issue of 1878, Mr. Masson finds evidence of an intention at first to keep the stamps used at Jammu separate from those used at Srinagar, as had been the case previously, those for the former province being printed in *red* and in oil colour, like the circular and rectangular stamps most recently in use there, and those for the latter in shades of *slate*, *purple*, or *blue*, and in colour more or less soluble in water. This theory would account for the fact of two sets of ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps being issued at about the same time; but the plan was evidently abandoned before very long, in fact before the 4 a. and 8 a. stamps made their appearance, and the *red* stamps were then used in both provinces until distinct colours were adopted for the different values. The rare ¼ a., *ultramarine*, Mr. Masson thinks may have been intended to form part of the *slate* or *blue* series, but there is apparently no evidence at present to prove this, and it is in quite a different colour from that of any of the other stamps.

In the way of unchronicled varieties, Mr. Masson tells us that he possesses the 4 a. and 8 a., in *black*, on ordinary *laid* paper, but he is uncertain whether these were printed in 1878, when the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. in that colour were issued on similar paper, or at a later period when some impressions of other values on such paper must have been printed, though there is no evidence of their ever having been used. The lists given also include the 1 a. and 4 a. in *green*, and the 8 a. in *blue*, on *thin laid* paper; we have never seen these, though we have chronicled the 4 a. The ¼ a. of 1886, Type 20 in our publishers' Catalogue, Mr. Masson assures us was never put in use, and he has been unable to discover for what purpose the plate was engraved; it was, however, of official manufacture, and must, we presume, be put down as prepared for use.

The only actual error we can find in the

book is in the date assigned to the post cards. It says, "A State Post-card was introduced about June, 1887," and adds in a note, "The catalogues give the State Post-card period as 1883–90. I am confident the correct dates are 1887–94." The cards of course continued in use, like the stamps, down to 1894, and when the catalogues say "1883–90" they mean that the earliest variety appeared in 1883 and later ones were noted down to 1890 (not that the cards went out of use in the latter year). The cards certainly existed in 1883, having been chronicled and illustrated in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November of that year. They were described as on *laid* paper. We have copies on this paper which we received direct in 1885, and there can be no doubt that they were in use then.

The book concludes with a series of excellent illustrations of the entire plates of the stamps of 1878, etc., of various forgeries of these types (some made to frank letters, others to defraud Philatelists), and of the postmarks used at different periods. This, and the companion volume which preceded it, are most valuable additions to our philatelic library, and indispensable to collectors of the stamps of Kashmir. They may not perhaps contain the last word to be said upon a most difficult and complicated subject, but they are notable as being the first contributions to its history that have been compiled on the spot, and with the assistance of official records and large numbers of stamps upon original letters.

* * *

The Postage Stamps of Denmark.

WE have a most beautiful and tantalising volume before us, the contents of which we fully believe to be as interesting as its appearance is attractive, but unfortunately we cannot read it. It is a book giving a history of the Danish stamps from 1851–1901,* and written in the Danish language—appropriate enough to the subject, but, alas! rendering it unintelligible to the great majority of Philatelists. We gather, principally from the pictures with which it is lavishly illustrated, that after a short preface the book commences with a history of the introduction of postage stamps, this chapter containing a portrait of Rowland Hill, representations of the black penny, and the stamps impressed on the Sardinian letter sheets, and being headed with the design of the Mulready "Konvolut"—a word ingeniously compounded from "cover" and "envelope," which with a little stretching would probably include "cards," and might well take the place of that ungrammatical term "entires" to denote postal stationery. This is followed by what appears to be a very complete history of the Danish postal issues, with diagrams showing the relative numbers of all the stamps that have appeared, and the gradual increase in the correspondence sent through the post from 1851–1900. Another chapter deals with the stamps of Iceland and the Danish West Indies, and the following one describes the postmarks and cancellations employed. After these comes a most valuable catalogue of the stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., of Denmark and the Danish Colonies, in which is given the number of sheets (of 100 stamps each) that were printed and issued. In the case of the current stamps the numbers are correct down to the end of the year 1900. A few figures from this list may be of interest.

Of the two values of 1851 there were 479,300 of the 2 r. b. s. stamps, and 11,788,600 of the 4 r. b. s.; copies of the reprints of these on paper covered with wavy lines are given in the book. Only the 4 sk. with wavy lines in the spandrels, and the 16 sk. with dotted spandrels, are listed as having been rouletted, and of the higher value 100,000 only are stated to have been thus treated. Other stamps that should be comparatively scarce are the 48 sk. of 1870, 402,000; the 16 sk. official, 309,600; and all the *skilling* stamps of Iceland, of which from 25,000 to 100,000 only were printed. Of the 14 c. of the Danish West Indies there were also 100,000, but presumably the stamps of Iceland were more easily imported, for none of them are catalogued at such high prices as this stamp. Only the total numbers of the various natures of stationery are given, not those of each value or issue, and we learn incidentally that a *wrapper* is "tryksagsomslag" in Danish.

The concluding chapters give an account

* *Danske Postfrimaerker*, 1851–1901, by O. KOEFOED. The edition is said to be a very limited one; our publishers have secured a few copies, which they can supply at 17s. 6d. each, post-free in the United Kingdom.

of various essays, and of the methods of manufacture, arrangement of the plates, etc., the whole forming a most attractive book, from which even a person as ignorant of the language as the writer of this article can glean a great deal of interesting information.

* * *

"Philatelic Literature." WE have just been speaking of two notable examples, and we now turn, not to *Philatelic Literature* in general, but to a little magazine with this title, the second number of which has just reached us. This periodical is, of course, intended to appeal rather to those who collect the literature of our hobby than to those who collect stamps only; but we may safely say that no one who collects philatelic literature neglects altogether the stamps which form its subject. Thus, while there is no Philatelist who does not possess a philatelic library, even though it be but a small one, and who is not interested in the literature of the subject, we feel that a magazine which professes to deal exclusively with that side of philatelic study is unlikely to have a very large circulation. We wish it every success, but we have our doubts as to the result.

* * *

An Esteemed Contemporary. THE following extract from a letter published in *The Philatelic Journal of India* seems to convey a piece of news which we sincerely trust is not correct: "I suppose you know the *Philatelic Record*, now *Le Timbre Post*, is dead; it is the oldest philatelic paper."

It is true that *The Philatelic Record* has reached us of late with the strictest irregularity, owing either to the defective postal arrangements of this country, or perhaps to our having been struck off the free list for our numerous sins; but we have reason to hope and believe that it is not "dead," we had not heard that it had been converted into *Le Timbre Post*, and it is not "the oldest philatelic paper" even in England.

* * *

Erratum. WE have only now noticed, when compiling our Index, that an error on page 175, which we well remember correcting in our proofs, escaped the careful eye of our printer. In line 25 "drafted head" should be "draped head." Our readers must have wondered what a *drafted* head could be.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. Morley has shown us a copy of one of the early Telegraph Forms, which is worthy of note. It is the form given as No. 3*d* of the list we published some years back, with spaces for forty words on the face, no instruction on the back, and the name, etc., of the printers in one line, in the centre, at foot. It is stamped with Die 7 of the octagonal Shilling, and is the only form we have seen with that die; the date is 4.8.74.

Morley's Ph. J. chronicles a provisional stamp of the Submarine Telegraph Company, which seems to be quite unknown. It is the 8s. surcharged, in *purple*, "TEMPORARY—STAMP—4½d.—FOUR—PENCE HALFPENNY," in five lines. The stamp is on bluish paper and perf. 12½.

Adhesive. 4½d. on 8s., mauve.

Barbados.—Mr. J. E. Heginbottom tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 1d. on half of 5s., with the smaller type of surcharge, but with a figure "1" having the top *serif* slightly sloping and curved, instead of straight. This seems to be one of the minor varieties mentioned in the Handbook by Messrs. Bacon and Napier, possibly that shown on the right-hand half of No. 32 of the illustrations there given.

British Central Africa.—A curious error of surcharge exists in the "ONE—PENNY" on 3s., showing

"PNNEY" for "PENNY." It is so plain an error that it is a wonder that it was not discovered sooner.

Adhesive. 1d. on 3s., black and green; *error* "PNNEY."

British East Africa.—Mr. Morley shows us three curiosities, which may all be described under this head. The first is the 3 a., No. 62, of Zanzibar, surcharged "British—East—Africa," in *black*, and "2½," in *red;* the other two are the ½ a. and 1 a., Nos. 72 and 73, of British East Africa, surcharged "Zanzibar," in *black*. The overprints differ in each case from any of the normal types, and each stamp is further overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN." We are inclined to believe that the latter is the only genuine surcharge that these copies bear, and that if that surcharge is genuine it practically condemns the others; as we do not suppose that any "SPECIMEN" copies of the provisionals were prepared, and the word "SPECIMEN" is, moreover, in *sans-serif* capitals, like those used at home for that overprint.

Ceylon.—*Le T. Belge* announces the 1 r. 50 c. stamp surcharged "On Service," in *black*.

Official Stamp. 1 r. 50 c., rose.

Fiji Islands.—We have received the 6d. perf. 11 × 12. This value does not seem to have been previously chronicled with that combination.

Adhesive. 6d., rose; *perf.* 11 × 12.

India.—*The Ph. J. of I.* gives a list of numbers of various stamps recently issued, which are presumably the total supplies that have been or will be printed:—

¼ a. on ½ a., green	7,920,000
¼ a., carmine	6,000,000
¼ a., grey	5,710,000
½ a., pale green	82,163,520
1 a., carmine	14,668,560
2 a., violet	8,259,120
2½ a., blue	3,140,400
Surcharged "On H. M. S."	
¼ a., carmine	6,000,000
½ a., pale green	13,836,480
1 a., carmine	26,538,240
2 a., violet	2,190,720

None of the stamps in new colours have been surcharged "C. E. F." and none are likely to be.

Faridkot.—This State has done a good deal of philatelic business in the past, but is now setting an example which we trust will be largely imitated. The State Post Offices, we learn from *The Ph. J. of I.*, were closed on March 31st, and the ordinary stamps of India are to be used there in future; the remainders of the surcharged stamps were to be retained by the State, as a kind of *solatium*, and our contemporary hopes to be able to publish a list of this stock.

Puttialla.—We are informed that the 1 a. is known with the word "STATE" only, *se tenant* with other stamps surcharged "PATIALA—STATE," like the 4 a. described in November last.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—Our publishers have obtained fresh supplies of some of the current stamps, and among them the 1 a. in *dull black*, which would probably show as a deep *black* if the plate had been properly inked, and the 2 a. in a *deep yellow-green* shade, more like that of some of the earlier printings.

Kishengarh.—We omitted to mention the colours of the two high value stamps referred to last month. They are as follows:—

2 rupees, red-brown.
5 ,, mauve.

A correspondent in India tells us that he has been informed "that the extraordinary colours of some of the Kishengarh stamps were quite unauthorised by the State, and were printed off specially for a Philatelist; but that now the Rajah has given orders that no change whatever is to be made in the colours without his special sanction." We wonder which are the official colours.

Travancore.—We have received specimens of a new value, ¾ chuckram, of similar design to the others, but not quite the same. The sheets are in six horizontal rows of fourteen, with a frame of a single line. Watermark and perf. as in 1889, etc.

Adhesive. ¾ ch., black.

New South Wales.—Our publishers have found the following fresh varieties of perforation:—

4d., chestnut; *perf.* 12 × 11½.
7½d., brown ,, 12.
8d., red-lilac ,, 12 × 11½.
10d., mauve ,, ,,
1s., chocolate ,, ,,
5s., red-violet (Type 10); *perf.* 11 × 11½.

Mr. Hadlow has pointed out to us that there is a variety in the surcharge upon some of the Official stamps, which has not, we believe, been noted. In the normal type the distance between the letters "O S" is 7 mm., in the variety the distance measures 8½ mm. It has been found on the following:—

Stamps of 1871-83.

1d., red; *perf.* 11 × 10. | 4d., brown; *perf.* 10.
2d., blue ,, 10. | 4d. ,, ,, 11 × 10.
, 1s., black; *perf.* 10.

Centennial Issue.

1d., 2d., 4d., 1s.; *perf.* 11 × 12 *and perf.* 12.
1891. 2½d., blue; *perf.* 11 × 12.

We have found that in the 1d. of 1888 the variety is No. 22 in each of the two lower panes of the sheet, and it does not exist, we are told, on the upper panes.

New Zealand.—A correspondent assures us that he has a copy of the "Universal" 1d. stamp, perf. 11, in which he can find no trace of any watermark, even after diligent search with benzine.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us a curious stamp, which is not intended for any postal purpose, but which enthusiasts on the spot are, for that very reason, endeavouring to get postmarked! It is called "New Zealand Discount Stamp," and the value is One Farthing; it is used, apparently, in place of a ¼d. coin by shopkeepers for giving discount to their customers, and we suppose for small change. The stamps are supplied through the Post Office to tradespeople, and redeemed at the Post Office from the public.

The same correspondents add that the whole of the Queen's Head issues of New Zealand were withdrawn from the Post Offices on December 31st, 1900, and have been destroyed.

Orange River Colony.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles some more of those small varieties which owe their

existence to the careless printer and their discovery to the careful Philatelist :—

The 5th stamp in the 7th row of the left-hand panes of certain sheets of the 6d. has a letter "d" only, without the figure "6."

1d., purple, with thick "V" and wider space than usual between "V. R."

1d., purple, with thick "V," wide space between "R. I.", and "I" too low.

We are shown four copies, on part of a cover, of the 1d., *purple*, surcharged with the letters "TF" close together and without stops, and "V. R. I." with mixed stops. One of the stamps has high stops after "R. I." only, the others have all the stops high. The value is not surcharged upon these stamps; they were used at Jagersfontein on August 25th.

Telegraph Stamp used Postally.
1d., purple; "V. R. I."

Queensland.—A specimen of the 2d. printed from the new plate of the 1890-4 issue has been found perf. 12, like the stamps of 1887-9. It is the variety (No. 3 in the block of four) which in the earlier plate has the vertical stroke of the "P" of "PENCE" cutting into the frame of the oval at foot; in the later plate this defect has been corrected, but the other characteristics of that variety remain.

South Australia.—We gather that the paper on which the stamps of this Colony are printed is marked in the corner with the value which it is intended should be impressed on each sheet, but that the sheets are not always used for the value intended. For instance, we have before us corners of sheets of the 3d. and 6d., the first of which has "1d. 595062," in *red*, in the margin, while the second has "4d. 008191," in *yellow*, in the margin. Perhaps the paper is being used up indiscriminately in preparation for the Federal issue. We have also received the current ½d., 1d., 2d., 5d., and 6d. stamps surcharged "O. S.," the letters being wide apart on all except the 5d., which has them close together. All are perf. 13.

Transvaal.—We are informed that a variety of overprint which we have not yet described was really employed at Wolmarandstadt some months ago; it consists of the letters "V. R. I.", with the word "CANCELLED" struck across the name "Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK," and was handstamped in *violet* on the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. of the 1896-7 issue.

The L. P. chronicles the 6d. with the regular "V. R. I." surcharge inverted.

Victoria.—Our publishers have received information from an official source to the effect that the Revenue stamps of this Colony will be available for postage up to June 30th next, after which they will be used for Duty purposes only. The 1s. 6d. value will not be represented in the postal series, and will only be used for postage up to June 30th.

Western Australia. — We give an illustration of the design of the 2½d. stamp which we chronicled in March.

Zanzibar. — We describe under British East Africa some varieties which profess to belong to this office.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—We have received the 1 abasi of Type 44, on a deep *scarlet* tissue paper, quite unlike any of the numerous varieties previously noted.

Adhesive. 1 abasi, black on *scarlet.*

Mr. Masson tells us of the three stamps of 1892 in *black*, on the usual *pinkish* pelure paper. It seems doubtful whether this was an intentional variation of colour, or an exceptionally dark shade of the *slate.*

Austria.—We are informed that the 20 heller exists perf. 10½ compound with 12½, 13, and the 4 kronen perf. 10½ simple.

Hungary.—We have seen the new shade of the 1 filler stamp, and it certainly does not resemble *violet*, in our opinion. It differs distinctly from the earlier *grey* or *lilac-grey* tint, and we should be inclined to call it *dull lilac* for want of a better name.

Bosnia.—We are shown the 10 (h.), *pale red*, perf. 10½.

Bolivia.—We learn from *Stamps* that the 5 c. of current type has appeared in a new colour, but *Le C. de T.-P.* announces a new issue, adorned with various portraits, etc., so probably the only new 5 c. is that in the following list :—

Adhesives. 1 c., green; Camacho.
5 c., red; Campero.
10 c., blue; Ballivian.
20 c., violet; Santa-Cruz.
2 bol., brown; *Arms of the State.*

Bulgaria.—We have seen some of the stamps that have been recently obtained from the Principality, and find that the paper is of about the usual thickness, and we can see no *grey* tint about it, but it is rather more transparent than before, and the colours are slightly different. The 1 st. we have in two shades of *pale lilac* on this paper, the 5 st. is in a *yellowish olive-green* tint, and the 15 st. is in *yellow*, not *orange.* They are perf. 13.

Le T. Belge, however, states that the 2 st. exists on thin paper.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us specimens of two stamps, of not very artistic design, which he tells us are issued to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the commencement of the War of Independence in Bulgaria. A curious device in the centre is stated to represent "a Cannon which was made by the insurgents out of a Cherry Tree" (same, no doubt, what George Washington cut down with his little hatchet, on the celebrated occasion when he found himself unable to frame a suitable account of the affair). Did they fire cherry stones or grapeshot out of it? It is a queer-looking article, and the muzzle seems to point between the shafts of the gun-carriage instead of in the more usual direction—a premature discharge would have fired the horse out!

Last month we chronicled a "10" on 50 st., now we have a 5 st. provisional similarly formed from the 3 st.

Adhesives. 5 st., carmine; *perf.* 13.
15 st., green ,,
"5," in *black*, on 3 st., brown.

Chili.—A correspondent on the spot tells us that the 1 c. Revenue stamps were only to be allowed to pass for postage up to April 1st. *The Ph. J. of*

G. B. reports that the colour of the 10 c. stamp has not been changed.

China.—We have recently had an opportunity of examining a very fine collection of the stamps of this country, and have found the following varieties that are not in the Catalogue :—

Nos. 23, 25, 26, 66, with double surcharge.

No. 34, and the same with error "cen," imperf. horizontally.

A variety which would be 34*a*, the 3 c., *orange*, with large figure surcharge.

No. 65 with imperfect impression of the surcharge, reading "ne" for "one."

And the $5 on 3 c. Revenue stamp, postmarked and on the original envelope, but accompanied by sufficient other stamps to pay the postage !

Colombia.—We have received some more of the Tumaco labels, which our correspondent tells us were issued in the Province of Cauca, and it appears are still in use until such time as the Colombian stamps can be obtained (or the demand for these provisionals ceases). The values range from 1 c. up to $1.00, all printed from the same setting, with the value alone altered, and on *white* paper. They are in small sheets of twelve, four horizontal rows of three, and, with the exception of a few copies of the 20 c., all those now received are perf. 12, with three horizontal and two vertical lines of perforations in the sheet, leaving the outside edges imperf. The setting has been done fairly carefully, there being only two varieties—No. 2 on the sheet having no stop after the "*E*" in "*Manuel E. Jiménez*," and No. 8 having "*Jimènez*" with a grave accent. In all the perforated stamps there are short horizontal dashes between the rows, four between the first and second, and the second and third rows, and three between the third and fourth rows ; also a vertical dash at each side of the second stamp in the top and bottom rows. The horizontal dashes are absent in the imperf. 20 c. The stamps we saw last month were imperforate.

Adhesives. 1 c., black on *white ; perf.* 12.
2 c. ,, ,, ,,
2½ c. ,, ,, ,,
5 c. ,, ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,, ,,
20 c. ,, ,, ,,
50 c. ,, ,, ,,
$1 ,, ,, ,,

There is also a Registration label, of oblong shape, with a large "R" at upper left, "Repùblica de Colombia"—"Tumaco"—"No. . . . " in three lines to right of the "R," and "DIEZ CENTAVOS" at foot, all within a double-line frame. Imperf.

Reg. Stamp. 10 c., black on *white.*

Corea.—We give an illustration of the 2 re. stamp which we chronicled some time back.

Costa Rica.—A correspondent tells us of the new 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., surcharged "OFICIAL," Type O 6 in the Catalogue.

Official Stamps. 1 c., black and green.
2 c. ,, vermilion.
5 c. ,, pale blue.

Crete.—We give illustrations of two of the new Unpaid Letter stamps, one of which we chronicled as 2 *lepta* instead of 2 *drachmai*. It is rumoured that a surcharge is to be added to the 1 *drachma* to

enable it to be distinguished more readily from the 1 *lepton*. The Cretans are evidently adepts at philatelic finance, or financial Philately.

Ecuador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles two more of the 1899-1900 fiscal stamps postally used.

Fiscal Postals. 1 c., red.
2 c., brown.

France.—In reference to the two printings of some of the current stamps, to which we alluded last month, we are able to add that our publishers have found the following in their stock :—The 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 30 c., with the numerals added by a second printing, and the 10 c. and 15 c. with the numerals inserted in the plate.

L'Echo de la T. states that there is a variety in the earlier printed sheets of the 15 c., the twenty-ninth stamp in five out of the six panes of which the sheets are composed having a figure "1" which extends into the border of the square containing the numerals. This is said to occur only on sheets printed prior to May, 1900 ; the printing commenced long before the stamps were issued.

New Caledonia.—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that there has been a stamp famine here ; the last value remaining in stock was the 1 franc, and this was converted into 15 c. stamps, like the 75 c. noted last month. The latter value is said to exist with inverted and double surcharges, which is only too probable.

Adhesives. 15 c. on 75 c., brown on *yellow ; inverted surcharge.*
15 c. on 75 c., brown on *yellow ; double surcharge.*
15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green on *toned.*

Tunis.—We have seen the new series of Unpaid Letter stamps, which consists of the following values, perf. 14 × 13½ :—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 c., black.	10 c., brown.
2 c., orange.	20 c., blue-green.
5 c., blue.	30 c., carmine.

50 c., lake.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—Divers of our contemporaries state that the latest printing of the 20 pf. stamp differs from the earlier ones in some of the details of the design, the figures "0" in particular being less open.

Greece.—We have a few further varieties with the "A M" surcharges ; the stamps are perf. 11½, instead of being imperf.

50 l. on 25 l., blue (Type 2).
1 dr. on 40 l., bistre on *blue ; with figures on back.*
2 dr. on 5 l., green on *cream ; no figures* ,,

Honduras.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the stamps of the annexed design, which we chronicled in January, 1899, have been found commonly used for postage, and that they should be accepted as Fiscal Postals.

Mexico.—The 5 pesos of the type of 1895 has been found upon the paper of 1897.

Adhesive. 5 p., rose-red; *wmk. Eagle and* "R. M."

In regard to the stamps of the 1895 types surcharged "OFICIAL," in *black*, the following are known to exist:—

Wmk. "CORREOSEUM"—1 c., 10 c., 50 c., 1 p., 5 p., 10 p.
Wmk. monogram "*R. M.*"—2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 12 c.
Wmk. Eagle and "R. M."—20 c., 50 c.
No watermark—1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 12 c., 15 c.

And of the 1899 issue, the 2 c., 15 c., and 20 c. are known surcharged, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 50 c. There appears to be no complete set.

The stamps with *red* surcharge are believed to be *unofficial.*

Mekeel's Weekly assures us that the 2 c. of 1897 perf. 6, and also perf. 12×6, was noted in that paper in 1899. We appear to have failed to copy this.

Monaco.—*Le T. Belge* states that before the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps in their new colours were issued the old stocks of those values became exhausted, and fiscal stamps were allowed to be used for postage. They are described as large stamps, printed in *brown*, with figures of value in *blue.*

Fiscal Postals. 5 c., red-brown and blue.
10 c. ,, ,,

Nicaragua.—Divers of our contemporaries continue to chronicle the Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged for official use, to which we referred in December and January. Will someone kindly tell us whether anything of the kind really exists?

Paraguay.—According to a correspondent the perforations of some of the current stamps vary from 11½ to 12½, with permutations and combinations.

The *M. C.* adds another value to the list, and we have received the 5 c. in a new colour.

Adhesives. 1 c., dark green.
5 c., brown; *perf.* 11½.

Persia.—The *M. C.* states that the stamps surcharged "P. P." in a monogram were noted in 1899, but were said never to have been issued. *Le T. Belge* confirms this, and adds that some of the 10 ch., *blue*, of 1898 were overprinted with the wrong device in 1899; that these errors were not issued at that time, but have now received the second surcharge, which we described in December, and have been put in circulation.

Portugal.—*Portuguese India.*—Our publishers have shown us two uncatalogued varieties: The 10 reis of 1872, Die II. on laid paper, No. 23 in the Catalogue, a *tête-bêche* pair; and the 1½ on 10 reis, *green*, of the issue of 1881-2 (No. 98 in the Catalogue), surcharged "6" in *black*—or this might be No. 106, 6 on 10 reis, *green*, surcharged "1½" also. The pair was used on May 15th, 1873, and the doubly surcharged stamp is postmarked "Nova Goa, 10 Nov., 1882."

Salvador.—We have received three fresh varieties with the Official surcharge Type 201, which possibly exist only among the remainders; they are the Return Receipt and Registration stamps of 1897.

5 c., dark green (No. 501); black *surcharge.*
10 c., deep blue (,, 551); carmine ,,
10 c., brown-lake (,, 552); black ,,

Some of the stamps of 1898, both ordinary and Unpaid Letter, have a watermark of some kind, but whether the device (whatever it is) should appear on each stamp, or whether it is only a pattern which appears in certain parts of the sheet, we have not been able to ascertain.

Mekeel's Weekly notes three values of the 1900 issue surcharged "Franqueo Oficial" (colour and type not stated) and punched with twelve holes.

Official Stamps. 1 c., bistre-brown.
2 c., grey-green.
5 c., brown-orange.

Servia.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the existence of the 15 p., *orange*, of the 1869-78 issue, perf. 12 all round.

Shanghai.—In the collection of the stamps of China, to which we alluded under that head, we also found the following:—

No. 37, with a dot after the figure "1."
"1 CAND.", in *grey-black*, on 3 cand., orange-yellow (No. 38).
The 40 c., brown (No. 99), surcharged with Type 13 in *black*, instead of *blue.*
Similar surcharge in a frame (as on No. 118), on 40 c., but in *red* and *inverted.*
And of the *Postage Due* stamps, the 2 c., brown, wmkd., perf. 12, with the surcharge *vertical*, reading upwards.

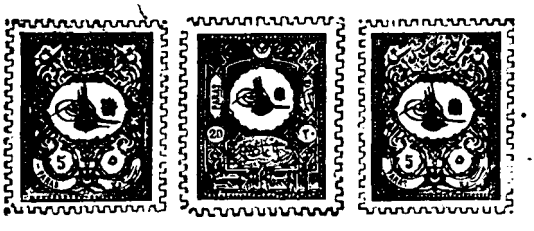
Spain.—*Fernando Poo.*—The *M. C.* lists a new series of adhesives dated 1901, with values in *centimos* and *pesetas.* An annual change of currency must be somewhat confusing if anybody uses the stamps.

Adhesives.

1 c., black.	50 c., claret.
2 c., red-brown.	75 c., brown.
3 c., dark violet.	1 p., blue-green.
4 c., violet.	2 p., rosy brown.
5 c., vermilion.	3 p., olive-green.
10 c., lilac-brown.	4 p., red.
25 c., blue.	5 p., green.

10 p., orange.

Turkey.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps for inland and foreign postage, also of one of the former surcharged for use on printed matter.



United States.—A correspondent tells us that the current 10 c. is coming over in a more *yellow* shade of *brown* than previously.

We have received the Pan-American Exhibition series, and, much as we object to these issues in principle, we are bound to acknowledge that it is a very pretty and attractive set, and after all only a little one. The stamps are of oblong shape, but smaller than the usual commemorative placard, being in fact the same size as the U.S. stamps of 1870, etc. In the centre of each is a picture in *black;* the frame is in the colour given below. At the top is the inscription "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES, 1901—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and at foot the title of the picture, the word "POSTAGE," and the value in words, with numerals at each side or in the two lower corners. The engraving is, of course, in *taille-douce*, and the perforation 12.

1 c., deep green; "Fast Lake Navigation."
2 c., carmine-red; "Fast Express."
4 c., brown; "Automobile."
5 c., ultramarine; "Bridge at Niagara Falls."
8 c., purple-brown; "Canal Locks at Sault de Ste. Marie."
10 c., yellow-brown; "Fast Ocean Navigation."

Cuba.—The discovery is announced in *The A. J. of Ph.* of another variety of the stamps surcharged, in 1898, at Puerto Principe. This is the 3 c. on 2 mil., *red-brown*, and that value is now known (like the 5 c.) on all three of the stamps that were overprinted (see the article in our numbers for December and January last).

Uruguay.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new 2 c and 7 c. stamps.

The Stamps of the Cook Islands.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

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(*Continued from page* 227.)

* * * *

CHAPTER II.

The Second Issue, or "Makea" Series.

WHETHER the result of the first issue of stamps was wholly unexpected or otherwise, it nevertheless afforded considerable gratification to the native Queen. On July 12th, 1892, she wrote to the Premier of New Zealand (the Hon. J. Ballance) the following quaint letter:—

"SIR,—I wish to thank you and the New Zealand Government and people for their many kindnesses to us in these islands. Mr. Moss, the British Resident, has told us all about it—the Post Office Stamps, the printing, and many other things. We are grateful for them.

"Our Post Office is at work, and people from England and other places are sending money to buy our stamps. Mr. Moss advises us to get new and good stamps with this money, and the Parliament have decided that my likeness as Chief of the Government shall be upon them. Will you kindly allow those who make the New Zealand stamps to make ours? If it can be done for fifty pounds get them done and we will send the money. If it is to cost more please to let us know before they are made.

"I am, etc.,
(Sgd.) "MAKEA ARIKI,
"*Chief of the Government of the Cook Islands.*"

This letter was forwarded to the Premier with a covering letter from the British Resident. Mr. Moss amplified Makea's requirements by stating that the stamps required would be 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 5d.; 2,000 of each value. Subsequent supplies were to be furnished at the rate of 600 per month of each denomination. He added:—

"With reference to the postage stamps about which Makea has written, the Federal Parliament decided that they should bear Makea's likeness upon them. This has been the subject of much heartburning with some other of the Arikis, but was carried in Parliament by ten to two. A very troublesome question indirectly affecting many others was thus settled, but I venture to ask that the work may be done with as little delay as possible.

"I also send herewith a photograph of Makea, obtained, by good fortune, from a Chief who prizes it greatly. No other is to be obtained, for Makea has not kept any. The owner of this photograph asks me to have it returned if possible after use.

"I was not aware that Makea intended to say anything about the Postage Stamps in her letter, but having done so I have thought it better to add this information on the subject instead of addressing the Hon. the Colonial Secretary."

To Mr. Gray, the Secretary of the Post Office, Mr. Moss wrote on July 23rd, 1892:—

"MY DEAR MR. GRAY,—

"We are doing wonderfully well with the Postage Stamps *and are to get proper ones made.* Makea has written to Mr. Ballance on other matters, and at the same time asked him if he would let the New Zealand maker of stamps make them for her. If to be done for £50 to be done at once. If more to let her know first. Makea's head is to be upon them, and they are to be 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 5d.

"I presume Mr. Ballance will not lose time, but should have preferred writing myself to the Colonial Secretary. But Makea had written. Will you kindly see that it does not sleep?

"I understand from you the cost would be under £40."

Mr. Moss also wrote to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand:—

"I have the honour, at the request of the Federal Government, to ask if you will kindly order for them from

the Government Printing Office a monthly supply of Cook Islands Postage Stamps, at the rate of 600 sets per month, dating from 1st July. The sale to curiosity buyers is rapidly exhausting the stock in hand. Also with first monthly supply a parcel of 500 postcards."

Thus the demand for the first issue of stamps, and the money received for specimens which could be supplied so cheaply and without any service being required in return, stimulated the authorities to provide more food for the philatelic appetite! Apparently it was taken for granted that the said appetite would increase in proportion to the viands furnished, and that further supplies of a more tempting character could be obtained without any corresponding increase in price. Alas! both surmises were to prove fallacious.

Mr. Ballance was the first to cast a shadow over the glowing anticipations of the Arikis, for he wrote to Makea on August 13th, 1892, expressing his gratification that her Government appreciated the work done for the Cook Islands by his Government, and continued :—

"I am sorry to say that your wish for new Postage Stamps with your likeness on them cannot be carried out for anything like the amount you mention. I am informed that the cost of engraving and electrotyping alone will come to about £160.

"I retain your portrait in case you wish the new stamps to be gone on with. If not I will return it as soon as I know what are your wishes."

The perusal of the specifications for engraving and manufacturing the stamps required, of which the following is a copy, shows that Mr. Ballance was far too moderate in his estimate of cost.

"*Specifications* for engraving and manufacturing five steel dies for 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. stamps for the Post Office, Rarotonga.

"1. The work required is the engraving of original dies.

"2. The designs adopted are those already approved and sent you.

"3. The dies to be made of best steel, and of the same size as the dies recently supplied by you to this office for the Tonga Post Office.

"4. The face of the dies to be perfectly level and true with the base.

"5. The dies to fit the collar used at the Government Printing Office for the moulding of postage stamps.

"6. The dies to be subjected to a test of striking thirty perfect moulds each in the moulding metal used for that purpose at the Government Printing Office.

"7. The dies to be engraved and finished to the satisfaction of the Government Printer, and completed, and the whole of them delivered, by the 7th day of April, 1893."

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 23rd day of November 1892 between ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS Engraver of the one part and the POSTMASTER GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND of the other part. The said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS agrees to make and engrave, for the Post Office, Rarotonga, five dies in hardened steel, viz. 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. in accordance with the conditions hereto attached, with the impression of the Queen Makea's head and surroundings for the sum of One hundred and seventy-five pounds. AND it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto that payment shall be made to the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS within thirty days after delivery of the dies as provided by the said conditions, upon the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS declaring that he has delivered to the POSTMASTER GENERAL not only the dies but also all incomplete or spoiled work in connection with the dies, to the intent that no portion of the dies whatever, whether usable or not, shall remain in the custody of the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS. AND it is hereby expressly declared that no payment shall be made except on the solemn declaration in writing of the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS that all work, in connection with the dies for which payment is sought, whether complete, incomplete, or spoiled, has been delivered up; and that the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS does not retain any portion whatever in his custody or in the custody of any person on his behalf. AND it is hereby expressly agreed that no payment is to be made unless the work done is of the highest character, and shall be approved by the Government Printer.

"As witness the hands of the parties,

"SIGNED by the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS at Wellington aforesaid on the above date in the presence of "(Signed) L. HALLIWELL.

"(Signed) "ALFRED E. COUSINS. "L. S."

The presence of the 10d. value in the Specification is explained by the following letter written on August 29th, 1892, by Mr. Moss to the Colonial Secretary, Wellington :—

"Referring to my letter to the Honble. the Premier, of 25 July, enclosing an application from Queen Makea for postage stamps for the Government here, I have now the honour, by request of the Cook Islands Government, to ask if you will be kind enough to have 10d. stamps (tenpence) executed at the same time with the others, and to send one thousand and twenty with the others, and a subsequent number at the rate of 360 (three hundred and sixty) per month."

Mr. Moss also asked for 1,000 post cards in addition to the 500 asked for in his letter of July 25th, and a monthly supply of 300 thereafter, as the Chief Postmaster had an unexpected demand for them.

On September 28th, 1892, Makea wrote to the Premier of New Zealand :—

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 13th, and thank you for the information you have kindly given me about the stamps. The Government here have received already nearly one hundred pounds for the sale of stamps, which has been unexpectedly large. We cannot, of course, expect it will continue, but may rely so sufficiently to justify an outlay of £200, and so get the new stamps into use.

"The British Resident, Mr. Moss, is likely to go to New Zealand by the *Richmond*, and the Government have given him full power to arrange with the New Zealand Government for these stamps if an arrangement is possible.

"I ask a continuance of your kind and powerful assistance in this matter."

Mr. Moss also wrote to the Premier on the same date acknowledging the letter of August 13th, and added :—

"The Government here have given me full power to arrange for the postal stamps, and I purpose leaving by this trip of the *Richmond* on a short visit to Auckland in accordance with the discretionary leave given to me in the letter from the Honble. the Colonial Secretary of 9 June last. I shall then, I hope, be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the stamps, and shall write to the Colonial Secretary respecting them by the present mail in advance."

The following is an extract from the Minutes of the Cook Islands Executive Government, dated September 17th, 1892 :—

"Resolved that Mr. Moss is hereby requested to have the stamps manufactured on such terms and in such denominations as he may consider expedient. The Chief Postmaster to pay for these stamps out of the Postal Revenue collected by him for the sale thereof—towards which he has at the present time £60 in hand.

"(Sgd.) MAKEA ARIKI."

On September 30th, 1892, Mr. Moss wrote from Rarotonga :—

"MY DEAR MR. GRAY,—

"Thanks for your letter of 11 August with specimen stamps enclosed. I write to the Colonial Secretary about them by this mail.

"I am myself going to Auckland by this steamer, and have full authority to arrange for the stamps if possible. The hitch is this.

"We have £100 and a little over in hand from the sale of stamps since 7 May. Not bad. But we would like to get the new issue completed all together, or there may be more 'bobbery' over the second lot. The jealousies of the other Arikis were warmly excited at Makea's likeness being upon them. A second edition of that trouble is not desirable.

"The issue proposed is 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., 10d., and it will cost evidently £200. If I can arrange to pay the £100 at once, and the other £100 from the sales still being made, with a further obligation that if not fully paid for by 30 June next the balance will be provided for in Appropriations for 1893-4, we will have them done at once. It is very unlikely that the sales will suddenly stop, and if not we shall be easily able to pay long before June next. Now you see how the case stands. I presume the Colonial Secretary will refer it to you. I have to communicate in official matters with him.

"You must excuse my blunder about cost. At the time I had no idea of being able so soon to contemplate a new issue, and did not look into the matter.

"The workmanship of the stamp is satisfactory, and I return it and King George's herewith as requested. Queen Makea is much pleased.

"Of course, if the new issue is made any of the old in hand will be destroyed. Ought not that to compensate collectors?

"Take care that Makea's likeness is not made too dark. The engraver should stick to the rough sketch as far as possible. It promises to be very good when finally touched up.

"The Postmaster here thinks the colours might be same as at present except the penny stamp, which is very dull and poor. He thinks green would be well for that, and the new 5d. a bright yellow.

"Drop me a line in Auckland, and with thanks,

"I am, etc.,

"(Sgd.) FREDERICK J. MOSS."

With regard to the same matter, Mr. Moss wrote to the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, on September 28th, and added :—

"The sale of those now in use, to collectors and dealers, has been unexpectedly large, and there is one hundred pounds (£100) at present available. But it is very desirable to have a fifth denomination (10d.) and to put the whole 5, together with the 1d. postcards, in circulation together."

(*To be continued.*)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 205.)

* * * *

HYDERABAD (*continued*).

January, 1871 (?). (Dated 1286=1869-70.)

THE two values of this issue are of what is known as the "skeleton" type, the design consisting entirely of inscriptions in outlined labels, without any attempt at background or ornamentation. The ½ anna is shown here; the 2 annas differs only in having a small trefoil in each corner. According to the article in *Le Timbre-Poste*, to which I have previously referred, the characters in the centre, which are Arabic, read *Sarkar Assafia*, as on the 1 anna, with the date, 1286, in figures. In the label at the top are the words "POST STAMP," in the corresponding label below *Nishan tappa Khan* (=postage stamp); while in the small labels surrounding the centre is the value in four different forms:—At upper left, *adha* (=half) *anna*, or 2 *annas*, in Devanagari; at upper right, the same in Telegoo or Telinga; at lower left, "½ ANNA" or "2 ANNAS"; and at lower right, *nim* (=half) *anna*, or *do* (=two) *annas*.

These were engraved locally, I should suppose upon copper. The sheets of each value contained 240 stamps, in sixteen horizontal rows of fifteen, all separately engraved, and therefore all constituting minor varieties of type. At the bottom of each sheet is an inscription in outline capitals, reading "TWO HUNDRED & FORTY HALF ANNA" (or "TWO ANNAS") "POST STAMPS VALUED HALLE SICCA RUPEES SEVEN & ANNAS EIGHT" (or "RUPEES THIRTY"); and at the top is an inscription in Arabic which seems to be to the same effect.

The impression is on tough, white or yellowish, wove, unwatermarked paper, the texture resembling that of the paper known commercially as "wove Bank," and my belief is that they were always printed on *wove* paper. I have never been able to find a specimen of either value upon ordinary *laid* paper; I have a large block of the ½ anna, with top and side margins, in which there are apparently *laid* lines, but these extend only so far as the edge of the plate, the margin beyond this being plainly *wove*. It is evident that in this case the lines that can be seen in the paper were produced by the cloth with which the damp paper was pressed against the plate in the printing-press. I am therefore of opinion that the division of these stamps under *wove* and *laid* papers is an incorrect one, and I have accordingly abandoned it; but it is only fair to state that many of the early impressions of both values show traces of lines in the paper.

Like the one anna previously described, the original impressions of this issue are perf. 11½.

½ anna, deep brown, reddish brown.
2 annas, sage-green, yellow-green (shades of both).

Varieties, imperforate.

½ anna, reddish brown.
2 annas, green.

Imperforate copies of both values were listed in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1879. I have not seen them, but do not doubt their existence.

From the first, or at all events from a very early period in the printing of these stamps, there were some serious flaws in the plate of the ½ anna. Between the second and third rows from the top there was a crack extending almost the whole way across; it ran along the top of the first eight stamps from the left in the third row, it then turned up and went along the bottom of the ninth stamp in the second row, and shows along the bottom line of most of the remaining stamps in that row; but it also went down again, and is very conspicuous in the right-hand portion of the top line of the ninth stamp of the third row and along the top of the tenth and eleventh stamps in that row. There was another crack along the top of Nos. 8 to 15 in the fifth row; but the most serious of all was a split between the seventh and eighth rows, for the most part along the top of the latter, where the plate eventually came in half altogether. The result of this is that the reprints are in sheets of 135 stamps only, nine rows of fifteen, the upper seven rows of the plate having disappeared. These cracks account for the fact that specimens of the ½ anna may be found with a very thick line along the top or along the bottom, varieties which are perhaps worthy of notice on account of the curious manner in which they were produced. I have no evidence to prove that the plate ever existed without these cracks being visible in it, but it is probable that the earliest impressions did not show them so conspicuously as the later ones.

Mr. Bacon states that the reprinting of these stamps also took place, or commenced, about 1880, and I have no doubt that such was the case. The article in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1879, does not mention any very distinct shades of either value, but two years later a list of impressions of the ½ a. in fancy colours is given. The reprints of the ½ a. are in a *dull red* colour, rather than *brown*, and show signs of wear of the plate, most of them being much less clear and distinct than the originals. The 2 a. are in *bright green*, varying to *bluish green*. The colours of both values of the reprints are distinctly different from those of the originals, and they are perf. 12½. Mr. Bacon says that the ½ a. also exists imperf.

Reprints. 1880 (?).

½ a., pale dull red; *imperf.*, *perf.* 12½.
2 a., bright green, bluish green; *perf.* 12½.

Fancy Impressions. 1881.*

½ a., grey-brown, yellow-brown, pale yellow-green, reddish brown, sea-green, pale blue.

Entire sheets of the reprints possess considerable philatelic interest, as they show the arrangement of the 240 types of the 2 a., and of 135 of the types of the ½ a., which would be impossible to "plate" now without such assistance.

* I have not seen any of these.

July (?), 1871. (Dated 1286 = 1869-70.)

The stamps of this issue appear to have been first described by Mr. E. L. Pemberton, in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for August, 1871. On the receipt of the ½ a. of the previous issue earlier in the year, Mr. Pemberton had made inquiries in India, and as a result obtained a proof set of the new stamps, which were described as printed on toned paper in the following colours:—

½ a., claret-red; *imperforate.*
1 a., deep lilac; *perf.* 12.
2 a., deep green; *imperforate.*
3 a., yellow; *perf.* 12.
4 a., rich blue; *imperforate.*
8 a., slate ,,
12 a., brown; *perf.* 12.

At about the same time the publishers of the same magazine received two of the stamps as regularly issued:—

4 a., slate;
8 a., brown;

described as on "dull white paper" and perf. 12. The other values were no doubt issued at about the same time.

The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is a copy of that of the previous issue, but, except in the arched labels above and below, there is a background added; the value is in white on solid colour, and the characters denoting it are similar to those in the "skeleton" types, but those denoting the word *adha* (= half) in the upper labels on the ½ a. are replaced by signs resembling the figures "611," which I take to signify *two quarters* of an *anna*. On all the other values there are numerals in each of the labels, except that on the lower right, which contains the value in words in full.

The principal features of the design are the same throughout the series, but the values differ in the background of the central disc, and in the pattern of the border of that disc and of the stamp itself. Thus in the ½ a. there is an engine-turned network, and a border of alternate circles and solid triangles; in the 1 a., a ground of horizontal straight lines and a border of white and coloured blocks, the border of the stamp having a coloured line in each of the white blocks; in the 2 a., a ground of horizontal wavy lines, and a border of circles connected by coloured blocks; in the 3 a. the ground of the disc appears to be plain, and it is bordered by oblong coloured blocks with almost square spaces between them, while the border of the stamp is of alternate white and coloured oblong blocks between coloured lines. I have what appears to be a die-proof of this value, in a *deep ultramarine* colour, which has a fine network in the centre, similar to that in the ½ a., but the whole design seems to have been redrawn to some extent for the stamp as issued, and the background entirely removed. In the 4 a. there is a ground of concentric circles, and the border is of solid dots, connected by a coloured line; the 8 a. has similar circles, but of wavy lines, and a border of dog-tooth pattern; and the 12 a. has a ground of horizontal wavy lines, twined in pairs so as

form loops and a kind of zigzag border. All are very well engraved, and the lines are evidently deeply cut.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 240, fifteen rows of sixteen, with an inscription in Arabic characters in the top margin, which appears to be to the effect that the sheet contains *two hundred and forty half anna* (or other) *stamps of a total value of seven rupees eight annas* (or whatever the value may amount to). The plates having been made in England, I believe, by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., there are no varieties of type; they are no doubt of steel, and even in the case of the ½ a. stamps, which are largely used, I believe that the original plate has lasted to the present day. The most recent impressions of this value show slight signs of wear, the fine background of the centre being invisible in lightly printed copies, but all the other details are clear.

The paper is yellowish wove, frequently to be found tinted with the colour of the impression in the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. The perforation gauges 12½. The lower values vary greatly in colour, indicating numerous printings; the higher vary very little.

½ a., red-brown (numerous shades), dull orange-brown, dull red, rosy red, bright red, vermilion.
1 a., purple-brown (deep to paler shades), brownish grey, grey, grey-black, dull black.
2 a., green, yellowish green (deep to pale), bluish green (deep to pale).
3 a., orange-brown (shades).
4 a., bluish slate, grey, greenish grey.
8 a., brown (deep to pale).
12 a., grey-blue (shades).

I have given the colours of the ½ a. and 1 a. in what I believe to be approximately the order in which they appeared, but there may have been changes backwards and forwards. The ½ a. was noted in a *rosy* tint in 1891, and in *vermilion* in 1897.

M. Moens catalogues the ½ a., 1 a., 3 a., and 4 a. unperforated. I have only seen the 1 a. in that condition, but do not doubt the existence of the others. I possess the ½ a. and 8 a. imperf. vertically, and Moens catalogues the 1 a.

Varieties imperforate.

½ a., red-brown.
1 a., brownish grey.
3 a., orange-brown.
4 a., grey.

Imperforate vertically.

½ a., red-brown.
1 a., pale brown (? brownish grey).
8 a., brown.

The ½ anna is known in *green*, a shade identical with one of those in which the 2 annas exists, but this is no doubt only a fancy impression. It is also found in a colour that is catalogued as *purple*, but which closely resembles that of the Mauritius Britannia stamp, known as *magenta;* it is quite different from the colour of any of the other Hyderabad stamps. This variety is not very uncommon *used*, but it seems to be scarce *unused*, and I should suppose that a small supply was printed in this colour either through some mistake on the part of the printer, or as an experiment, which was not considered satisfactory. I have a very fine imperforate impression in a similar tint, which I have no doubt is an early proof, as it shows the background of the centre very distinctly; possibly it is one of the *claret-red* proofs noted in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine.* The perforated impressions are not in quite the same shade, and hardly show the network at all. I am uncertain at what date they first appeared, but it was sometime within the last seven or eight years; they seem to have been first catalogued as in *purple-brown*, as if *errors* in the colour of the 1 anna.

Error, or variety of colour.

1893 (?), ½ a., magenta.

The whole set of values was also printed on *azure laid* paper, perf. 12½. These are catalogued by Moens as if *issued* in 1880, but they seem to have been simply fancy impressions, even if allowed to pass for postage, of which I have no evidence. The following is a translation of the list given:—

½ a., brick-red.
1 a., grey-brown.
2 a., green.
3 a., yellowish brown.
4 a., lilac-grey.
8 a., yellow-bistre.
12 a., greenish blue.

I possess only a specimen of the 1 a. on this paper, the impression of which appears to me to be in *grey-black.*

Le Timbre-Poste for December, 1881, gives a list of impressions of the ½ a., in the same fancy colours as those chronicled at the same time for the 1 a. oblong and ½ a. skeleton type. I have not seen these, but it is very probable that the *yellow-green* ½ a. that has since turned up *used* is of this edition.

Fancy impressions, 1881.

½ a., grey-brown, yellow-brown, pale yellow-green, sea-green, pale blue.

September, 1900.

According to a letter, dated September 19th, 1900, received by me from Mr. Byramji Shavakshah, a resident in this State, the Post Office established a ¼ anna rate for printed papers under 3 *tolas* weight, and accordingly issued a provisional ¼ anna stamp, formed by surcharging the current ½ anna with the words *pao anna* in Arabic characters, in *black*. A block of these stamps, which my correspondent kindly sent me in his letter, seems to show that the surcharges were struck singly, as I can see no varieties of type, but the position of the overprint and the angle at which it is set vary on almost every stamp in the block.

Only 3,000 stamps were said to have been thus treated at first, but a further supply was doubtless found necessary, for copies are still plentiful, and I have them in two distinct shades of *vermilion.*

¼ a., in *black*, on ½ a., vermilion.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Vitality of the Stamp Trade.

THE past season has been one of marvellous activity and with a volume of business which is, I believe, without precedent in our trade; and this is all the more to be wondered at when one considers the general depression of trade and the heavy taxes that have been necessary through the Boer war. The stamp trade, however, has no cause to grumble at any bad effect of the war, but, on the contrary, the war has, without doubt, done much to draw attention to our hobby.

The public Press of the country has—in an unprecedented manner—published details of the many war stamps of South Africa, such as the Mafekings, the V.R.I. issues of Orange River Colony, and Transvaal, etc., etc., and this has caused thousands of people to commence collecting, many, indeed, starting only with the idea of making a small collection of war issues; but many also have already blossomed out into full general collectors or specialists.

Another class that has been very largely recruited to our ranks by the war is the British soldier—both officer and private.

Indeed, many officers have made a very good thing by means of a few pounds invested in such things as Orange River, 6d., carmine, V.R.I., at face value, with errors thrown in; in fact, the fever seems to have caught all of them, more or less—from the great "Bobs" himself. I have even heard that celebrated "Artists" have by the aid of a few sketches and a pleasing personality, been enabled to lay the foundations of really fine collections.

Mais, revenons à nos moutons, that is the increase and growth of the trade during the past season. I have made a comparison of our returns and business for the ten months ending April 30th last, as compared with the corresponding ten months of the preceding year, and I find that our cash receipts have increased in that period by over £15,000, and the sales of Stamp Albums have increased by between 8,000 and 9,000.

To meet our increased business we have taken a long lease of the upper part of No. 390, Strand, and have thrown the two buildings together and thus secured additional accommodation of seven rooms.

We have also during the period under review opened a branch in New York and have now under consideration still further additions to our staff and premises.

* * *

New Stock Books.

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the October number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1900, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The editor of *The Philatelic Record* states in his issue for August last that "We have had more grand bargains out of Gibbons' specially-priced stock books than from any other source." *Verb. sap.* The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published :—

	VALUE.
Natal	£617
Argentine, Buenos Ayres (2 vols.)	462
Queensland (2 vols.)	935
Tonga, Sarawak, Samoa	281
New Zealand (2 vols)	899
Barbados	—
South Australia (2 vols.)	—
Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Lagos	—

* * *

The Language of Postage Stamps.

WHAT is the language of postage stamps? We have heard of the language of flowers, we know the language of the eye, and we have felt the language—if it is possible to feel a language—of the fist, but what is the language of the postage stamp? asks the *Philatelist's Almanack*. Is it possible to talk sweet nothings by means of stamps, or to carry on a conversation by the medium of a few impressions of the Queen's head? It would seem so, for we read that a language of postage stamps has been invented. Thus, when a postage stamp is placed upside down in the left corner of the letter, it means "I love you"; crosswise, "My heart is another's"; straight up and down, "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye"; upside down in the right-hand corner, "Write no more"; in the centre at the top, "Yes"; opposite at the bottom, "No"; on the right-hand corner at a right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left-hand corner, "I hate you"; top corner on the right, "I wish your friendship"; bottom

corner on the left, "I seek your acquaintance"; on a line with the surname, "Accept my love"; the same upside down, "I am engaged"; at a right angle in the same place, "I long to see you"; in the middle of the right-hand edge, "Write immediately."

The aforesaid code only applies to penny stamps. A fresh set of rules and sentences might be gained on the same positions by using stamps of different value. Thus, a halfpenny stamp stuck on the top right-hand corner would stand for "Look out, the old man is coming." Placed in the left bottom corner it would signify, "My big brother Will saw you kiss me last night, and he is waiting in the lane with a big stick and a bull-dog." A three-halfpenny stamp in the first position might be read, "Oh, my beautiful damsel, come at once. The old folks are going to the theatre." In the second place it might signify, "Don't come near me any more. Ma is so angry, but never mind; look at me quietly when you see me at church, and I will try and fall behind."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

* * *

Stamps at 1d. to 9d., each.

WE recently had occasion to make a calculation for a certain purpose of the number of stamps in our Catalogue, Parts I. and II. only, priced at 9d. each and under, and the numbers rather astonished us, and seem to be worth publishing.

The numbers are as follows:—

Catalogued at	1d.	each,	746	different	stamps.
" "	2d.	"	1,067	"	"
" "	3d.	"	843	"	"
" "	4d.	"	947	"	"
" "	5d.	"	275	"	"
" "	6d.	"	1,039	"	"
" "	7d.	"	13	"	"
" "	8d.	"	473	"	"
" "	9d.	"	725	"	"
			6,128		

The catalogue value of stamps as above is £109 18s. 1d., and this has suggested to us the possibility of selling a *monster packet* as a beginning for a very fine collection.

We therefore offer a packet of 6,000 stamps, all different and good picked copies, for the nett amount of £80. If we cannot make up 6,000 varieties from stamps catalogued at 1d. to 9d. each and new issues, we shall include a number of stamps at 1s. each to complete the number.

This packet would, therefore, be fully 25 per cent. under the usual low prices quoted in our Catalogue. No discount can be given on this packet to the trade.

* * *

New Works or Editions in Preparation.

OWING to the greatly enhanced demand for our Albums and Catalogues we have run right out of several kinds, and think it best to give a note of works in hand, with approximate dates of publication.

Catalogue I. and II.

Catalogue Part II. is right out of print, three months earlier than expected, and of Part I. not many copies are left. Catalogue No. I. is in hand, and should be ready about September 1st, Part II. about November next. Prepaid orders for either part now booked.

Improved Albums.

Nos. 2 and 3 are sold right out; of No. 4 only a few are left. A new and greatly enlarged and improved Edition of 5,000 is on hand, and should be ready about end of June.

Strand Albums.

An Edition of 10,300 of these popular albums was issued in March, 1900, and is practically exhausted. A new Edition of 15,000 is in preparation, and should be ready in July next.

Imperial Albums.

Part II. (Foreign Countries) of this Album is sold right out, and this part will be prepared first; but the work in it is enormous, and the new Part II. cannot be expected much before September, and we hope to then get Part I. in hand ready about Christmas.

A New Handbook.

A new Handbook on an important West Indian country is nearly finished, and will be issued in the autumn. It will contain a vast amount of hitherto unpublished information on the perforations of stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and Co., etc., etc.

New Collecting or Duplicate Album.

We have just issued a new slip book which will be found very useful for those who wish to keep stamps loose until they can be finally mounted.

It is oblong shape, twenty-four pages, six best linen strips on each page, interleaved with strong glazed paper to prevent rubbing, and is handsomely bound in art cloth, size 8 × 6½ inches, called

The Philatelist's Collecting Book, No. 18.

Price 5/-; *post-free*, 5/4; *abroad*, 5/6.

* * *

San Francisco Mail burnt.

THE following notice has appeared in the daily Press:—

"The Postmaster-General has received information that the mail for San Francisco, conveyed by the packet *Germanic*, which left Queenstown on March 28, has been destroyed, in consequence of an accident on the railway in Nevada. The *Germanic* did not convey mails for New Zealand, China, or Japan."

Luckily, I believe, none of our mail for California went on the *Germanic*, although £400 worth of stamps left on March 22nd and 23rd.

* * *

Postal Delay.

A CURIOUS mishap to a post card has been discovered, and probably constitutes a record in postal delay. Ten years ago a jeweller, of Kingston-on-Thames, sent a missive of that description to a firm of wholesale jewellers in Clerkenwell, ordering certain goods, and as they did not arrive he thought no more about it. A few days ago he was surprised to receive a packet from a firm in London containing some jewellery, which he could not remember having ordered, and so he wrote asking the reason for sending it. They

replied that they had just received a message from him, stamped with his name and address, and ordering the goods. The Kingston jeweller called, saw the postcard, and then discovered that it was the one he had sent nearly ten years ago. It bore the mark of the Kingston office (Oct. 16, 1890), and the London stamp (Jan. 31, 1900) as the date of receipt, so that it took nearly ten years to travel a distance of about ten miles, or at the rate of a mile a year. The matter has been brought to the notice of the postal authorities, but no explanation can be given of the extraordinary delay.

* * *

A Rarity! THE following extract from a letter recently received from a lady in Fife, N.B., serves to show the high appreciation some people have of anything in the nature of a stamp that is old:—

"As I believe you give good prices for old and rare postage stamps, I write to let you know that I can sell you an obsolete Swiss one. It is nearly a hundred years old, and it belongs to the time when each Canton had its own special stamp. Mine is a Geneva stamp, 'Genève Cantonnal,' and is in excellent preservation. It does not appear to have been used, unless a red scroll on the dark-green background may mean this. As there must now be few, if any, copies of this stamp, you could sell it for £1,000. I would take £800 for it."

Rather a good price for one of the common fiscals! Here is a chance. Don't all speak at once!

* * *

"Punch's" Suggested Rules for the G.P.O.

1. LETTERS intended for the provinces must be posted half an hour before they are written.

2. There will be no "too late" stamp for letters that are intended to go by a delivery that does not arrive.

3. Papers, if posted in the London office, will not be despatched by the provincial office until notice has been given to the parties interested.

4. In order to secure the convenience of the permanent officials, letters will be ignored unless they contain stamps to the amount required by the regulations not yet formulated.

5. In case of complaint the public will have the option of writing to St. Martin's-le-Grand or Mount Pleasant, and upon the non-receipt of a reply from one of these offices are requested to write to the other, and in the event of obtaining no satisfactory explanation to begin again.

* * *

Design of the new Postage Stamps. THE following appeared in the parliamentary reports on May 24th:—

Mr. Griffith asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the designs for the new postage stamps had been entrusted to an Austrian sculptor, and, if so, whether this was due to the fact that there was no British artist competent for the work.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that it was the case that the portrait of His Majesty the King which had been used in the preparation of the designs to appear on the new postage stamps was by a foreign artist, there being in existence an excellent profile portrait only executed last year by the Austrian sculptor Fuchs, who is now resident in London. It was not to be inferred that no British artist was considered competent for the work.

Lord Balcarres asked what form of inquiry or competition took place by which the unsuitability of British artists was determined.

Mr. A. Chamberlain said he had expressly stated that the unsuitability of British artists was not to be inferred from the choice made.

Dr. Farquharson: Was any expression of opinion invited from the Royal Academy?

Mr. A. Chamberlain asked for notice of the question.

Mr. Healy: Do foreign Courts employ British artists for their designs? (Laughter and cries of "Order.")

* * *

Is Henri Bauche Adrien Champion? THROUGH the kindness of the Baron A. de Reuterskiöld I am enabled to give a translation of an article which recently appeared in a Swiss paper, and which will be read with much interest by those who were defrauded by the clever forgeries of Henri Bauche, who after obtaining bail by the deposit of £200, sacrificed that money and did not put in an appearance at the date fixed for the trial.

I hope in a later number to give full particulars of this trial, which should be of great interest.

BANKRUPTCY.—Our readers were able to read in our issue of Thursday evening the account of the arrest of M. Adrien Champion at Pont-de-Beauvoisin. This is why we wish to say a little about the accusations which are made against this old dealer of Geneva, and of the careful search which has been made at the instigation of M. Friderich, the substitute of the police magistrate, who has conducted the affair with great skill.

M. Adrien Champion is accused of fraudulent bankruptcy; he is said to have carried off in his flight from Geneva nearly 70,000 francs worth of goods in stamps, etc., belonging by law to his creditors; he is said to have put into circulation fictitious bills for the sum of 20,000 francs; finally, it is said that he gave himself up to make forged stamps, which he sold as being genuine.

We spoke at no great length about seven months ago of the actions which were to be taken against M. A. Champion, and of another arrest which was made at the time; but the dealer did not wait for the police to examine his books too closely—he fled. Then began a pursuit which has ended only now.

The fugitive betook himself at first to Italy—to Florence, if we are right; then to Paris and Belgium, where track of him was lost. It was thought that the bankrupt would be heard of no more, until one day M. Friderich read in an English newspaper that a man named Harry Bauche had just been arrested in London for issuing forged copies of the old Cantonal Swiss stamps, in particular the "double green" Geneva, which, it appears, is worth 600 francs. To make these stamps cost the pseudo Harry Bauche a halfpenny or a penny each, and he was released on a bail of £40.

On reading all this the Geneva magistrate said to himself that the London criminal might well be the fugitive. Fresh warnings were issued to the police, and M. A. Champion was tracked by the police of the countries through which he passed. It was known that he was having letters addressed to himself at Modane, then in Paris, then in St. Etienne, and lastly at Pont-de-Beauvoisin, under the name of Jules Rapin.

We have read how M. Adrien Champion was arrested by the police. He declared that he would not oppose his extradition, so that within a few days the dealer will have to defend himself before our magistrates against the strong accusations brought against him. The affair is not without importance, for it is a question of nearly 90,000 francs which have been made away with in some manner that will be brought to light at the trial.—*Translation from Swiss Paper.*

* * *

New Addenda for June of stamps of Orange River Colony, Transvaal, etc., with all latest varieties and prices, ready about June 6th; price, 3½d. post-free.

Further Notes on the Stamps of Corrientes.

By Dr. EMILIO DIENA.

* * * *

I HAVE read with interest the article by Mr. Marcó del Pont in the February number of the *Monthly Journal*, on the provincial stamps of Corrientes, throwing further light on the first chapter of their curious history.

I think the publication of two official documents concerning the withdrawal of these stamps in 1880, will not be found void of interest. So I make no apologies for sending a translation of them for publication in the *Journal*.

These papers are a notification "to the Public and the Trade," dated September 11th, 1880, concerning the suppression of the provincial stamps, and a letter dated December 16th, 1880, addressed to the General Director of the Posts and Telegraphs of the Argentine Republic by Señor A. Mz. Alvarez De Arenales, General Inspector of the Postal Administration, giving the report of his mission to Corrientes with a view to the "nationalisation" of the Postal Service of that Province.

In these papers we find two points which are not in accordance with some of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Moens in his valuable work on the Argentine Stamps, which appeared in 1882.

Mr. Moens publishes a decree, dated February 24th, 1864, in which it is stated that the rate for each letter, not exceeding the weight of four "demi-gros," had been reduced to 2 centavos fuertes, instead of 3 centavos, as fixed by a decree of February 8th, 1860. As a consequence, Mr. Moens attributes to all the stamps issued after February 24th, 1864, the value of 2 centavos. However, the documents I now publish repeatedly allude to stamps of 3 centavos fuertes.

I do not find any evidence of the re-establishment of the 3 centavos rate, after a temporary reduction to 2 centavos, but I am strongly of opinion that this was the case.

In the list of these stamps published by the French Society, the value of 2 centavos is given to the *blue-green* and *light green* stamps of 1864 only, and those of the subsequent issues are listed as 3 centavos. In Gray's and Evans' Catalogues (1882), the value of 3 centavos is also given, an opinion that is adhered to by some German Catalogues. In a long article on the stamps of Corrientes, by Señor P. P. Gallardo, in the *Guia del Colleccionista*, of Valparaiso (vol. v. No. 55), it is affirmed that from the 1860 issue "the constant value of each stamp was 3 centavos."

I hope that further researches by Mr. Del Pont may settle the question once for all.

The other point, although of minor importance, is the date of the withdrawal of the provincial stamps, which, instead of taking place in August, 1880, as stated by Mr. Moens, occurred on September 11th of the same year, as proved by the following notice:—

"TO THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADE.

"CORRIENTES, *September 11th*, 1880.

"The General Inspector of Posts, fully authorised by the Postmaster-General, and after communication with the Most Excellent the National Controller, has decided to abolish after to-day's date the provincial postage stamps of the value of 3 centavos fuertes, prohibiting in consequence the use of them for defraying the postage of any kind of correspondence.

"Postage will be paid hereafter only by means of the stamps and other postal stationery issued by the Government, and according to the present postal tariff, approved by the Honourable National Congress, and notice is given that whoever infringes the said law and tariff will be prosecuted, in accordance with the national post office law.

"Having advertised for public tender within a month's limit for the Postal Service, which forms a complete network of communications within the Province, it is hereby notified that the provincial posts now in existence will continue to perform their service (but with national postage) until the proposal submitted to the Government shall be approved.

"*Signed:* A. MZ. ALVAREZ DE ARENALES,
"*General Inspector of Posts.*"

"TO THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, MR. OLEGARIO OJEDA.

"BUENOS AIRES, *December 16th*, 1880.

"My last journey to Corrientes was ordered by you with the purpose of putting up, for the second time, for competition the new Postal Service and of nationalising it. The competition took place in due course, and the proposals were recently sent to you by the Administrator of Corrientes.

"My mission was to establish the nationalisation of the Postal Service in the said Province, not only in view of the national service (considering that from September 11th last I abolished the provincial postage stamps, and I ordered the first calling for tenders, under the authority I received from the Director-General, D. Miguel Cané, in compliance with the decree of the National Government, dated August 27th last), but also to come to an agreement with the Government of the said Province as to the sum to be contributed by the National Treasury as a subvention for the Postal Service in the said Province.

"It was with this view that I asked you in my letter (No. 223) of October 30th ult. for instructions on the principal questions, you having told me verbally before I left that you could not give me definite instructions until the Most Excellent National Government had decided these questions. It seems, however, that the matter has not yet been settled, because when I was in Corrientes no orders nor instructions reached me.

"The want of these communications, and the fact that the Government of the Province of Corrientes had not kept its accounts up to date, but a year in arrear (*i.e.* to March, 1879), prevented my having a basis on which to start a plan to be presented in an unofficial way and *ad referendum* to the Government of Corrientes. The only book I saw was for the financial year ending March 31st, 1878, and I gathered from it that the Provincial Postal Service produced in the said year the sum of 900 pesos fuertes and a small fraction, and in 1879 (to March) the sum of 1,400 pesos fuertes and a small fraction.

"I could learn nothing about expenses, subventions, etc., which I could only guess at.

"Seeing that it was impossible to learn anything from the account books of the Controller of Corrientes, I asked and obtained an account of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1879 and 1880, which I attach to the present communication as further explanation.

"If we consider that the Provincial Post with its 3 centavos stamps produced for the financial year 1878–9 (to March) the sum of 1,400 pesos fuertes gold, it is quite clear that, taking as a basis the account of the correspondence, at 8 centavos fuertes it will produce not less than 4,000 pesos fuertes a year. And considering also that the governmental and other official correspondence has been entitled to free circulation, I think it will be very easy to obtain a revenue of 1,000 pesos fuertes a year for the postage on judicial and other correspondence, and as much for the same services of the Province not carried free by law, or a grand total of some 6,000 pesos fuertes a year.

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"You will kindly decide what you think best on the questions I hereby submit.

"*Signed:* A. MZ. ALVAREZ DE ARENALES."

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *February 22nd*, 1881.

"The report which the General Inspector, M. Arenales, submits is hereby approved, etc.

"*Signed:* OLEGARIO OJEDA,
"*Postmaster-General.*"

Shades.

The Stock Books—In Defence of the Catalogue.

* * * *

[THE following article contains compliments which are calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of even a Limited Company, but we publish it because it expresses so accurately the intention with which our publishers' Catalogue and Stock Books have been compiled and arranged.—ED. *M. J.*]

I HAVE lately tasted a new philatelic joy, and feel in honour bound to tell other Philatelists all about it. I have begun to collect "shades."

I wonder if my readers can carry their minds back to the time of the old Catalogue in two small quarto volumes. We were content, but it did not satisfy our yearnings. Beyond a dark and a light blue, it took little or no account of shades. I remember thinking that the dark tone in other colours was probably a better specimen, and many and many a light shade has been condemned and replaced by a dark one. I have always thought that the facility with which certain countries were filled up was one of the many causes which led to specialising. One got so weary of France, Belgium, Italy, and other countries whose stamps were easy of access. The interest in them was so soon gone, when it was impossible to add to them, that I think many people gave up collecting them; for, after all, if the greed of acquisition is satisfied the collecting spirit dies. But presently a new era was inaugurated. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons overhauled their stock and recast their Catalogue, with the result that they have gradually been perfecting the lists of different countries, and it seems to me probable that their labours are but just begun.

Well, after much reflection, I determined to collect shades, following the Catalogue where it gave the lead, and my own wits where it did not. But—and the reason will very shortly be apparent—I soon discovered that even the Catalogue in its most carefully prepared lists was incomplete, and I wondered how I should proceed. Well, the solution of the difficulty was easy. I sent for the Stock Books of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons one by one, and the result is a new and ever-increasing delight in my collection.

I must first explain the special joy which shades possess over, to my mind, every other variation from the normal-stamp. Philately is the study of the stamp history of the world. Each page gives the stamp history of each country: but the collection of shades gives the history of each stamp. I should say, completes its history, for we have long been accustomed to collect varieties of engraving, of printing, of paper, and of perforation; but I think I am right in saying that it is only in recent years that varieties of shades of colour have been fully studied. I suppose there is hardly a single stamp which has not got its colour history. Where any stamp has been long in use, and it is printed many times, it is almost impossible for the colour to be the same for all printings. If this is true of the simple reds and blues—and of blues there are an infinite variety—it is doubly true of all composite colours—the violets and the greens. Well, I find a very great delight in getting three or four—more delight with five or six—shades of the same stamp. If you go in for shades the collecting even of such common stamps as the current issues of France has a peculiar fascination. Of the 1 centime I have at least six very distinct tints (excluding the rare pure blue paper); and of all the other values there are at least three well-marked varieties, either of paper or ink. It is a new sensation altogether (for me, at least), and I recommend it to the attention of my fellow-collectors. Of course, to make the collection quite perfect the shades should be arranged in chronological order of issue; but except in rare cases this is impossible. Now, one of the great charms of shade-collecting is that it is so feasible, and so well within the reach of the collector who cannot afford to spend much money on his collection. The old stamps which cost a penny are invested with a new collecting value, and for a few shillings large and interesting additions can be made to any collection.

It was the Stock Books that did it. They are wonderfully well arranged, each stamp, however common and however cheap, having a page set apart to itself, on which are twenty or thirty specimens. From those pages the collector can cull his shades at will. I have been amusing myself with France and Austria lately, and the result has been well worth the trouble spent, for in each of those countries alone I have added at least a hundred stamps to pages which I had before thought complete, and they are now very fair to look upon.

Of course there are pitfalls. The danger lies in fading colours, and colours which the sun or water changes. But the danger is not difficult to overcome. With a number of specimens of the same stamp collected on one page it is quite easy to determine the normal light, medium, and dark tints of any colour. Specially light varieties may possibly be due to fading, but specially dark ones are always safe. And what I have to say is this. If you are a real Philatelist, you will easily hit on some method of collecting, and will certainly derive as much pleasure as I have done.

Let me now say one word to grumblers, who profess to be dissatisfied with the Catalogue. In the

first place, they forget that the Catalogue is a purely commercial undertaking: it is the guide to the publishers' stock. And I am convinced that in the majority of cases it would be impossible to subdivide their stock more than they have done. In fact, when one considers that a great number of stamps are sold for a few pence, it is astonishing that so much which is in the interest of true Philately (and not of mere profit) has been accomplished. It would take an enormous time to subdivide more than they have done and, I believe, are still doing to countries hitherto untouched. And in the second place, the colour vocabulary is limited, and it would be next to impossible to find names for all the shades which exist of some colours.

If, therefore, any of my readers follow my advice they will start shade-collecting in earnest, taking the Catalogue as the starting-point, and filling up gaps—making thereby most delightful series of stamps—from an attentive study of the Stock Books.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THE *Revista dei Francobolli* announces that Eritrea is to receive shortly a special set of stamps of a larger size than the ordinary, and that there will be two differing types, the one representing a lion and the other an elephant. From the same source I learn that the low values of the new series of Italian stamps will display the Eagle of Savoy bearing the emblematical cross upon its breast.

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M. LEMAIRE says that the new issue of French stamps was engraved upon boxwood, and that this accounts for their soft appearance. However, in deference to the unstinting criticism which has been forthcoming from the nation which claims to be artistic, the postal authorities have decided to have the dies engraved in copper; when the dies have been remade new plates will be made up, and the new series will then bring to light the fineness of the design. We hope it will. The 15 centimes will be printed henceforth in grey.

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NO sooner has the new series of Spanish stamps appeared than there is a rumour that another series will have to be issued shortly because of the projected change in the monetary system of the country. The peseta is to make way for the franc.

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THE following cutting is taken from the advertisements in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*:—"Philatelic marriage. A stamp dealer, aged about thirty years, wishes to marry a young lady fond of the business and having a good stock as dowry."

* * *

The *Eco de Madrid* calls for an inquiry into the following fact, which shows how much trickery has crept into certain postal administrations. On March 30th, 1901, the steamer *Larache*, carrying some of the stamps of the new 1901 issue of Fernando Poo, left Cadiz for that colony, and arrived there on April 25th. But on April 19th a member of the Madrid Stamp Club, happening to be in Paris, bought there for fifty francs a complete set of the stamps in question, unused.

* * *

FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE designs for the new postage stamps of Switzerland were sent into Berne recently. There was no design good enough for the first prize, and the second, £28, was awarded to M. l'Eplattenier for his sketch representing William Tell brandishing a putty-knife destined for the invisible villain, while his son clings to him and holds out the inevitable apple which has been pierced by his father's arrow. In fact, the liberty-loving Swiss has here all the elements of a condensed tragedy for the sum of ten centimes.

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THE Antwerp Philatelic Society is issuing a warning against forged stamps of five francs, first issue of Monaco, new and used, which are being offered for sale by certain *escroquers* in that city.

* * *

WHEN will collectors learn the folly of sending selections of stamps on approval to such out-of-the-way places as Morocco, Jassy in Roumania, and certain towns in South America? The philatelic Press of Europe always contains "Black Lists" of defaulters, and notices that certain people have not sent either stamps or money to their too-trusting correspondents. It is evidently useless to insist on the stupidity of entrusting good stamps to entire strangers; and, after all, it is really better to learn a lesson by actual experience, if even at some cost.

* * *

THE thirteenth German Philatelisten-Tag will be held in Berlin from Saturday, September 7th, until and including Tuesday, September 10th. There will be the usual greetings, meetings, eatings, fêtings, and treatings in the Victoria-Sälen, 136, Leipziger-Str., and a pleasant admixture of trips in the neighbourhood, including "a steamship journey on the Spree." Very much so. As if this programme would not be enough, it is announced that for Philatelists who happen to arrive with the early worm on Friday, September 6th, there will be a "rendezvous" at 136, Leipziger-Str., but attendance "will not be compulsory." We may premise with safety that the good old Horatian motto will be adequately observed—"Nunc est bibendum."

* * *

A NEWSPAPER about to depart this life has an enormous advantage over an ordinary mortal, for it can compose and print its own obituary notice. The *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, born at Leipzig, came to an end with the completion of its thirteenth year of publication. The expiring journal, when *in articulo mortis*, thus found enough breath to issue the

following "farewell" to its readers: "With this number we take leave of our readers, and we leave to others the task of working in the now thankless field of Philately, for in that field more attention is now paid to trifles and splitting of hairs than is good for Philately. Perchance the days will bloom again when everybody will have joy in collecting, and will not be frightened from collecting by the clever people who have made Philately a 'science.'" This is all very sad; still we can console ourselves with the comforting thought that while there's life there's soap.

* * *

A STAMP exhibition will be held in the Zoological Gardens, at the Hague, from August 9th to August 19th inclusive. This will be going one better than the famous Peace Conference. We are not told whether exhibits in the section "Transvaal" will be reserved for the "wild boars."

* * *

MONSIEUR VICTOR FLANDRIN says, in an interesting article in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* upon the stamps of the States of the Church, that the Pope has the privilege of establishing in the Vatican both post and telegraph offices which are served by employés appointed by himself. The Pontiff enjoys the free use of the post throughout Italy, for all he has to do is to frank his correspondence with the signature of the pontifical office. However, the Pope does not avail himself of this privilege, and he franks all his letters with the usual Italian stamps in circulation.

* * *

THE committee of the Philatelic Exhibition, held in Paris in 1900, has just published its balance-sheet, which shows a loss of £400. This means that the guarantors will be called upon to pay 55 per cent. of their promised aid.

Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

The Commonwealth Stamps. THE Postmaster-General is busy with a Bill to bring before Parliament shortly after it meets next month, but as he has not yet decided whether it is to be a mere machinery Bill or one containing the whole policy of the Government on postal matters, it is difficult to say whether it will result in the long-expected Federal issue. Unless something is done to get over the stumbling-block of accounting for the revenue of each State separately, there must be separate issues for each State, and although the postal tariffs may be rendered uniform, the stamps cannot undergo a similar desirable change.

In the meantime the 1901 issues of the States are being gradually increased. In addition to the re-issued stamps in new colours, Victoria is about to issue two postage stamps of high values, viz. £1 and £2. These are to bear the portrait of His Majesty the King, and in all probability to Victoria will belong the honour of being the first to portray His Majesty on a postage stamp, and the "sovereign" value of one is peculiarly appropriate! Of course, the Newfoundland stamps bearing his effigy were issued long before his accession, and though one is still current, it cannot lay claim to the pride of place, inasmuch as Edward was not King when it was first issued. The designs of the new Victorians are very commonplace, and but for the portrait upon them would probably attract very little attention. In a circle is a three-quarter-face portrait of Edward VII.; the name "VICTORIA" is above the central vignette in coloured letters. In the 20s. stamp the value in words is below the vignette, and in the 40s. stamp the word "POSTAGE" occupies that position. The first has "POSTAGE" in a curved label at the foot, and the second has the value in words in a straight label. The design is completed by ordinary conventional scrollwork of a meaningless description, but the £2 stamp has a crown and the letters "E.R." worked in. The £1 is to be *brown and black*, and the £2 *carmine and black*. These two stamps are required for bulk parcels of newspapers, circulars, etc., and also probably for telegrams. For these purposes the "Stamp Duty" series was available up to £100 if needed, but after the 30th June such stamps will be no longer issued for postal use. The Sydney *Daily Telegraph* describes these two stamps under the heading "First Commonwealth Issue," a quite erroneous description, for even if they could claim to be in any sense Commonwealth issues, which they are not, they have already been preceded by the reissue in new colours of stamps from ½d. to 5s.

* * *

A Museum Collection. THE Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, has procured as full a set of Australian stamps as possible for that institution and mounted them in frames. Already some have suffered considerably from exposure to the light, and the collection has very little interest or value as an educational medium.

* * *

The Duke of York. THE Sydney Philatelic Club has been fortunate enough to secure the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York. During his visit to this State he will probably be presented with an address, and a collection of rare Australian stamps as a souvenir from the members of the Sydney Club.

SYDNEY, *April 23rd*, 1901.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. G. K.—The alternate rows of Grenada, Type 11, are upside down, consequently half the stamps have the watermark inverted.

F. E. W.—1. Any post card might pass in any country with an adhesive stamp of that country stuck on it. 2, 3, 6. We note. 4. Not having a file of the old editions of the Imperial Album by us, we cannot say. 5. "Perf. Waterlow" covers all the variations you mention.

G. H.—*Ceylon*. No. 179, is the stamp you mention in your letter. *New Zealand*. We are not quite certain yet which of the stamps exist and which do not. *Victoria*. The new 2d. is of the same design as Nos. 184-186. It is similar to Type 25.

C. H.—Our publishers do not see their way to noting inverted watermarks in the Catalogue.

N. M. B.—The 3 c. on 1 c. Straits Settlements, chronicled in June, 1899, was believed to be fraudulent. Probably the 6 c. on 1 c. is of the same class.

M. T.—We are glad that you have found the answer to your first question. A new Supplement to the Catalogue will be ready in a few days. See "Notes and News."

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BERMUDA.

1901. *Provisional.*

	s.	d.
½d. on 1s., grey, *reduced to*	0	1

BULGARIA.

1901. *Provisional.*

5 st. on 3 st., black on brown	0	2

1901. *New type.*

5 st., carmine	0	1
15 st., green	0	3

ECUADOR.

1895. *Jubilee Issue.*

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 sucre; set of 7	1	9

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1901. *Inscribed as above in lower label.*

$2, green and carmine	6	0
$5 ,, ultramarine	15	0

FERNANDO POO.

1900. *Type* 11. *Perf.* 14.

1 c., green, *used*	0	1
2 c., violet ,,	0	2
3 c., rose-carmine, *used*	0	3
4 c., brown-purple ,,	0	4
5 c., bright blue ,,	0	5
6 c., brown-orange ,,	0	6
8 c , bronze-green ,,	0	8
10 c., claret ,,	0	10
15 c., deep violet ,,	0	11
20 c., brown ,,	1	3
40 c., orange-brown ,,	2	6
60 c., bright green ,,	3	6
80 c., deep blue ,,	4	6

1901. *Postal fiscals. Surcharged "Correos."*

5 c. on 10 c., black and ultramarine, *used*	7	6
10 c., red and ultramarine, *used*	7	6

FIJI.

1891–3. *Type* 11. *Perf.* 11 × 12.

6d., rose	0	9

GREECE.

1900. *Various stamps surcharged in black.*

Type 2. *Athens print.*

	Imperf.	*Perf.* 11½.
20 l. on 25 l., indigo	1 6	1 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine	1 0	1 0
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake, *used*	1 0	
2 dr. on 40 l. ,,	10 0	10 0
Belgian print.		
2 dr. on 40 l., violet	25 0	25 0

Type 1. (a) *Figures on back.* (b) *No figures.*

30 l. on 40 l., lilac on cream (*b*)	1 0	1 0
30 l. on 40 l., purple on ,, (*b*)	0 6	1 0
40 l. on 2 l., stone (*b*)	0 6	0 6
50 l on 40 l., buff (*a*)	0 6	0 6

Surcharged "A M" and value.

Type 2. *Belgian print.*

25 l. on 40 l., purple	1 6	1 6
50 l. on 25 l., blue	3 6	6 0

Type 1. (a) *Figures on back.* (b) *No figures.*

1 dr. on 40 l., bistre on blue (*a*)	3 0	4 0
2 dr. on 5 l., green on cream (*b*)	5 0	6 0

"A M" and value on the Olympian Games Issue.

Red surcharge.

25 l. on 40 l., mauve	0 6	
50 l. on 2 dr., bistre	1 0	
1 dr. on 5 dr., green	1 9	
2 dr. on 10 dr., brown	3 0	

HYDERABAD.

1901. *Provisional.*

	s.	d.
¼ a. on ½ a., orange-red	0	1

INDIA.

1901. *New colours.*

¼ a., slate	0	1
½ a., light green	0	1
1 a., carmine	0	2
2 a., lilac	0	3
2½ a., ultramarine	0	4

MAURITIUS.

1901. *Printed on yellow paper.*

4 c., lilac and red on yellow	0	2

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1899. *Provisionals. Reduced prices.*

4 c. on 1 c., green	1	0
4 c. on 2 c., lilac and carmine	0	6
4 c. on 5 c., blue	0	4
Set of 3	1	9

NEW ZEALAND.

1901. *Khaki stamp. New shade.*

1½d., light brown	0	2

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1899.

1s., brown	15	0
1s. ,, *used, reduced to*	2	6

PARAGUAY.

1901. *New colour.*

5 c., purple-brown	0	1

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1900. *Current stamp. Surcharged in* black.

4 paras on 1 kop., orange	0	2

SALVADOR.

1897. *Return, Receipt, and Registration stamps.*

Set of 6	2	0

1897. *Regular Issue.*

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 20, 24, 26, 50 c., and 1 p.; set of 12	2	0

1897. *Unpaid Letter stamps.*

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 c.; set of 8	2	0

SELANGOR.

1901. *Provisionals.*

1 c. on 5 c., lilac and ochre	1	6
1 c. on 50 c., green and black	0	6
3 c. on 50 c. ,, ,,	0	6

TUNIS.

1901. *Unpaid. New type.*

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 c.; set of 7, *used*	1	9

UNITED STATES.

1901. *Pan-American Issue.*

1 c., green and black (Fast Lake Navigation)	0	1
2 c., carmine ,, (Fast Express)	0	2
4 c., brown ,, (Automobile)	0	3
5 c., ultramarine and black (Bridge at Niagara Falls)	0	4
8 c., claret and black (Canal Locks at Sault de Ste. Marie)	0	5
10 c., orange and black (Fast Ocean Navigation)	0	7

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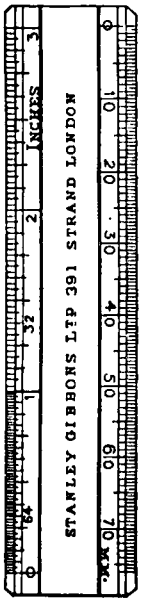

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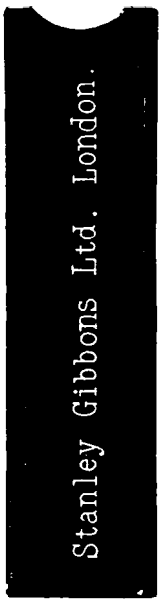

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GREAT BRITAIN.

1900. Types 71, 82. *Colours changed.*
½d., blue-green 0 1 0 1
1s., green and lake 1 1 0 3

ARMY OFFICIAL.
1900. *Surcharged in* black.
½d., blue-green .. .. — 0 2

Telegraph Stamps.
SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CO.
Type T10a *surcharged in* black.
4½d. on 8s., mauve .. ..

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.
1900. No. M. 38 *surcharged in* blue.
1s. on 5s., green and mauve

BARBADOS.

1898. Type 7. *Paper* blued. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
½d., grey and carmine ..
½d., dull green .. ..
1d., rose 0 9
2½d., ultramarine 2 6
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange

The discolouration of the paper is no doubt due to the action of the climate upon the ink employed for the impression, but it is quite as marked as in the case of some of the early Colonial stamps.

BERMUDA.

1901. Type 5 *surcharged in* black.
(April)*
½d. on 1s., grey 0 1

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1898. Type 7 *surcharged with* Type 8.
Error, "PNNEV" *for* "PENNY."
1d. on 3s., black and green

1900. Type 7. *Wmk. Crown* CC. *Perf.* 14.
10s., black and olive-green .. 12 6

Type 6. *Wmk. Crown* CA.
1d., violet and carmine-rose
4d. ,, olive-green . 0 6
6d. ,, brown .. 0 8

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900. Type 28.
Name and value in second colour.
2 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 2
48 c., grey & brown-lilac ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1899-1900.
Surcharged "REVENUE," *in* black.
10 c., mauve and green .. 1 0

Errors. Surcharged "REVENUE."
5 c., ultramarine 15 0
10 c., mauve and green .. 21 0
25 c., red-brown and green . 42 0

1900. *Inscribed* "POSTAGE & REVENUE."
5 c., black and blue on blue 0 4

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 14½.
4d., olive-brown 0 6

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CANADA.

1901. Type 14.
20 c., olive-green 1 1

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1900. *Stamp surcharged by the Boers, during the occupation of parts of the Cape Colony. Surcharged* "Z. A. R.—1D.—1900."
1d. on 1d., carm. (Type 14)

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1900. *Colonial type, &c.*
½d., green 0 1
1d., carmine 0 2

CEYLON.

1900. Type 26. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
15 c., blue 0 4
No. 209 does not exist.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 53, *in* black.
2 c., pale red-brown ..
3 c., dark green .. ..
4 c., yellow .. .. ..
12 c., sage-green and rose ..
15 c., blue .. .. ..
1 r. 50 c., rose .. ..

FIJI ISLANDS.

1900. Type 18. *Perf.* 11×12.
½d., greenish black .. 0 1 0 1
6d., rose 0 9

GOLD COAST.

1900. Type 3. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14.
5s., green and lilac .. 6 6
10s. ,, brown .. 12 6

HONG KONG.

Date? *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 12.
2 c., rose .. .. ..

1900. *Colours changed. Perf.* 14.
2 c., green 0 1 0 1
4 c., carmine .. ..
5 c., yellow 0 2
10 c., blue 0 4
30 c., brown .. .. ..

INDIA.

1900. *New colours.*
½ a., grey 0 1
½ a., pea-green 0 1
1 a., carmine 0 2
2 a., violet 0 3
2½ a., blue 0 4

FOR USE WITH THE CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
1900. *Surcharged* "C. E. F.", *in* black.
½ a., carmine 0 1 0 2
½ a., green 0 2 0 4
1 a., plum 0 3 0 4
2 a., ultramarine 0 5 1 0
2½ a., green 0 6
3 a., orange .. .. ..
4 a., slate-green .. .. — 3 0
8 a., mauve .. .. ..
12 a., brown on red .. ..
1 r., carmine and green ..

SERVICE STAMPS.
1900. *Surcharged with* Type 58, *in* black.
½ a., grey .. .. ..
½ a., pea-green .. .. — 0 1
1 a., carmine .. .. — 0 1
2 a., violet .. .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN NATIVE STATES.

CHAMBA.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 3

FARIDKOT.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 1, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 4
12 a., brown on red .. ..

JHIND.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 3, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine .. ..

NABHA.

1900. *Surcharged with* Type 2, *in* black.
3 pies, carmine 0 4

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

ALWAR.

1900. Type 1 *redrawn. Pin-perf.* 12.
½ a., emerald-green .. 0 1

BUSSAHIR.

1900. *Types of* 1896. (*a*) *Perf. as before.*
12 a., green (brown-lake) ..
1 r., ultramarine (mauve) ..

(*b*) *Pin-perf.*
1 a., vermilion (mauve) ..
2 a., yellow (brown-lake) ..
4 a., violet (,,) ..
12 a., green (rose) .. ..
1 r., ultramarine (rose) ..

Varieties. Imperf.
2 a., yellow (lake) .. ..
4 a., violet (,,) 3 6
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..
8 a., brown (,,) ..
8 a. ,, (blue-green) ..
12 a., green (lake) .. ..
1 r., ultramarine (lake) ..

Types of 1899-1900. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., violet (rose) 0 3
½ a. ,, (lake) .. 2 0
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (lake) ..
½ a. ,, (mauve) ..
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 6
1 a. ,, (lake) ..

Varieties. Imperf.
½ a., violet (rose) 0 6
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a. ,, (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a., grey-buff (rose) ..
1 a., dull olive (,,) .. 1 0
1 a. ,, (lake) ..

Same types, and new ones for 2 a. *and* 4 a. *Pin-perf.*
½ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 9
2 a., orange-yellow (blue) *
2 a., orange-brown (mauve)
2 a., yellow (rose) 1 6
2 a. ,, (mauve) .. 1 6
2 a., brown (,,) ..
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) .. 2 0

Imperf.
½ a., vermilion (mauve) .. 0 4
1 a. ,, (,,) .. 0 6
2 a., orange-brown (mauve) 5 0
2 a., yellow (mauve) ..
2 a., brown (,,) .. 2 6
4 a., claret (rose) 2 0
4 a. ,, (mauve) ..

All the above are surcharged with a small monogram, formed of the letters "R.S."

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.

1900 (?). *With larger monogram, "R.N.S."*

Types of 1896. *Large perf.*

4 a., violet (mauve) ..
12 a., green (,,) ..

The same, imperf.

2 a., yellow (lake) 2 6
12 a., green (,,) 5 0
1 r., ultramarine (rose) .. 7 6

Types of 1899-1900. *Pin-perf.*

½ a., violet (mauve) .. 0 6
½ a., blue (,,) .. 0 9
1 a., dull olive (mauve) ..
2 a., orange-yellow (rose)* ..

The same, imperf.

½ a., violet (mauve) ..
½ a., blue (rose) .. ..
1 a., dull olive (mauve) ..
2 a., orange-yellow (rose)* 1 0

The 2 a. stamps marked * are of the type without the characters for *do* at the lower left or the hyphen before "STATE."

DHAR.

1900. Type 1. *Imperf. With oval seal.*

½ a., black on orange .. 0 1
2 a. ,, yellow .. 1 9

Errors, with the three characters for pice *transposed:* (*a*) Thus—2nd, 3rd, 1st. (*b*) 3rd, 2nd, 1st.

½ p., black on red (*a*) .. 2 6
½ p. ,, ,, (*b*) .. 7 6

First word at foot with 5 *characters instead of* 4.

½ p., black on red .. ..

Type 2. *Pin-perf.* 12.

½ a., deep rose .. ..
1 a., bright mauve .. ..
2 a., deep green .. ..

DUTTIA.

1900. Type 4, *as before.*

½ a., rose on white .. ..
½ a., black on yellow-green ..
2 a. ,, buff-yellow .. 0 6

HYDERABAD.

1900. Type 3 *surcharged with Indian characters, in* black.

½ a. on ½ a., vermilion .. 0 1

KISHENGARH.

1899. *Square type. Imperf.* (June, 1900.)*

1 a., green 0 4
1 a., blue .. ..
1 a., green (pin-perf.) ..

1899-1901.

Rectangular types. Imperf. (Feb.)*

½ a., green 2 0
½ a., carmine 0 2
½ a., green .. .. .. — 1 0
½ a., carmine .. ..
½ a., blue 0 2
½ a., lilac 1 6
½ a., grey-blue 1 0
1 a., lilac 0 6
1 a., mauve 0 3
1 a., pink 1 0
4 a., chocolate .. ..
1 r., green 4 0

Tête-bêche, pairs.

½ a., carmine 2 0
1 a., mauve 3 0

The same. Pin-perf.

½ a., green 0 6
½ a., bright rose 0 1
½ a., pink .. .. ..
½ a., green 0 2
½ a., sage-green .. ..
½ a., blue 0 2 0 1
½ a., bluish slate .. ..
1 a., lilac 0 3
1 a., slate-grey .. ..
2 a., dull orange .. ..
1 r., green 2 6
2 r., red-brown .. ..
5 r., mauve .. .. ..

Tête-bêche, pairs.

½ a., carmine 2 0
½ a., green 2 0

Varieties. Imperf. vertically.

½ a., green .. .. ..
½ a. ,, (pair) 2 0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.

LAS BELA.

1899. Type 1. Granite *paper.*

½ a., on greenish grey ..

NEPAL.

1900. Type 2. *Native paper. Pin-perf.*

½ a., black-brown 0 1

ORCHA.

1900. *Wove paper. Perf.* 13.

½ a., red .. .. ..
1 a., mauve .. .. ..
2 a., orange-yellow ..
4 a., dark green .. ..

Set of 4, used, 1/3.

Variety. Imperf.

4 a., dark green .. ..

TRAVANCORE.

1899. Type 1. *Wmk.* Type 2. *Perf.*

½ ch., bright mauve .. 0 1
2 ch., pale pink 0 2

1901. *New type. Same wmk. Perf.*

½ ch., black 0 1

JAMAICA.

1900. *Pictorial label.* (Aug.)*

Wmk. Crown CC. *Perf.* 14.

1d., red 0 2 0 1

LABUAN.

1900. *North Borneo stamps surcharged. Centre in* black.

2 c., green (Type 26) .. 0 2
4 c., yellow-brown (Jan.)* .. 0 2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)* .. 0 2
5 c., blue (Type 28) .. 0 3

MALTA.

1900. *New type.* (Feb. '01.)*

½d., brown 0 1 0 1

MAURITIUS.

No. 131*b* should be "15 c.," not "5 c."

1900. Black *surcharge.* (Aug.)*

4 c. on 16 c., chestnut .. 0 4

Type 36. *New colours.*

1 c., grey and black ..
2 c., lilac and violet ..
4 c. ,, carm. on yell. 0 2

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Date? Type 10. *Perf.* 11×11½.

5s., red-violet .. .. ..

Types 31, 32; *wmks.* 33, 34.

5s., purple (p. 10×11) ..
20s., ultramarine (p. 10×11)
20s. ,, (p. 11½×11) ..

1900. Type 23, *surcharged in* blue. *Perf.* 12×11.

10s., violet and carmine .. 13 6 10 0

Wmk. Crown and NSW.

2½d., purple (Die I.), p. 11 .. 7 6
4d., chestnut (p. 12×11½) ..
7½d., brown (,,) ..
8d., red-lilac (,,) ..
10d., purple (,,) ..
1s., chocolate(,,) ..
7½d., brown (p. 12) .. ..
10d., purple (p. 11×11½) ..

Error. Without surcharge.

10d., red-brown (p. 12×11½) 20 0

SERVICE STAMPS.

Variety with letters "O.S." 8½ mm. *apart instead of* 7 mm.

Stamps of 1871-73.

1d., red (p. 11×10) ..
2d., blue (p. 10) .. ..
4d., brown(,,) ..
4d. ,, (p. 11×10) ..
1s., black (p. 10) .. ..

Centennial Issue.

1d., violet (p. 12) ..
2d., blue (,,) ..
4d., red-brown(,,) ..
1s., marone (,,) ..
1d., violet (p. 11×12) .
2d., blue (,,) .
4d., red-brown(,,) .
1s., chocolate (,,) .

Type of 1891.

2½d., blue (p. 11×12) ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.

NEW ZEALAND.

1900-01. *Wmk.* NZ *and Star. Perf.* 11.

½d., yellow-green (Type 23) 0 1 0 1
½d., black (,, 13) 0 2 0 2
1d., carmine (,, 29) 0 2 0 1
2d., purple (,, 25) 0 3 0 1
2d., violet (,, 15) 0 9 0 4

No wmk. Perf. 11.

3d., orange-brown (28) .. 0 5 0 5
4d., brown and blue (24) .. 0 6 0 4
6d., carmine-rose (31) .. 0 9 0 6
1s., brown-red (34) 1 6 1 6

New type. Wmk. as above. Perf. 11.

1½d., brown 0 2

1901. *New type. No. wmk. Perf.* 14, etc.

1d., carmine 0 3

Wmk. as above. Perf. 11.

1d., carmine 0 2

POSTAL FISCALS.

Additions to list under Type 24.

£3 10s., rose .. .. ..
£4 10s., olive-brown ..

There are also higher values up to £100, available for postage, if required.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Dec., 1899-1900. (March, 1900.)*

List of varieties.

1. Large "N Z."

(*a*) *Large letter in value.*

½d., green and red 0 1 0 1
8d. ,, ,, ... 1 0
1s. ,, ,, ... 1 4
2s. ,, ,, ... 2 6

(*b*) *Small letter in value.*

5d., green and red 0 7
6d. ,, ,, ... 0 8
8d. ,, ,, ...
10d. ,, ,, ... 1 2

2. Small "N Z."

(*a*) *Large letter in value.*

½d., green and red 0 1 0 1
1d. ,, ,, ... 0 2 0 2
2d. ,, ,, ... 0 3
3d. ,, ,, ... 0 5

(*b*) *Small letter in value.*

1d., green and red 0 2 0 3
2d. ,, ,, ... 0 6
4d. ,, ,, ... 0 6 0 8

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1900. Types 21, 22. *Wmk. Crown* CA.

5d., purple 0 7
1s., black 1 6 2 0

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. *Centre in* black.

2 c., green (Type 35) ..
4 c. ,, (Jan.)* .. 0 2
4 c., carmine (Jan.)* .. 0 2
5 c., blue (Type 37) ..

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. *Wmk. Crown* CA. *Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., lilac and green .. 0 1
1d. ,, red .. 0 2
2d. ,, yellow .. 0 3
2½d. ,, blue .. 0 4
5d. ,, brown .. 0 7
6d. ,, violet .. 0 8
1s., green and black ..
2s. 6d. ,, blue ..
10s. ,, brown ..

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

(*See* June Supplement to Catalogue.)

QUEENSLAND.

1900. Type 22. *Wmk.* Type 6. *Perf.* 13.

2s., greenish blue 2 6

SARAWAK.

1899. No. 41, *with surcharge inverted.*

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c., in black, on 12 c. ..		

1900-01. Type 5. *No wmk. Perf.* 14.

1 c., slate-blue and carmine	0	1
20 c., bistre and mauve ..	0	8

SEYCHELLES.

1900. Types 1, 4. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*

2 c., orange-brown & green	0	1
6 c., carmine	0	2
15 c., ultramarine	0	4
75 c., yellow and violet ..	1	4
1 r. 50 c., grey and carmine	2	6
2 r. 25 c., lilac and green ..	3	9

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1900. Type 4. *Perf.* 12½, 12½, *or compound, large holes.*

9d., red-lilac	

Type 18. *Perf.* 11½.

£2, Venetian red	
50s., dull pink	
£3, sage-green	
£4, lemon	
£10, bronze	
£15, silver	
£20, mauve	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1900. Type 22, *surcharged with* Type 52.

5d., purple-brown	

Surcharged as Type 52, *but the letters wider apart.*

½d., green	1	0	0	2
1d., rose	1	6	0	2
2d., violet	2	0	0	3
2½d., deep blue	—		0	4
4d., violet				
6d., blue	3	6	0	6

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1901. *Centre in* black (green *for the* 1s.).

½d., black and yellow-green	
1d. ,, carmine ..	
2d. ,, orange-brown	
4d. ,, sage-green .	
6d. ,, mauve ..	
1s., green and black ..	
2s. 6d., black and brown ..	
10s., blk. & mauve on *yellow*	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Stamps surcharged with new name, in* black. *Stamps of Negri Sembilan.* (March.)*

1 c., lilac and green ..	0	2
2 c. ,, brown ..	0	3
3 c. ,, black ..	0	4
5 c. ,, olive ..		
10 c. ,, orange ..	0	9

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
20 c., green and olive ..	1 9	
25 c., lilac and carmine ..		
50 c., green and black ..	5 0	

Stamps of Perak. (March, April.)*

5 c., lilac and olive.. ..	0	9
10 c. ,, orange ..	0	9
$1, green and pale green ..	5	0
$2 ,, carmine ..	10	0
$5 ,, ultramarine .		
$10 ,, ochre ..		

With new name engraved. (June, '01)*

$1, green and emerald ..	3	0
$2 ,, carmine ..	6	0
$5 ,, blue	15	0
$25 ,, orange ..	70	0

1901. *Centre in first colour.* (June)*

1 c., black and green ..	0	1		
3 c. ,, brown ..	0	2	0	2
4 c. ,, carmine ..	0	2	0	2
5 c., green and carmine on *yellow*	0	2		
8 c., black and blue ..	0	3		
10 c. ,, purple ..	0	4		
20 c., lilac and black ..	0	8		
50 c., black and orange ..	1	6		

PERAK.

1900. Types 2, 3 *surcharged, in* black. (Oct., Nov.)*

1 c. on 2 c., lilac & brown	0	1	0	2
1 c. on 4 c. ,, carm.	0	3		
1 c. on 5 c. ,, ochre	0	2		
1 c. on $2, green and carm.				
3 c. on 8 c., lilac and blue	0	3	0	4
3 c. on 50 c., green & black	0	6		
3 c. on $1 ,, emerald	1	0		
3 c. on $2 ,, carm.	1	0		

Variety. No stop after "Cent."

3 c. on 50 c., green & black	3	6

SELANGOR.

1900. Type 2, *surcharged in* black.

1 c. on 50 c., green & black	0	6
3 c. on 50 c. ,, ,,	0	6

SUDAN.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. *Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf.* 14.

2 mil., black and brown ..	0	1
4 ,, brown and green ..	0	2
10 ,, green and mauve ..	0	4
20 ,, blue and carmine ..	0	8

TASMANIA.

1900. *New types and wmk. Perf.* 14. (May.)*

½d., deep green	0	2	0	2
2½d., deep blue	0	4	0	4
3d., brown	0	5		
4d., orange-brown	0	6		
5d., ultramarine	0	7		
6d., carmine	0	8		

Complete set of 8 values, 2/6, unused.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
FISCALS USED POSTALLY.		
NOV. 30, 1900. Types 52, 53 *surcharged* "REVENUE," *in* black.		
3d., chestnut		
2s. 6d., lake		

TONGA.

Type 16. *Centre inverted.*

7½d., black and green ..	

TRANSVAAL.

(*See* June Supplement to Catalogue.)

TRINIDAD.

1900. Type 11. *Colour changed.*

5s., lilac and mauve ..	

TURKS ISLANDS.

1900. *New type.* (Feb. '01.)*

½d., green	0	1	
1d., carmine..	0	2	
2d., black-brown	0	3	
2½d., blue	0	4	
4d., orange	0	6	
6d., violet	0	8	
1s., purple-brown	1	4	
2s., violet	2	8	
3s., brown-lake	4	0	

VICTORIA.

1901. *Various types, as given in the list. The* 1d., 2½d., *and* 5d. *have* "POSTAGE" *inserted in the die.* (April.)*

½d., emerald-green (21) ..	0	1	
1d., rose-red	0	2	
2d., bright mauve (25) ..	0	3	
2½d., deep blue	0	4	
3d., orange-brown (16) ..	0	5	
4d., olive-yellow (25) ..	0	6	
5d., chocolate	0	7	
6d., bright green (13) ..	0	8	
1s., orange-yellow (24) ..	1	3	
2s., blue on *rose* (26) ..	2	6	
5s., deep blue and carmine (17)..	6	6	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1901. *New type.* (May.)*

2½d., blue	0	4	

POSTAL FISCALS.

1899. Type 51. *Wmk.* Type 18.

2s. 6d., lilac	
3s., lilac	

PART II.

AFGHANISTAN.

1876-77. Types 27 *to* 31. Wove *paper.*

Shahi, green	
Sunar ,, ...	
Abasi ,, ...	
½ rupee ,, ...	
1 ,, ,, ...	
Shahi, yellow	

1884 (?). Type 39. *Thin white wove paper.*

2 abasi, black	

Date? Type 44.

1 a., black on scarlet ..	

1900. Type 44, *dated* 1316.

2 a., black on dull pink ..	
2 a. ,, magenta ..	

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1901. Type 68. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*

3 c., orange	0	1	
12 c., olive-green	0	5	
15 c., slate-blue	0	5	
30 c., vermilion	1	0	

AUSTRIA.

1900. *Current types.*

Error, with numerals inverted.

1 h., lilac			
Perf. 10½.			
6 h., orange	0	2	
20 h., brown	0	5	0 3
25 h., ultramarine	0	6	
30 h., mauve	0	7	
40 h., pale green	0	9	
50 h., pale blue	0	10	
1 kr., rose	1	8	
2 kr., lavender	3	0	1 6
4 kr., pale green	5	3	
Perf. compound of 10½ *and* 12½, 13.			
20 h., brown			
50 h., pale blue			

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 10½.

2 h., brown..			
3 h. ,, ...	0	1	
5 h. ,, ...			
100 h. ,, ...	2	6	

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 12½, 13.

5 pi. on 1 kr., rose 1 6

Perf. 10½.

1 pi. on 25 h., ultramarine . 0 4
2 pi. on 50 h., pale blue .. 1 0

HUNGARY.

1901. *Current types.*

1 f., dull lilac .. ..
20 f., brown .. .. ..
35 f., red-lilac .. ..
2 k., blue .. .. ..
5 k., claret .. .. ..

BOSNIA.

Type 2. *Perf.* 10½.

1 h., black 0 1
2 h., grey 0 1
5 h., green 0 2
6 h., brown 0 2
10 h., pale red 0 3
20 h., rosine 0 4
30 h., pale brown 0 6

Perf. 12½ × 10½.

3 h., yellow .. .. ..

Perf. 12½.

40 h., orange .. .. ..

New type. Perf. 12½. (Jan. '01.)*

1 k., carmine 1 2
2 k., ultramarine 2 4

BELGIUM.

1900. Type 32. *White paper. Perf.* 14.

1 fr., orange.. .. .. 1 2
2 fr., lilac 2 3

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 52. *Perf.* 14.

10 c., carmine .. ..
50 c., grey 0 8
1 fr., ochre 1 3

CONGO STATE.

1900. *Centres in* black. *Perf.* 15.

5 c., green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2
25 c., blue 0 4
50 c., olive-green 0 8

BOLIVIA.

1901. *New types.*

1 c., green .. .. ..
5 c., red .. .. ..
10 c., blue .. .. ..
20 c., violet .. .. ..
2 bol., brown .. ..

BRAZIL.

Type 41. *Perf.* 9.

1,000 r., green and mauve .. 2 0

Varieties of Type 40.
Without frame to central oval.

100 r., carmine-red .. ..
100 r., carmine-rose .. ..

With centre smaller.

200 r., blue .. .. ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 72. *Perf.* (?)

10 r., green (?) .. ..
20 r. ,, ...
50 r. ,, ...
300 r., pale blue (perf. 12½ × 11)

BULGARIA.

1900. Type 7. *New shades. Perf.* 13.

1 st., pale lilac 0 1
5 st., yellow-green 0 1
15 st., yellow 0 3

1901. Type 7. Black *surcharge. Perf.* 13. (June.)*

"5" on 3 st., brown .. 0 2
"10" on 50 st., blue-green.. 0 3

Commemorative Issue. Perf. 13.

5 st., carmine 0 2
15 st., green 0 4

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CHILI.

1900. Type 16, *surcharged in* black. (Mar. '01.)*

"5" on 30 c., carmine .. 0 4

With surcharge inverted.

"5" on 30 c., carmine ..

FISCALS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1900. *New type, figure in each corner.*

1 c., red .. .. ..
5 c., blue .. .. ..

COLOMBIA.

CUCUTA.

1900. Black *on various papers.* (June.)*
Imperf.

1 c. on yellow .. ..
2 c. on rose .. .. ..
5 c. on green .. ..

Perf.

1 c. on blue-green (?) ..
2 c. on ,, (?) ..
5 c. on pink .. .. ..
10 c. on ,, ...
20 c. on yellow .. ..

Surcharged "Andrez B. Fernandez."
(*a*) *In* green. (*b*) *In* black.

1 c., on blue-green (*a*) ..
2 c. ,, (*a*) ..
5 c. on white (*a*) .. ..
10 c. on pink (*b*) .. ..
20 c. on yellow (*a*) .. ..

TOLIMA.

1900 (?). Type 22. *Perf.* 12.

5 c., vermilion .. ..

TUMACO (CAUCA).

1901. *Type-set design. White paper.*
Imperf.

5 c., black .. .. ..
10 c. ,, ...
20 c. ,, ... 2 6

Perf. 12.

1 c., black 0 2
2 c. ,, ... 0 2
2½ c. ,, ...
5 c. ,, ... 0 4
10 c. ,, ... 0 8
20 c. ,, ... 1 3
50 c. ,, ... 3 0
$1 ,, ... 7 6

REGISTRATION LABEL.

10 c., black .. .. ..

COREA.

1900. No. 13 *surcharged in* black.

1 on 25 p., lake .. ..

No. 3 *surcharged in* brown-red.

1 on 5 p., green 2 6

Surcharged with characters. On No. 15 *in* brown-red, *on* No. 16 *in* black.

2 cheun, blue 1 0
3 ,, brown-red .. 1 6

New types. (Jan., May, June, '01.)*

2 re, grey 0 1
1 ch., green 0 1
2 ,, light blue 0 1
4 ,, carmine 0 2
5 ,, rose-pink 0 3
6 ,, blue 0 3
10 ,, mauve 0 5
15 ,, grey-violet 0 6
20 ,, red 0 8
25 ,, red-brown .. ..

COSTA RICA.

1901. *Centres in first colour.* (March.)*

1 cent., blk. & green .. 0 1
2 ,, ,, vermilion .. 0 2
5 ,, ,, pale blue .. 0 3
10 ,, ,, yell.-brown 0 5
20 ,, ,, lake .. 0 9
50 ,, blue and lilac .. 1 10
1 col., black and olive .. 4 0
2 ,, ,, carmine.. 7 6
5 ,, ,, brown .. 18 0
10 ,, brn.-red & pale grn. 36 0

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1901. *Surcharged* "OFICIAL," *in* black.

1 c., black and green ..
2 c. ,, vermilion ..
5 c. ,, pale blue ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CRETE.

1901. *Types of* 1900, *without surcharge.*

25 l., blue .. .. ..
50 l., lilac .. .. ..
1 dr., dull violet .. ..
2 dr., brown.. .. ..
5 dr., green and black ..

New colours.

20 l., orange-yellow .. ..
50 l., ultramarine .. ..
50 l. ,, ...

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. *Perf.* 14. (May.)*

1 l., red .. .. ..
5 l. ,, ...
10 l. ,, ...
20 l. ,, ...
40 l. ,, ...
50 l. ,, ...
1 dr. ,, ...
2 dr. ,, ...

DENMARK.

1901. Type 10. *Perf.* 12½.

24 öre, brown 0 4

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1900. *Perf.* 13 × 12½. (Aug.)*

1 c., green 0 1
5 c., blue 0 4

ICELAND.

1901. Type 2. *Same wmk. Perf.* 14 × 13½.

25 aur, blue & yellow-brown 0 6

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1901. Type 52. *Perf.* 14 × 13½.

4 aur, grey 0 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 12, 14.

½ c., blue (p. 14) 0 1
½ c., rose (p. 14) 0 1
1 c., olive-green (p. 14) .. 0 1
2 c., deep green (p. 14) .. 0 2
5 c., red-brown (p. 14) .. 0 5
10 c., orange (p. 12).. .. 0 10
20 c., lilac (p. 12) 1 6
50 c., grey-black (p. 12) .. 4 0
1 peso, brown (p. 12) .. 7 6

Types of the 5 c. *and* 1 peso *of* 1899.

½ c., black (imperf.) ..
½ c. ,, (,,) ..
½ c. ,, (p. 11½) ..
½ c. ,, (,,) ..

ECUADOR.

1901. *Types of* 1899. *New colours.*

1 c., black and scarlet ..
2 c. ,, green ..
5 c. ,, grey-lilac..
10 c. ,, dull blue ..

POSTAL FISCALS.

1900. Type F 5, *dated* "1899–1900," *surcharged vertically, in* black. (Oct.)*

5 c. on 1 c., green .. ..
5 c. on 2 c., brown .. ..
5 c. on 4 c., orange.. .. 0 4
10 c. on 5 c. on 50 c., lilac ..

Without surcharge.

1 c., red .. .. ..
2 c., brown .. .. ..
10 c., blue .. .. ..

FRANCE.

1900. Type 10. *Variety* (*a*).

50 c., carmine 1 0

New types. (Jan. '01.)*

1 c., grey 0 1
2 c., claret 0 1
3 c., orange 0 1
4 c., brown 0 1
5 c., green 0 1
10 (c.), carmine-red 0 2
15 (c.), orange 0 2
20 (c.), claret .. .. ..
25 (c.), blue .. .. ..
30 (c.), lilac .. .. ..
40 (c.), red and pale blue .. 0 6
50 (c.), brown and lavender . 0 7
1 fr., lake and yellow-green 1 1
2 fr., slate and dull yellow. 2 2
5 fr., deep blue and buff .. 5 3

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Editorial.

* * *

THE period covered by our Eleventh Volume has been, from the strictly philatelic point of view, a comparatively uneventful one; there have been no great finds, no very interesting discoveries, and, as far as we are aware, no gigantic sales or sensational prices.

Vol. XI.

The fact, however, that stamp collecting and stamp business pursue their way without interruption, in the midst of wars and changes, is sufficient proof that Philately has lost none of its fascination. Great events have occurred during the past twelve months, in connection with which it seems mere trifling to mention our little hobby; and yet it is the effect which those events will, in the near future, produce upon even so comparatively trifling a thing as a collection of stamps, that is our excuse for alluding to them here. The death of Queen Victoria and the Accession of King Edward will cause an enormous number of changes in the stamps of various portions of the British Empire. The Victorian Era, in which Philately first became possible, has passed away, and the effigy of the great Queen should be superseded by that of her successor on the Throne. The stream of new issues thus caused has hardly yet begun to flow; when it gains strength it will become a flood.

On the other hand, another great event that we are thinking of should have a contrary effect. Australian Federation, which has just been inaugurated by the Heir to the Throne, who happens also to be a distinguished Philatelist, will lead in due course to the superseding of the postal issues of the various Australian Colonies by a single series for the Australian Commonwealth. Some of the earlier issues of those Colonies included the most interesting stamps that have ever been studied by Philatelists, and it is hardly too much to say that scientific Stamp Collecting almost owes its existence to the interest excited by the numerous varieties of the Sydney Views, the "Laureated" issues of New South Wales, and the Victoria 2d. "Queen on Throne." The problems involved in the study of those stamps have practically been solved before now, but it cannot be doubted that the fact that the separate emissions of the Australian Colonies will shortly cease will do much to increase their well-deserved popularity.

The war in South Africa has also, curiously enough, done much towards spreading a knowledge of the most peaceful of hobbies. South African Philately has flourished both as a science and otherwise. "Philatelists of England, who live at home at ease," have found abundant use for the microscope and the millimetre gauge among the various overprints that have been so lavishly impressed; and Philatelists Militant have realised the fact that the harmless necessary postage stamp is the most vendible as well as the most portable of War Relics! Patient accumulators of Transvaals have reaped, are reaping, or will reap the reward of their faith. We almost wonder whether it was one of them who finally persuaded Mr. Kruger to embark on the enterprise, which they knew must lead to the Orange Free State and the South African Republic being transferred to Part I. of the Catalogue!

Catalogues. THE last word of the preceding paragraph reminds us that the great problem of the Ideal Catalogue still remains unsolved, and that we have not heard very much about it of late. Of the making of Catalogues there is no end; indeed, we have just received two small ones, which, if they cannot be termed ideal, can at least be recommended as businesslike and practical. From the far distant Antipodes Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle send us their *Priced Catalogue of Australasian Stamps*, and almost at the same time we receive from Mr. Hadlow a more comprehensive *Price List of the Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies*. With the prices quoted in these lists we have nothing whatever to do; we are not in a position to criticise them, and even if we were we would not do it, for the simple reason that these little books are all that a collector has a right to expect from a dealer, namely, lists of the stamps that their publishers profess to have in stock, with the prices at which they can supply them. Now this is not the kind of Catalogue that the stamp collector of the present day seems to yearn for, but it is the kind that all other collectors have to content themselves with, and that is our principal reason for alluding to the examples before us. It is very convenient, of course, for a collector to be able to obtain for a few shillings a complete list of all the varieties of the objects that he collects, and it may be worth the while of some dealers in stamps (we believe that it is of stamps, alone, that such catalogues exist) to go to the trouble and expense of compiling and publishing these lists; but where prices are concerned, it is evident that those alone can be thoroughly reliable which are affixed to stamps that are actually in stock or are frequently in the market; and that if a dealer, in response to the demands of his customers for a so-called Standard Catalogue and Guide, prices things that he neither possesses nor is likely to possess, those prices must be fictitious, and may be quite inaccurate. We have insisted upon this before, but it cannot be too often repeated; for the collector who works by a book and depends upon it for his knowledge, will do very little for Philately. Let him study his stamps and devote a little special attention to this country or to that country, and he will soon learn something as to the relative rarity and value of the less common varieties.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.*

As announced in July in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*The S. C. F.* warns its readers against a fake, consisting of Plate 7 of the 2½d., *lilac-rose*, converted into the more valuable Plate 17 by neatly inserting a figure "1" before the figure "7." It is said to be very nicely done, but the figures are too large and are, naturally, not quite correctly centred.

Ewen's Weekly reports that the current ½d. stamp has been surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL."

Official Stamp. ½d., blue-green.

British Guiana.—We have received a little printed slip containing the following :—

Extract from "The Official Gazette" of Wednesday, May 1st, 1901.

Post Office Notice.

POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Georgetown, 25th April, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given for general information that the following postage stamps and postage envelopes,

now in use, will be withdrawn from circulation from the 1st of July next, viz. :—

POSTAGE STAMPS.

3 cents, 4 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 40 cents, 72 cents — Provisional Issue—Mauve with value in Black.

POSTAGE ENVELOPES.

5 cents, Embossed Stamps, thin paper (White).

F. W. COLLIER,
Postmaster General.

No. 257.

British Honduras.—We are shown a horizontal pair of the 1d., *blue*, watermark Crown and CC, which is certainly imperforate vertically and shows no horizontal perforations, but it is unfortunately cut rather close at top and bottom. We find that Moens catalogued this stamp imperf. vertically.

British South Africa Company.—We understand that there are two new stamps to be chronicled under this heading.

Adhesives. 5s., orange.
£1, purple.

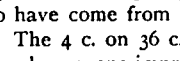
Ceylon.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the "Two" on 4 c., *rose*, with Type 29 of the surcharge double; it would come between No. 179 and 180.

Another correspondent writes to us from Ceylon to assure us that the 4 c. and 12 c. surcharged "On Service" are not known out there, and that if they exist the surcharge must be "bogus." We have not seen them, but we thought it probable that *Der Ph.* (the authority quoted for them) had met with "Specimen" copies.

Fiji Islands.—A correspondent tells us that the ½d. appeared in its present dark shade as early as 1898, and that it was then perf. 11 all round. We have therefore to add to the list—

½d., greenish black; *perf.* 11.

Gibraltar.—We give an illustration of the abnormal type of "Morocco Agencies" surcharge which we described in April.



Hong Kong.—We have received the 5 c., *yellow*, which we noted from hearsay in April. It has, of course, the usual watermark and perforation.

Indian Native States.—*Bussahir.*—We are reminded by *The Ph. J. of I.* that we have never chronicled the 4 a. and 1 rupee stamps, of the 1895 types, doubly surcharged, with the small monogram in *rose* and in *mauve*. We are able to add, from our own collection, the 2 a. of the same period with monogram in very pale *blue-green* and in *mauve*. Our contemporary rebukes us for listing the later issues as types "of 1899-1900," stating that none of these appeared till February, 1900. But we received the ½ a. of the new type, in *grey*, in June, 1899. These *grey* impressions are from an engraved plate (or die) and they appear to be scarce, but we believe they were issued, as we possess a used copy, and the few we have seen were all perforated.

The Ph. J. of I. also assures us that all the Bussahir perforations have been done with a sewing machine, fitted for the earlier ones with a punch in place of the needle. But none of the so-called pin-perforated sheets show the little marks by the side of the punctures which are always to be found on the earlier sheets.

Hyderabad.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us a vertical pair of the 4 a., imperforate horizontally, which they tell us was cut from a block of twenty that they found in this condition.

Orcha.—We copy the following from *The Ph. J. of I.* on the subject of the emissions of this State :—

"We have now some more definite news about the Orcha stamps. It seems that they were a private speculation on the part of a European jeweller, who hit upon the idea when on a trade tour in the Orcha State. He stipulated that he alone was to have the sale of them. He is dead now, and the State considers that this incident has loosened the bonds of the contract, and it is now, we believe, prepared to supply Philatelists (if they care to buy !)."

Travancore.—Our publishers have just received a fresh supply of stamps from this State. All the values appear now to be in sheets formed of six horizontal rows of fourteen, and all except the 1 ch. have a frame line to the sheet. The ½ ch. is in a fresh shade of *mauve*, but not one to be catalogued; the new ¾ ch. varies from *black* to *grey-black*, according to the amount of ink on the plate; the 1 ch. is in a *violet-blue* shade which is quite new to us; the 2 ch. in *rose*, as before; and the 4 ch. in a bright *yellow-green*.

Adhesives. 1 ch., violet-blue.
4 ,, yellow-green.

Mauritius.—We are told of certain curiosities from this Colony, the philatelic interest of which appears to be doubtful. They are No. 118, 2 c. on 17 c., with double surcharge, and similar errors of No. 119, the 2 c. on 38 c., No. 89, all of which are stated to have come from spoiled sheets, not issued for use. The 4 c. on 36 c. envelope also exists with double surcharge, one impression below the stamp.

New Zealand.—A correspondent of *Stamps* appears to have found the ½d. Postage Due stamp with small letter "D" and small "N. Z."

North Borneo.—We are shown a horizontal pair of the 2 c., *brown*, of 1886, perf. 14 all round, but imperf. vertically between the two stamps.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 1d. with a very large stop after the letter "I."

Queensland.—We are shown another variety of the variously perforated 1d. of 1899; it has the zigzag roulette in *black*, and is also perf. 13 all round.

St. Vincent.—A rather specious forgery of the "2½d." on 4d., *lake-brown*, of 1890, has been shown us. The overprint, however, differs from the genuine in having a large figure "2" with a curly tail, instead of a straight one.

Sarawak.—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the 1 c. of the current issue, the *blue* portion

of which is in quite a different shade from that which we noted in February. It is now a *bright blue*, without the *slaty* tinge of the earlier variety.

Adhesive. 1 c., blue and carmine.

South Australia.—In reference to what we said last month as to the use of paper with a different value marked in the margin from that of the stamps printed upon it, the Rev. P. E. Raynor kindly informs us that this is not a new thing, as we supposed it might be. He says that he noticed it as far back as 1890, and he shows us the ½d., *brown*, perf. 10, with "6d." and control number in *blue* in the margin. It seems hardly worth while to mark the paper, if it is liable to be used indiscriminately.

We give an illustration showing the widely spaced "O. S." surcharge upon the current ½d. stamp.

Southern Nigeria.—We also give an illustration of the very attractive design adopted for the stamps of this Colony, interesting as showing the last variety of the portrait of Queen Victoria.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We give illustrations of the design of the new stamps, and also of the Elephant type used for the higher values issued last year.

Transvaal.—We are shown part of the envelope of a letter, posted at Rustenburg, June 30th, 1900, and bearing two 1d. Revenue stamps, surcharged "V. R. I." in the usual type. The stamps are of the large upright design, with "ZEGELREGT" at the top and value in large figures in the centre.

The envelope also bears part of a large *pink* label, inscribed "OPENED UNDER MARTIAL LAW."

Fiscal Postal. 1d., pale blue.

The 1s., *ochre*, has, we understand, been found with the "V. R. I." surcharge inverted.

Mr. E. Tamsen, from whom we have had no news for some time past, sends us specimens of a provisional issue of stamps made by the Boers, at Pietersburg, in March last, together with an account of their origin. It appears that in the northern part of the Transvaal the Boers have still (or had until recently) some post offices, mail routes, and telegraph lines, in their own hands, and were using the Republican stamps until the supply ran out in December, 1900. After that they tried to get on without stamps, but finding that they were left without any check upon their officials they decided upon having stamps set up and printed at the printing office in Pietersburg, which has since been captured by our troops, and thus no further printing or reprinting can take place,

The stamps are upright rectangular in shape, with value in large figures and letters in the centre, surrounded by a triple frame, in the outer part of which is "POSTZEGEL" at top, "1901" at foot, "Z. AFR. REP." at each side and a numeral in each corner. All were printed, we gather, from the same setting, the value alone being altered, in sheets of twenty-four, two panes of twelve one above the other, each formed of two horizontal rows of six, and the sheets were divided in half before being issued. Three principal varieties may be made:—*a.* The upper two rows of the sheet, "POSTZEGEL." with a large capital "P" and "1901" in large figures. *b.* The third row, "POSTZEGEL" as before, "1901" in small figures. *c.* The fourth row, "POSTZEGEL" with small "P," "1901" in small figures. In minor details there are, of course, as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet. Every stamp issued bears the initials of the controller, with the exception of a few of the ½d., three sheets of which value stuck together, and were thus given out with the top sheet only initialled. The initials are in *red* on the ½d. and in *black* on the other values. The ½d., 1d., and 2d. exist both imperf. and perf.; none of the higher values were perforated. The 1d. also exists imperf. one way and perf. the other.

There are a few errors to be found in each value; these we have not seen, and Mr. Tamsen reserves his description of them for a future letter. "Sufficient for the day——"

The impression is in *black* on coloured paper.

½d., on green (*a*); *imperf. and perf.* 11½.
½d. ,, (*b*) ,, ,,
½d. ,, (*c*) ,, ,,
1d., on rose, (*a*) ,, ,,
1d. ,, (*b*) ,, ,,
1d. ,, (*c*) ,, ,,
2d., on orange (*a*) ,, ,,
2d. ,, (*b*) ,, ,,
2d. ,, (*c*) ,, ,,
4d., on blue (*a*) ,,
4d. ,, (*b*) ,,
4d. ,, (*c*) ,,
6d., on green (*a*) ,
6d. ,, (*b*) ,,
6d. ,, (*c*) ,,
1s., on yellow (*a*) ,,
1s. ,, (*b*) ,,
1s. ,, (*c*) ,,

Error. Controller's initials omitted.

½d., on green (*a*); *imperf.*
½d. ,, (*b*) ,,
½d. ,, (*c*) ,,

The numbers printed are said to have been about—4,000 ½d., 15,000 1d., 4,000 2d., and 1,000 each of 4d., 6d., and 1s. Mr. Tamsen says they were not all issued; part were burnt when our troops took Pietersburg, and we gather that part were captured.

Victoria.—A correspondent in Australia sends us a cutting from a colonial paper, in which are described the two new stamps mentioned in Mr. Basset Hull's letter which reached us just in time for publication last month. Our correspondent tells us, how-

ever, that although these, the first stamps to be issued after the accession of King Edward VII. with His Majesty's portrait upon them, are postage stamps of a kind, they will not as a rule be used in the ordinary way; they are to be employed in accounting for the postage paid in cash on packets of letters handed in and not separately stamped. These are presumably hand-stamped with the amount of postage required, as in this country, and stamps denoting the total sum paid are affixed to a docket, obliterated and forwarded to the General Post Office. Still we suppose the stamps will have to be chronicled, and this we will do when we have seen them. It is now stated that they will not be ready for issue for some months.

We are shown an apparently imperforate specimen (used) of the 2d. of 1879, Type 23 with double-lined outer oval. It is a single copy only, but with very good margins all round. We see that Moens catalogued it.

PART II.

Amazonia.—We have been shown a series of labels of the accompanying design, about which we should be glad to obtain a little information, though we do not believe that they were ever put to any postal use. A correspondent in British Guiana sends them to us and states that he believes that they were manufactured to the order of a merchant at Carswene (?), who used to take charge of postal matters there, but that this private post has been given up and the issue of stamps stopped. They seem to have been private locals at best. There are four values—25 c., *vermilion*, 50 c., *orange*, 1 fr., *blue*, and 5 fr., *mauve;* printed on tinted paper like the stamps of France and perf. 11½.

Belgium.—*Le T. Belge* announces that the 10 c., Unpaid Letter stamp has at last made its appearance in the new colonr.

Bolivia.—Various authorities agree in stating that the 5 c. of the 1899 type appeared in *carmine*, of so similar a shade to that of the 2 c. that it was at first supposed to be an *error;* 500,000 copies are stated by the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* to have been printed in the new colour, and we presume that there will be no further supply of this value in that type.

Adhesive. 5 c. (Type 18), carmine.

China.—A correspondent sends us a description of a stamp which he tells us is used on one of the railways in China in a similar manner to that in which the Railway Letter Fee stamps are used at home. It is the current ½ c., *brown*, surcharged in three lines "B. R. A.—5—Five Cents," the initials standing for British Railway Administration. The specimen received by our informant bears a circular cancellation, lettered "RAILWAY POST OFFICE—TONGSHAN," and he believes that the stamps are only issued at that office. It was affixed to one of the ½ a. Indian envelopes surcharged "C. E. F.", which had been sent through the Railway and Field Post Offices to its destination.

Railway Letter Fee Stamp (?).
5 c. on ½ c., brown.

Colombia.—*The Ph. R.* adds 5 and 10 dollar values to the long list of Tumaco labels already chronicled. This seems to be carrying the joke a little far, but of course it is as easy to print these as lower values, if there is any prospect of sale.

Adhesives. $ 5, black on *white; perf.* 12.
$ 10 ,, ,, ,,

In reference to the so-called "surcharged" stamps, of which we gave a long list in March on the authority of *Der Ph.*, a correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that the supposed surcharge is merely a rather neat obliteration. We are very glad to hear it.

The name "Andrez B. Fernandez," impressed on the Cucuta provisionals, is, we are now informed, that of the printer who produced them, not that of any general who authorised their use. Our informant doubts the existence of any imperforate varieties of these labels.

Bulgaria.—We give illustrations showing the "10" on 50 st. and one of the Cherry-Gun stamps.

Corea.—Our illustrations show the designs of the current 2, 10, 15, and 20 cheun stamps.

Costa Rica.—*Der Ph.* reports that the new 10 c. and 20 c. have appeared with the surcharge "OFICIAL," in *black*, as well as the three lower values previously noted.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 10 c. exists "with the new perforation," presumably 12½ or 13 × 12½.

Adhesive. 10 c., brown and blue; *perf.* 13 × 12½.

The shades of the impression are not described.

Dominican Republic.—We have seen the so-called *error* of the 5 c. of the current issue, with the words

"ATLANTICO" and "MAR CARIBE" transposed. It is an *error* that can only have been made on purpose, presumably by the use of a transfer from a die that was not approved. The map is identical with that on the other values, but it is set lower down in the frame, having only seven lines of shading at foot, including one which touches the lower point of the island, instead of nine; and the wrongly placed words must have been inserted after the rest of the map was completed. In the 2 c. a still more extraordinary *error* occurs, in which the map is drawn the wrong way, with Hayti at the right instead of the left, but it is not an inverted transfer, all the names on the map being the right way up in the stamp; it is a different drawing of the map altogether, looked at from the north instead of from the south. We have seen a horizontal pair of this variety.

The ¼ c. and ½ c. of the Columbus issue are, we are told, the result of another *error*, which apparently was equally intentional. Those values were not originally included in that series, but when the person who was having the stamps made in Europe saw that the ¼ c. and ½ c. were given in the list for the issue of last year, he wrote to ask if he should order Columbians of the same values. The Dominican Government is said to have cabled "No," but some official (in San Domingo or Europe?) translated this into "Yes"; consequently the stamps were ordered, and were made from the dies of other values, as there was no time to make fresh designs. Only 5,000 of each are stated to have been printed; they were sent out in October last, and were only in use (on sale?) for one day, having *all* been purchased by a friend of our informant.

The whole series was withdrawn from sale on November 1st, 1900, and the remainders are in the hands of the Columbus Memorial Society, which hopes to sell them for a large sum and to erect a Columbus Museum with the proceeds! The numbers issued are given us as follows:—

1 c. . .	250,000	20 c. . . .	25,000
2 c. . .	200,000	50 c. . . .	25,000
5 c. . .	200,000	$1.00 . . .	25,000
10 c. . .	150,000	$2.00 . . .	25,000

"O! Grande San Domenico,
Terrore del Flatelico!"

as the Italian opera has it.

Ecuador.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that three more of the values of the current issue have appeared in new colours.

Adhesives. 20 c., black and lilac.
50 c. ,, ,, pale blue.
1 s. ,, ,, brown.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* publishes an illustration of an envelope bearing one of the new stamps, which appears to have the value "0" only, expressed in the right upper corner. It is, however, really a 10 c. stamp, with the numerals printed so much out of place that the "1" falls on the frame of the rectangle in which it should be enclosed.

French Congo.—It is reported that a certain number of sheets of the 2 c. of the hideous type issued (in Paris) last year were printed by mistake in *red*, the colour of the 10 c., and that on the mistake being discovered an order was given that the sheets were to be sent to the head office to be destroyed. By some accident, or through some other mistake perhaps, the sheets lost their way on leaving the printing office, and it is rumoured that they are finding their way into the stamp market, where we trust that they will not find a very ready sale. The so-called *stamps* of this series have never, we believe, been officially sold anywhere except in Paris, and we understood that they were not considered good enough for any but philatelic purposes.

Madagascar.—We learn from *Stamps* that the 5 c. has appeared in the now current shade.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Tunis.—We give an illustration of the design of the new Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled last month.

Guatemala.—We have received the usual 1 c. provisional stamp, which seems to be a kind of hardy annual. The 25 c. of the issue of 1887–91 is surcharged "UN—1—CENTAVO—1901," in four lines, in *black*.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 25 c., orange.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We learn from the *M. C.* that the 50 c. Unpaid Letter stamp has at last made its appearance in the later type.

Italy.—*Neapolitan Provinces.*—An article in *The Ph. R.* by Dr. Diena describes some errors of the ½ tornese and 2 grana, printed in *black*, the colour of the 1 grano, which appear to have found their way into circulation at Roccagloriosa and Potenza respectively. Two lots wrongly printed in *black* are shown by official correspondence to have been discovered at Naples in February and April, 1861, and it is therefore quite probable that similar errors reached other offices, and were issued without being noticed.

Japan.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 1½ sen surcharged for use in Corea, which we do not appear to have noted yet.

Monaco.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 25 c. has appeared in the Postal Union colour, and that the 15 c. has also been altered.

Adhesives. 15 c., brown.
25 c., blue.

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that three of the Unpaid Letter stamps of last year have been surcharged "CORREOS" above and "1901" below the numerals, presumably for use as ordinary postage stamps.

Adhesives. 5 c., blue.
10 c., mauve.
20 c., brown.

The overprint is stated by another authority to be in *gold!*

Paraguay.—We have received the 2 c. of the type of last year in a new colour, and we find from comparison of specimens with marginal inscriptions which have been sent us that the latest varieties are printed by a different firm, and we think by a different

process from those employed for the earlier colours. The 2 c., *dull grey*, is printed by the "COMPANIA SUD-AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO, BUENOS AIRES," and apparently from a steel plate; a 2 c., *carmine-red*, which we have now received, is printed by the "TALLERES NACIONALES DE H. KRAUS" of Asuncion, and seems to us to be lithographed. The 5 c., *brown*, and 40 c., *blue*, which have also recently arrived, are printed by the same process, and no doubt by the same firm. The design is the same in both cases, but the execution of the new arrivals is very inferior to that of the earlier, especially in the rayed ground of the oval and the upper spandrels.

Adhesives. 2 c., carmine-red; *perf.* 11½.
40 c., blue ,,

Portugal.—*Angola.*—Some of our contemporaries give the new values for this and other Portuguese colonies as 500 r. and 700 r., instead of 1,000 r. Perhaps all three have been or will be issued.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—We are shown a copy of the 5 reis on 20 r. of 1889 (No. 63 in the Catalogue) with the overprint upside down.

Salvador.—Our publishers have received further supplies of some of the surcharged stamps, and we are not surprised to find among them some few varieties that we have not yet chronicled:—

Type 73 *surcharged with* Type 75, *in* red.
5 c., blue-green.

Doubly surcharged, in black *reading downwards, and in* yellow *reading upwards.*
5 c., blue-green.

Type 73 *doubly surcharged with* Type 77 *in* black.
1 c., vermilion.

Type 73, *surcharged with* "1900" *and value in the singular inverted.*
5 c. on 26 c., brown.

Type dated "1900." *With small rayed surcharge, in* purple.
24 c., grey.
26 c., brown.
50 c., rose-red.

With small surcharge (3rd *type*), *in* black.
2 c., rose.
3 c., grey-black.
5 c., blue.
10 c., deep blue.
12 c., light green.
13 c., brown.
24 c., grey.
26 c., brown.

All the values of this set exist with the surcharge inverted. This occurs on one stamp in each sheet, the surcharge being apparently printed on the stamps in sheets; the two types in *purple* were, we believe, hand-stamped singly, as they exist in various positions. In the centre of a sheet of 2 c. stamps shown us are seven almost blank spaces (three, and two, and two, in the middle of three consecutive horizontal rows). We presume that the transfers of these were defective, and consequently would not take the ink properly, as traces of the impression can be seen, and they were evidently of the correct value. On the sheet before us they give the appearance of surcharges without the stamps.

Of the various Official stamps, we are able to add that the 3 c. Unpaid Letter label has the Wheel in *black*, and Type 201 in *violet*. And we have to add—

Dated "1900," *with* Type 201 *in* black.
10 c., blue.
12 c, light green.
13 c., brown.
24 c., grey-black.

With small rayed surcharge in purple, *and* Type 201 *in* black.
26 c., brown.

With large rayed surcharge in purple, *and* Type 201 *in* black.
50 c., rose-red.

In the present printings of the issue dated "1900" the 1 c. and 12 c., the 3 c. and 24 c., the 5 c. and 10 c., and the 13 c. and 26 c., are found in identically the same shades respectively, and some copies of the 2 c. and 50 c. are very much alike, which must, one would suppose, lead to a good deal of confusion.

We have also seen one of the stamps perforated with twelve holes; it is the 13 c., *carmine*, surcharged with Type 203 in *blue*. The holes are quite small, smaller than the perforations of our stamps, and are arranged in a small group of four rows (2, 4, 4, 2).

We quoted in April a very wild guess at the interpretation of the letters "D. G. C.", made by a contemporary whose Latin appeared to be somewhat shaky. The *M. C.* gives what is no doubt a more correct, if more prosaic, version in "Direccion General de Correos."

Spain.—*Fernando Poo.*—The *M. C.* states that the 50 c. on 20 c., *marone*, chronicled last year exists with the surcharge in *blue* as well as in *black*.

Adhesive. 50 c. (Type 3), in *blue*, on 20 c. (Type 11).

Switzerland.—Mr. G. A. Anderson sends to *The Ph. J. of I.* an interesting list of varieties of perforation of the current stamps, 20 c. to 3 fr., which we may summarise as follows:—

Perf. 11½ to 12—20 c, 25 c., *green*, 40 c., 50 c., *green*, 1 fr., 3 fr.
,, 11½ to 12 × 11—20 c., 25 c., *green*, 25 c., *blue*, 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., *blue*, 50 c., *green*, 1 fr.
,, 11½ × 12, or 12 × 11½—25 c., *blue*, 50 c., *blue*, 50 c., *green*, 3 fr.
,, 12 (distinct) × 11—20 c., 25 c., *green*, 25 c., *blue*, 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., *blue*, 1 fr.
,, 12 × 12½—50 c., grey-green (a single copy).
,, 9½—20 c., 25 c., *green*, 40 c., 50 c., *blue*, 1 fr.

Assuming that the list has been compiled mainly from the examination of single stamps rather than entire sheets or long strips, we should infer that the irregular machine which produces the 11½ to 12 perforation is responsible also for the distinct 11½ and 12, possibly one at one end of the row and one at the other. The distinct 11 must be done with another machine, used only on sheets that have already been passed through the former machine for the horizontal perforations, as Mr. Anderson only finds the 11 gauge running vertically. The single specimen perf. 12 × 12½ seems to prove the occasional use of quite another set of needles. Mr. Anderson does not state whether all his stamps appear to be perforated with single-line machines, or whether any of them show the signs of "comb" perforation.

Turkey.—We are shown a curious specimen of the 5 piastres Unpaid Letter stamp of 1863, with an impression of the *blue* border inscription across the centre in addition to the usual impression at foot.

United States.—The not unusual result of printing stamps in two colours seems to have taken place in the case of the much-advertised Pan-American series with remarkable promptitude. There seems to be no doubt that the 1 c. and 2 c. have been already discovered with the centre upside down; there is a rumour that the 4 c. also exists in the same abnormal condition, and hopes are entertained that the set may be completed. The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is very sad about it. One purchaser of 2 c. with inverted centre wrote and complained (he was not a Philatelist), and he was officially assured that the stamps were, nevertheless, "good for postage." He had, however, by that time discovered that they were good for nothing else, and only now regrets that he sold them too cheap. Ah, well! Accidents will happen, even in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it is an ill wind that blows nobody good! Let us hope that Messrs. De la Rue and Co. will not follow the example with any of their bicoloured stamps.

Errors with inverted centres.

1 c.,	black and	green.
2 c.	,,	carmine-red.
4 c.	,,	brown.
5 c.	,,	ultramarine.
8 c.	,,	purple-brown.
10 c.	,,	yellow-brown.

We give illustrations showing the designs in their normal state.

Uruguay.—A correspondent informs us that all the values of the new set, with the exception of the 5 c., have been surcharged "OFICIAL" in heavy Roman capitals, in *black*, impressed diagonally. We gather that this Official series includes the 20 c., *pale blue*, of last year.

Venezuela.—We are shown the 10 c. of 1899 with the "*Resellada R. F. M.*" surcharge upside down.

The Stamps of the Cook Islands.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

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(*Continued from page* 242.)

* * * *

ON November 8th, 1892, Mr. Gray replied to Mr. Moss' letter of September 30th, as follows:—

"F. J. Moss, Esq.,

"*British Resident at Rarotonga, Auckland.*

"My dear Mr. Moss,

"I have yours of the 30th September dated from Rarotonga, returning the stamps I sent you. I have had your letter to the Colonial Secretary referred to me with the Premier's approval giving effect to your request that part payment for the stamps may stand over until Government is in funds. I note that you want 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. stamps, and also 1d. post card, the whole of which should not cost more than £210 or £220. I assume that if the latter figure is not exceeded, you will agree to have the post card put in hand as well.

"Every endeavour will be made to comply with your request in engraving Queen Makea's likeness. The engraver understands that the likeness is not to be made too dark, and I am satisfied that he will do his best to carry this out. The order has been given him for five stamps, and he is already at work on them, but before he begins engraving he is to submit to me another pencil sketch of her Majesty.

"The colours are really a matter of little moment, but I would advise you to have them as bright as possible without being too much like each other. Unfortunately, we have not a wide selection of colours, but I think we have sufficient to satisfy you. You have done remarkably well with the stamp collectors, and you will do even better with the new issue. The present issue should of course be withdrawn, but I would not advise that you should destroy the stamps. They will be invaluable hereafter for collectors' purposes, and will always command face value, and this will be an additional source of revenue to your exchequer. If anything strikes you before leaving Auckland just drop me a line.

"I am, etc.,

"(Sgd.) W. Gray."

It will be seen from the address of this letter that Mr. Moss had arrived in Auckland, N.Z., and was thus in a position to expedite matters somewhat. He had wired the day before to Mr. Gray that he had £200 available, and if the post card could be included, the matter might proceed, otherwise the present card would have to suffice until more funds were available.

He replied to Mr. Gray's letter of November 8th on the 14th idem as follows :—

"MY DEAR MR. GRAY,

"I have just received yours of the 8th. Thanks for what you are doing *re* the Postage Stamps for Cook Islands. I find that £20 more has just been sent to the Bank by the *Richmond*. I will get a cheque to draw it by her next trip. Meanwhile have sent £100 on up to Wellington.

"I leave the colours to your good judgment. Do what you think best.

"But as to the total cost I would rather be under than over £200, as there is a great deal of jealousy among the islands over the impress of Makea on them.

"The post cards are very little used, and the old ones will do for the present at all events.

"We informed the purchasers of present stamps that they would be set aside entirely on the new issue. That is why the present will have to be destroyed. Can you tell me about when the new issue will be available? I should like to make it public in other countries as soon as possible, so as to lose no time in getting fresh orders.

"Yours, etc.,

"(Sgd.) FREDERICK J. MOSS."

The steel die of the penny stamp was delivered to the Printing and Stationery Department by Mr. Cousins, the engraver, on February 13th, 1893; the dies for the 1½d. and 2½d. were delivered on March 13th, and the contract was completed by the delivery of the dies for the 5d. and 10d., together with the matrix and original die, on March 30th, 1893. Mr. Samuel Costall, acting Government Printer, certified on April 27th that the five dies had borne the required test, and were therefore correct and ready to be put to use. Mr. Gray thereupon wrote to Mr. Moss on May 2nd :—

"I have the honour to inform you that the dies for the Cook Islands 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. postage stamps are finished, and have borne the required test. The engraver has been paid the sum of £175, the contract price, by this Department for the work, and a refund will be claimed from the Colonial Secretary's Office in the usual way. It is expected that the stamps will be ready for despatch within a fortnight."

Mr. Gray was apparently too sanguine as to the early production of the stamps, for it was not until June 21st, 1893, that Mr. Gray forwarded a memorandum to the Government Printer, intimating that it had been decided to adopt the following colours for the three lower values :—

1d., brown.
1½d., mauve.
2½d., carmine-lake.

Evidently colour proofs of these three values had been previously submitted to Mr. Gray, but I have no record of such submission.

Mr. Gray added that, assuming that the sheets contained 120 stamps, it would be necessary to print 50 sheets (6,000 stamps) at one penny, and 30 sheets each (3,600 stamps) at 1½d. and 2½d. He also inquired as to the position of the dies (? plates) for the 5d. and 10d. stamps.

This query was answered by the Government Printer on July 7th as follows :—

"COOK ISLANDS STAMPS.

"Herewith proof copies in seven colours for selection of colour for the 5d. and 10d. denominations. I also enclose for comparison the selections made for the 1d., 1½d., and 2½d. denominations. . . . Do you see any objection to the number being increased three times? as it will be more convenient when the plates are on the machine to do the larger number."

On July 11th Mr. Gray wrote to the Government Printer :—

"In reply to your memo. of 7th inst. with reference to the Cook Islands stamps. I have selected silver-grey for the fivepenny and green for the tenpenny stamp. I return herewith the proofs. I think it would be as well to increase the number of stamps to the number enumerated by Mr. Moss. I was not aware that he had requisitioned. Hereafter I think it better that Mr. Moss should communicate with only one Department, and I am going to suggest to him that this should be the Post Office. For the present it would be as well to send me the accounts and forward the stamps to this office, as in the case of Samoa and Tonga. You will of course send the stamps to Mr. MacFarlane as requested by Mr. Moss, and send me the duplicate advice when you forward the stamps for Mr. Moss. I understood that the post cards were not to be printed in the meantime."

On July 17th, 1893, Mr. Gray wrote to the British Resident, Rarotonga, covering the first consignment of the new stamps. The following is a copy of the letter :—

"*17th July*, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith in a sealed registered packet addressed to yourself, the following postage stamps printed to your order for the Government of Rarotonga :—

		£	s.	d.
30½ sheets at	1d. . . .	30	10	0
29 ,,	1½d. . . .	43	10	0
28½ ,,	2½d. . . .	71	5	0
27½ ,,	5d. . . .	137	10	0
28½ ,,	10d. . . .	285	0	0

"These quantities represent as nearly as the circumstances of issuing and printing the watermarked paper would permit the numbers of stamps for which you asked. Those which you desired should be sent Mr. MacFarlane were posted to him on the 15th instant by the Government Printer. It will, however, obviate complication and possible mistake as well as delay in future if you order all supplies of stamps through this office; and I suggest that you do so, if you have no objection.

"The cost of the present remittance is £3 6s. 8d., which I shall be glad to receive free of exchange at your early convenience.

"I have, etc.,

"(Sgd.) W. GRAY, *Secretary*.

"*The British Resident, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.*"

The stamps above referred to as despatched to Mr. MacFarlane were forwarded under cover of the following invoice :—

"Voucher No. 305.

"*Cook Islands Postage Stamps.*

"PRINTING DEPARTMENT (STAMP BRANCH),

"WELLINGTON, *July 13th*, 1893.

"MR. COSTALL,

"*Please receive* from the Printing Department (Stamp Branch) :—

Denomination.	Number of sheets.	Number of stamps.	Value. £	s.	d.
One penny . .	12½ ...	3,000 ...	12	10	0
Penny halfpenny .	9 ...	2,160 ...	13	10	0
Two pence halfpenny .	5 ...	1,200 ...	12	10	0
Five pence . .	2½ ...	600 ...	12	10	0
Ten pence . .	1½ ...	360 ...	15	0	0."

These evidently were for "philatelic" purposes, and formed an advance supply which doubtless reached the European market almost as soon as the first supply for use reached Rarotonga!

In the meantime Mr. Moss had written from Rarotonga, under date March 7th, asking for 6,000 of each denomination of the new stamps, being equivalent to £500 face value. He also requested that no further supply of the then current stamps should be printed, as there were sufficient in stock for all purposes.

On August 7th, 1893, Mr. Moss wrote from Raro-

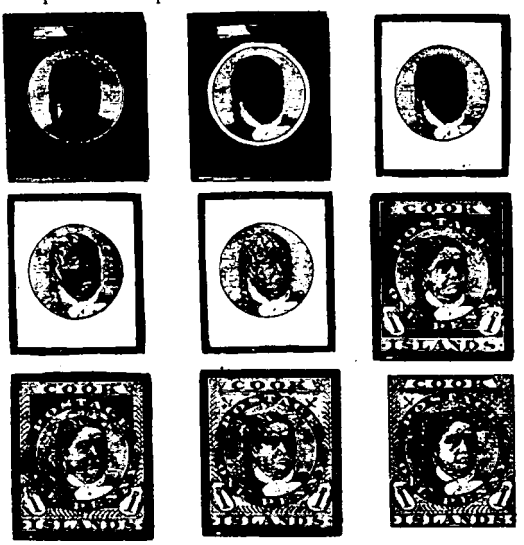
tonga acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Gray's letter of July 17th. "I find," he says, "that the stamps are in due order. Makea desires me to return her thanks and to express her satisfaction at the manner in which they have been executed. All orders will in future be sent through your office as suggested."

Although I have no record as to the exact date of issue to the expectant public of the Federation, there can be little doubt that the issue took place within a few days of arrival at Rarotonga.

The circumstances leading up to the issue of the stamps having been detailed, it will be as well to take a glance at the design.

Mr. Cousins, who engraved these stamps, informed me that he had rather an indifferent photograph to copy, but he certainly succeeded in producing a correct and expressive likeness, for he was complimented on its accuracy by those who had seen the original. This portrait shows Makea in three-quarter-face pose, with her abundant hair braided over the forehead, and brought down in a plait which falls over her right shoulder, and is apparently of great length and thickness. The portrait is on a shaded background of horizontal lines, enclosed in a double-lined circle inscribed "POSTAGE" and value in words, in white capitals on solid colour. A small segment is cut out of this band at each side, in a different position in each value. Straight labels above and below are inscribed "COOK" and "ISLANDS" respectively in coloured letters on white ground. Sloping shields or palettes in the angles, between the circle and the bottom label, bear the value in figures, and the spandrels are filled in with ornamentation.

Mr. Cousins engraved one die for the portrait which served for all values. The outer or inscribed frame was engraved separately for each stamp. The accompanying illustrations* show in a most interesting manner the progress of the engraving, both of the portrait and the frame, from the first outline to the completed stamp:—



* We selected these from a very long series of proofs, which Mr. Basset Hull kindly lent us for the purpose.—ED. *M. J.*

These proofs were taken by the engraver from time to time to show how his work was proceeding. They are reproduced by the permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, British Resident at Rarotonga.

When completed and hardened, the dies were handed to the Government Printer, who prepared the electroplates and printed the stamps therefrom, on paper similar to that used for the New Zealand stamps, watermarked with a star and the letters N Z. The stamps were gummed and perforated at the Government Printing Office.

The colours were:—

1d., clear brown.
1½d., mauve.
2½d., rose.
5d., olive-grey.
10d., pale green.

The first supplies were perforated 12 × 11½ or 11½.

A change of colour of the 1d. stamps took place early in 1894. I have no record of Mr. Moss' application for it, but the following letter shows the date of printing and despatch:—

"*26th February*, 1894.

"SIR,—I have the honour to forward under separate cover registered, in accordance with your request of the 11th December last, seven thousand four hundred and forty Cook Islands postage stamps at one penny. The cost of printing, gumming, etc., is 12s., which amount I shall be glad to receive at your earliest convenience.

"As desired the stamps have been printed a dark blue colour, which I trust will prove satisfactory.

"Yours, etc.,
"(Sgd.) THOMAS ROSE,
"*For the Secretary.*

"The CHIEF POSTMASTER,
"Rarotonga, Cook Islands."

A supply of the 1d. stamps in the new colour was sent to Mr. MacFarlane, Auckland, on April 7th, 1894.

On May 9th, 1893, Mr. Gray wrote to the Government Printer:—

"Kindly supply me with the following Cook Islands postage stamps, etc., at your earliest convenience:—

7,200	2½d.	10,800	1d.
7,200	1½d.		

and 1,000 post cards of the same size as New Zealand post cards.

"The British Resident, Rarotonga, asks the cost of printing a post card with the new 1d. stamp in the place of the old one. I presume that the change in the post card stamp would not increase the cost of printing, etc.

"It is stated that nearly one half the number of sheets of the last supply of stamps was stuck together on reaching Rarotonga. You will recollect that a similar complaint was received some time ago in regard to the Samoan stamps, and that the difficulty was obviated by using less gum on the back of the stamps. No doubt if the Cook Islands stamps are similarly treated there will be no cause for further complaint in this direction."

And Mr. Costall replied on June 1st:—

"The cost of preparing plates for printing Cook Islands post card with the new 1d. stamp would not exceed 12s. The cost of printing would not be affected by the change of plates. With reference to the complaint of some of the sheets adhering together, I am of opinion that the cause is not to be found in the quantity of the gum used, but in the mode of wrapping the package, which would allow of what might be termed 'sweating.' When the stamps were sent direct from this office I had the package carefully soldered in zinc. No complaints were then made of sheets sticking. I shall be willing to do this now if desired.

"(Sgd.) SML. COSTALL."

Mr. Costall's suggestion met with approval, and the plan was adopted in future shipments.

On April 14th, 1894, Mr. Moss asked for more stamps, which were supplied by Mr. Gray under cover of the following letter:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th April last, and in reply thereto to advise you of the despatch by the Government Printer to your address of the following stamps to your post office:—

Denomination.	No. of sheets.	Value. £	s.	d.
One penny . .	45½ ...	45	10	0
One penny halfpenny .	30 ...	45	0	0
Twopence halfpenny .	30½ ...	76	5	0
	Total	166	15	0

together with 1,000 post cards of the same size as the New Zealand post cards printed with the new 1d. stamp. The Government Printer informed me that the cost of preparing plates for printing your post card with that stamp would not exceed 12s., and he himself, considering the trifling cost, and believing he was meeting your wishes, has had the cards impressed with the stamp. The cost of the present printing is:—

	£	s.	d.
For the postage stamps . .	2	0	0
For the post cards . . .	1	1	0
	3	1	0

for which I shall be glad to receive your remittance, free of exchange."

On May 22nd, 1896, Mr. Moss wrote to Mr. Gray:—

"We shall want ½d., 6d., and 7½d. stamps in addition to those we have. Kindly let me know if the present dies will answer, so as to reduce the expense, and what the probable cost would be. Then I will write officially for the C. I. Government."

Mr. Gray replied on June 17th:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,
"WELLINGTON, *17th June*, 1896.

"DEAR MR. MOSS,

"I have your note of the 22nd ultimo in reference to the proposed ½d., 6d., and 7½d. Cook Islands postage stamps.

"I find that the only way to avoid the engraving of new dies, which would cost about £35 each, would be to overprint an impression of the present issue with the new denomination, such as was done with the attached specimen. These stamps are not liked by stamp collectors, but they fill every postal purpose.

"As the enclosed stamp forms part of the official collection of this department you will, no doubt, return it to me when done with."

This suggestion did not meet with the approval of Mr. Moss, who showed quite a tender solicitude for the likes and dislikes of collectors. He wrote (August 22nd):—

"DEAR MR. GRAY,

"Your letter of the 17th June only reached me 15 July, and I find that the Post Office here would like a halfpenny stamp, but prefer waiting till a new one can be ordered. A surcharge costs double on all the rest with stamp collectors, and upon them, more than our regular postal service, we naturally depend.

"I return the specimen stamp herewith as requested."

Mr. Gray then submitted the matter to the Government Printer in the following memorandum, dated September 19th, 1896:—

"On the 8th June last I asked the acting Government Printer, at the request of the British Resident at Rarotonga, whether it would be possible to electrotype a new value of postage stamp for that Dependency by means of one of the existing dies and type for the denomination. This I was informed could not be done, but I think I should have referred to the matrix, which is in the possession of the Stamp Department, and not to a completed die. I find that the whole of the Queensland stamps are electrotyped in this way. In a recent communication from the General Post Office, Brisbane, I was advised that only one die is used, and that the denominations are altered in the process of electrotyping. Perhaps you would kindly look into the matter, as the saving in cost would be very considerable. I had overlooked for the moment the existence of the matrix, which, if I remember rightly, provides for the head."

Mr. Mackay replied on October 27th that there would be no difficulty in printing different denominations of the Cook Islands stamps from one die if the die had been originally cut with that object. This, however, not having been done, it would be necessary to have a new die cut for all except the head, which was separate from the shield.

This closed the matter, and no further steps were taken to provide any of the new values until the end of 1897. (See Chap. IV.)

About 1898 the perforation of the stamps then current was altered to 11.

Upon the issue of the 1d. stamp in blue, it was decided to destroy the remaining stock of the brown stamps. Some were certainly burnt, but some appear to have escaped the flames, for on February 28th, 1899, Mr. T. S. Cotterell, Chief Postmaster, wrote to the British Resident (Lieut.-Col. Gudgeon) drawing his attention to the need of a further supply of 1d. stamps for the Federation. "Having good reason" (he wrote) "to believe that there is still in private hands a large supply of the old brown issue T marked" (whatever that might signify), "I would respectfully suggest that any further supply be of that colour."

Lieut.-Colonel Gudgeon forwarded an order to New Zealand, and on March 17th, 1899, Mr. Gray wrote to the Stamp Department:—

"I have to ask that you will be so good as to have printed for the Post Office at Cook Islands, 12,000 penny postage stamps. It is requested that they be printed in a brown colour, as formerly.

"Would you kindly have the stamps packed and sent direct from your office to the British Resident, Rarotonga, Cook Islands, and the account for printing forwarded to me with a notification that the stamps have been despatched?"

These stamps were printed and despatched on March 31st, 1899. The colour differs slightly from that of the first printings in *brown*, being in a darker shade, and the plate was evidently more plentifully supplied with ink. The perforation, of course, was 11.

The numbers printed up to May last were:—

Date.	1d., brown.	1½d.	2½d.	5d.	10d.	1d., blue.
31 July, 1893	10,320	9,120	8,040	7,200	7,200	—
26 Feb., 1894	—	—	—	—	—	7,440
7 Apl. ,,	—	—	—	—	—	2,880
31 May ,,	—	7,200	7,320	—	—	10,920
24 Sept. ,,	—	4,080	2,160	12,000	—	6,120
23 Oct. ,,	—	2,040	2,040	—	—	6,240
27 July, 1896	—	—	23,760	—	—	—
21 Aug. ,,	—	23,260	9,600	9,600	—	24,000
31 Mar., 1899	12,000	—	—	—	—	—
10 Feb., 1900	23,880	11,880	13,440	23,520	24,000	—
26 May ,,	14,280	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .	60,480	57,580	66,360	52,320	31,200	57,600

The colours of the February, 1900, printing are very much brighter than those of the earlier printings.

SYNOPSIS.

August, 1893. Portrait of Makea in circle. Watermark N Z and Star. Perf. 12 × 11½, 11½.
1d., clear pale brown.
1½d., mauve, pale mauve.
2½d., rose, pale rose.
5d., olive-grey, olive-black.
10d., green, pale blue-green.

April, 1894. Same type, paper, and perforation.
1d., blue, deep blue.

1898. Same type and paper; perf. 11.
1d., blue, deep blue.
1½d., mauve, deep rich mauve.
2½d., rose, rosy carmine.
5d., olive-black.
10d., deep blue-green.

May, 1899. Same type, paper, and perforation.
1d., deep brown.

CHAPTER III.

The Provisional Halfpenny Stamps.

In 1894 permission appears to have been given for the temporary use of the 1d. stamp, divided in two diagonally, each half representing one halfpenny. I have an envelope bearing two 1d., *blue*, and the left diagonal half of a third, the strip evidently having performed full postal duty as 2½d. The cover is postmarked "Rarotonga, 9 July, '94," and "Auckland, N.Z., 25 July, '94." As there was no halfpenny rate of postage, the bisection was evidently required to make up the 2½d. rate only. However, there could hardly have been any dearth of the 2½d. stamps at that date, as 9,120 had been despatched to Rarotonga on July 31st, 1893, and a further 7,200 on May 31st, 1894, the latter probably reaching their destination before the end of June. I can therefore only consider this bisection as a more or less philatelic freak.

On April 24th, 1899, the British Resident placed his seal of approval on the following:—

"MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF POSTMASTER.

"The old *brown* Penny stamp having been revived, and a supply received in this office

"You are hereby authorised on and after the 24th instant to make the following changes:—

"To reduce the balance of all the One Penny *blue* stamps to one halfpenny, and to issue the old *brown* stamps of the Federation.

"MAKEA,
"*Chief of the Federal Government.*"

On the same date Mr. A. von Hoff, Government Auditor, certified that he had that day examined the quantity of the One Penny *blue* stamps, then on hand, and found them to be as follows:—

Ninety (90) sheets of 120 stamps each.

He also cites the authority from the Chief of the Cook Islands Government, approved by the British Resident, for the conversion of the above One Penny *blue* stamps to one Halfpenny.

This conversion of the Penny to Halfpenny stamps was apparently performed locally, as I can find no correspondence relating to it amongst the New Zealand records. The reduction in value was effected by means of an overprint, "ONE HALF-PENNY," in three lines, in *black* Roman capitals. On each sheet there are two stamps with a period after the word "PENNY," and there was also one sheet with double surcharge, only a few specimens of which were sold to the public. The total number surcharged was 9,800, of which 120 were of the type with double surcharge, and 180 with period after "PENNY."

SYNOPSIS.

July, 1894. Half of the 1d. of 1894; bisected diagonally. ½d., blue.

May (?), 1899. 1d. stamp of 1898, overprinted with new value.
½d., in *black*, on 1d., blue.
½d. ,, ,, with period after "PENNY."
½d. ,, ,, double surcharge.

[A variety with inverted surcharge has also been reported.—ED. *M. J.*]

(*To be continued.*)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 244.)

* * * *

HYDERABAD (*continued*).

THE STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR OFFICIAL USE.

THESE present a very much more difficult subject for consideration, though fortunately some of the difficulties have been cleared away by the information given in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for March, 1899, that these surcharged stamps were only in use from October, 1873, to August, 1878. The more recent varieties, which are numerous, are therefore now known to be fancy articles, and it is easy to understand that the great majority of the specimens in the hands of collectors can only be reprints at best. There still remains, however, the great difficulty, amounting at present to an impossibility in too many cases, of deciding which of the specimens bearing *red* or *black* surcharges are originals and which are reprints. The final settlement of the question will

have to be left until it is possible, by the examination of large numbers of stamps on original envelopes, with early dates, to decide with some certainty what were the shades in which the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps of the current types were printed during the years that the official surcharges were in use; it may then be practicable to eliminate a great quantity of varieties which cannot bear original impressions of the surcharge, and thus to arrive at some conclusion as to the appearance of the ink originally used. In the meantime I can only recommend collectors to avoid these official stamps, especially in unused condition and when produced from nice fresh impressions of the stamps themselves.

A few historical notes may be of some interest:—The first chronicle of the surcharged stamps that I can find is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for September, 1875, in which are described the 1 anna, oblong, the 2 annas, "skeleton" type, and the ½ anna, current type, surcharged with characters signifying *Sirkari* (=Service); the 1 a. in *red*, and the two other values in *black*. These were in the possession of Mr. Stroobant, a well-known collector in those days. No more seems to have been heard of these stamps until January, 1879, when *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled the 1 a. of the current type with the same surcharge, and in the following month the same magazine added that all the other values of that type existed similarly treated, and we may gather that the overprint in each case was in *black*. In fact, in the paper published in December, 1879, to which I have so often referred, the list of official stamps contained only the 1 a., oblong, with *red* surcharge, and the same stamp and all the others with *black* surcharge; but in the following month it was announced that Mr. Philbrick possessed the full set of the current issue with *red* and with *black* surcharge. We may fairly assume that the varieties chronicled down to that date (January, 1880) were originals, as we do not gather that Mr. Philbrick had just received his sets, but rather that he communicated the fact of their existence to *Le Timbre-Poste* on finding that they had not all been chronicled.

To the list thus formed I consider that we may safely add the ½ a. and 2 a. "skeleton" type with *red* surcharge. Original impressions of both values exist with the surcharge in *red*, and in the case of these and the 1 a. oblong I think we may assume that original impressions of the stamps usually bear original impressions of the surcharge, though I believe that *forgeries* of the surcharge have been impressed upon old stamps, on original covers, etc.

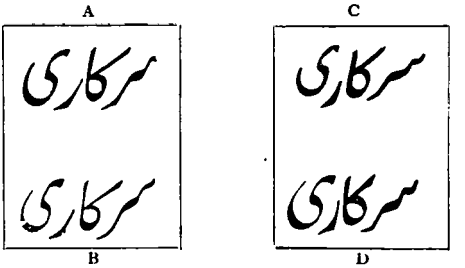
The following is the account of the origin of these stamps by Mr. C. Lawder, Postmaster-General of the Hyderabad State, published in *The Philatelic Journal of India*:—

"As requested by the Editor, I have examined the papers in my office relating to the introduction of *Sarkári* stamps in this State, and the following notes are the result of my inquiries:—

"One of my predecessors, Mr. Charles, in 1872 recommended the introduction of a special Service stamp. Designs were made, and estimates of cost were called for from Messrs. Holzappel and Co., London. The expense was, however, found to be prohibitive, and the idea was dropped.

"In 1873 Mr. Charles had some of the ordinary postage stamps surcharged '*Sarkári*,' and sent them to H.H.'s Government with the proposal that stamps thus surcharged should be used by the Post Office, Customs, Military, and Public Works Departments. The proposal was approved, and *all* Government Departments were ordered to use stamps surcharged in this way with effect from 7th October, 1873.

"The surcharge was applied in the Postmaster-General's Office by hand-stamps, and the work was entrusted to certain menials specially sanctioned for the purpose. There appear to have been four of these hand-stamps in use. They are still in my office, and I append impressions from each of them.



"The procedure for the issue of these stamps was found to be both clumsy and expensive. Officials requiring stamps had to remit the cost thereof to the Postmaster-General by a bill of exchange on Hyderabad. These bills were discounted at Hyderabad, and with the proceeds the Postmaster-General purchased stamps for" (? from) "the Treasury and had them surcharged at his office. The cost of discounting these bills of exchange alone was found to amount to Rs. 5,000 per annum. The use of these stamps was, accordingly, discontinued on 8th August, 1878.

"These stamps were surcharged as required in small quantities, and it seems very unlikely that more than a very few unused copies were left over. I find from my records that a large number of reprints was made in 1892 for issue to collectors and others, and it is doubtless from this supply that most of the copies in collections come."

If we are to suppose that these four hand-stamps were in use all the time that the surcharged stamps were in circulation, we should have to look for every variety of the stamps issued down to 1878 with four varieties of surcharge, and each of those in *red* and in *black*; but I think there is reason for hoping that such is not the case. I have never taken very much interest in these stamps, because I always thought that many of the varieties chronicled were either fraudulent or made to order; consequently my own collection of them is very small, and I do not possess any that I can vouch for as having been in my possession for twenty years or more.

The surcharge is, as a rule, so roughly printed upon the stamps that it would be impossible in most cases to distinguish A from B, and C from D; but it should generally be possible to distinguish A or B from C or D, and any of these from the forged types. In Moens' Catalogue illustrations are given of three types; the third of these may have been taken from a bad impression of D, or it may be one of the forgeries; the first seems to me to represent A and B, and the second resembles C. The first of these alone is listed as existing on the 1 a. oblong and the ½ a. and 2 a. skeleton type. This is not, of course, conclusive

evidence that A and B were earlier than C and D, but it points in that direction.

For the present I think the list must be as follows :—

October, 1873.

Various stamps surcharged "*Sarkari*" in Arabic characters, in four varieties of type.

a. Red *surcharge.*

1 a. (*oblong*), olive-green ; *perf.* 11½.
½ a. (*skeleton*), brown ,,
2 a. (,,), sage-green, yellow-green ; *perf.* 11½.

Types of 1871.

½ a., red-brown.
1 a., purple-brown.
2 a., green.
3 a., orange-brown.
4 a., bluish slate.
8 a., brown.
12 a., grey-blue.

b. Black *surcharge.*

The same varieties.

I do not attempt to give a list of the varieties that are undoubtedly reprints and fancy impressions; it is sufficient to state that the lists given above include all that can possibly be genuine and original, and that, in regard to the first three items, reprints of the stamps cannot bear original surcharges.

The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* gives, at the head of its list of Official Stamps, a whole series with surcharges in *manuscript*, both in *red* and in *black*. I possess specimens of the ½ a. and 2 a. skeleton type, with *red* surcharges, that appear to me to be in writing ink, but I have never seen, to the best of my recollection, similar surcharges on any of the other stamps, or in *black*. Those upon my copies differ distinctly from any of the illustrations given above, the last character being partly below the one to the left of it. They *may* be in manuscript, and they *may* be all right, but I have no belief in a complete set. The vertical surcharges I should certainly condemn, and, of course, those in *violet*, which were not heard of till 1892, when, as stated by Mr. Lawder, large quantities of reprints are officially acknowledged to have been made.

ENVELOPES.

These form another rather complicated subject, but a far more interesting one ; and if we relegate the fancy varieties to a supplementary list, we shall find that the subject is not such an incomprehensible one as it would at first appear to be.

Varieties of type only exist in the *half anna* value, the one that is largely used, and these varieties should be as interesting to Philatelists as the different plates of the Sydney Views, being for the most part due to exactly the same cause—wear and tear and consequent re-engraving. It was at one time supposed that some of these types were only found on the envelopes of coloured and fancy papers, which I regard as purely fancy articles, stamped solely for export ; but I have found all the types upon *white*, and I have used copies of all except the very last, a comparatively recent type which has not, I think, yet been chronicled.

The ½ anna envelopes must be used in thousands for ordinary correspondence in the State. I have examined several hundreds, and picked out the varieties of type and the earliest dated postmarks attached to each, with a view to forming an idea of the order in which they came, and the dates at which they were employed. I have never found used copies on anything except the ordinary *white laid* paper.

The higher values I believe to be superfluous. I have seen one or two used copies of the 1 anna, but have never met with the 2½, 4½, or 5 annas used, and it should be noted that these three values are not represented among the adhesives.

1877 (?).

The ½ anna and 1 anna envelopes are usually catalogued as having been issued in 1878, but the authority for that date appears to be a statement in *Le Timbre-Poste*, December, 1879, to the effect that the date on the stamps of those envelopes, "1294," corresponds with 1878. The year 1294 of the Mahommedan Era began on January 16th, 1877, and ended on January 5th, 1878 ; these stamps must certainly have been ordered in 1877, but they may not have come into use before the end of that year. The ½ anna was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1879, being described from a cut specimen that had been received by Mr. Westoby (no doubt in the latter part of 1878), but they may have been in use twelve months before that.

The design is formed of the same inscriptions as those upon the adhesives, and they are arranged in a similar manner, but in an oval shape instead of a circular and without the rectangular frame ; there is also no background to the inscribed portions, but two little triangles above and below the central oval, and the spaces at the sides, between the ends of the arched labels, are filled in with a network of crossed lines. Among the characters in the centre are the Arabic numerals ١٢٩٤ (= 1294), two of them towards the left and the other two near the right of the oval. There are eight or nine varieties of type of the ½ anna of this issue, but these I will consider later ; there is only one type of the 1 anna.

The envelopes in this and all the subsequent *issues* are of *white laid* paper, varying slightly in quality, and about 138 × 80 mm. There are numerous, I might almost say numberless, varieties of the designs on the flap, but, with the exception of those noted below, none can be said to have any official significance or philatelic interest. I possess specimens of everything in this line that has, as far as I know, been catalogued, and a few others besides ! I have *fourteen* varieties of tresse, on *white* envelopes, with one type alone of the ½ anna ; all these are simply fancy ornaments on envelopes purchased ready-made.

a. With pointed flap, bearing a transverse oval device, having in the centre the same characters as in the centre of the stamp, but without the date, and in the oval band "H. H. THE NIZAM'S" above, and "GOVERNMENT" below. Embossed without colour.

½ anna, red.
1 ,, ?

b. With pointed flap bearing a fancy device embossed without colour.

½ anna, red, *varying to* brown-red (23).
1 ,, dark brown, *varying to* black-brown (4).

The numbers in brackets ( ) are the numbers of varieties of the fancy device on the flap that I possess.

1878–80.

Same design, but the 4½ annas stamp is dated 1295 (Jan. 5th to Dec. 25th, 1878), and the 5 annas is dated 1297 (Dec. 15th, 1879, to Dec. 3rd, 1880).

a. Pointed flap with oval device, as described above.

4½ annas, slate-grey.
5 ,, brown.

b. Pointed flap with a fancy device.

4½ annas, slate-grey (3).
5 ,, brown.

1887–89.

The new value, 2½ annas, which was issued probably in 1887, has the date 1304 (Sept. 30th, 1886, to Sept. 18th, 1887). At about the same time, or a little later, the colour of the ½ anna was changed to *yellow*. I have three types of this with postmarks dated 1305 (Sept. 19th, 1887, to Sept. 6th, 1888); unfortunately I cannot make out the names of the months. The 5 annas was also chronicled in fresh varieties of colour in the course of 1887, and in 1889 or 1890 a stock of envelopes with a differently shaped flap came into use.

b. Pointed flap with a fancy device, as before.

½ anna, yellow (3).
2½ annas, slate-grey, blue-grey (3).
2½ ,, deep green (2).
5 ,, slate-grey, greenish grey, blue-grey (2).
5 ,, yellowish green (1).

c. Tongued flap, embossed with "H. H. NIZAM'S—GOVERNMENT," in two lines. I have this dated 1307 (Aug. 28th, 1889, to Aug. 16th, 1890).

½ anna, yellow.
2½ annas, deep green.

d. Tongued flap, quite plain. I have this dated 1310 (July 26th, 1892, to July 14th, 1893).

½ anna, yellow.
1 ,, dark brown, black.
2½ annas, green, yellow-green.
4½ ,, slate-grey.
5 ,, blue-grey.

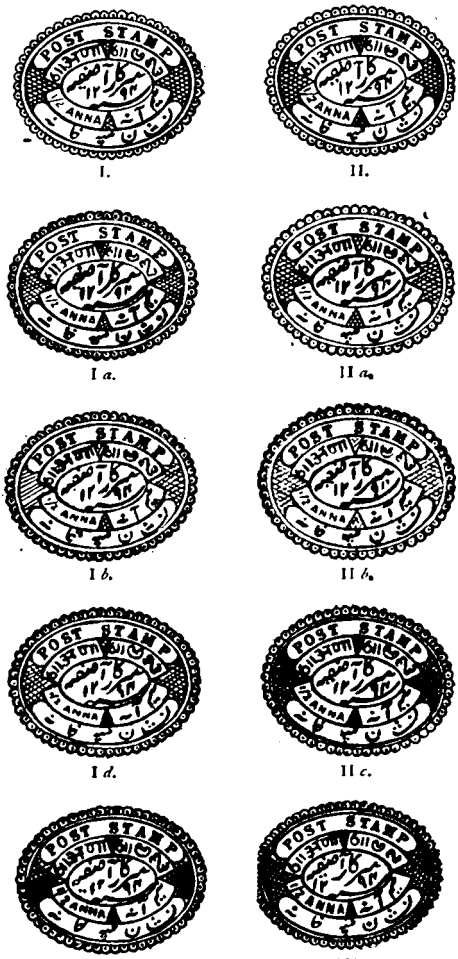
The colour of the 1 anna stamp appears to have gradually been made darker, one of my copies of this envelope having the impression in a dull *black*, with hardly any trace of *brown*.

I have also seen a used copy of the 1 anna envelope, *white* paper, with the stamp in *dull violet*; I do not know whether this could be a chemical changeling, or an accidental variation of the *black* ink; all the values are found in a similar shade on coloured paper, but I have never seen any of these fancy impressions on the ordinary white envelopes.

I now come to the varieties of type of the ½ anna stamp, which I hope to be able to arrange upon a methodical plan.

From an early date, possibly from the very beginning, there were two distinct and separate dies in use, and until some years later there were, I believe, only these two dies, the other varieties being produced by re-engraving of those dies as they wore out.

I am sorry to say that I have to commence by inverting the order of the two original dies as given in Moens' Catalogue and thence copied into the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*. The illustration given in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1879, when the envelope was first chronicled, is Type 2 of the Catalogue (listed as issued in 1880); while Type 1 (listed under 1878) is plainly the variety described in *Le Timbre-Poste* in April, 1880. I have no used copies of sufficiently early date to indicate which of the two types was actually the first, my earliest of both being used in 1297 (Dec. 15th, 1879, to Dec. 3, 1880), that is probably in the course of 1880. These two original dies I term Dies I. and II., and I arrange the illustrations of them side by side, each followed by the types produced by subsequent re-engraving.



I. II.
I *a*. II *a*.
I *b*. II *b*.
I *d*. II *c*.
I *c*. III.

Die I. (Moens' Type 2). 1877(?). The most prominent distinguishing mark of this die is the irregular spacing of the inscription at the top; the letters "ST" of

"POST" are too close together, the "MP" of "STAMP" too wide apart. No recutting has been able to alter this, which at once distinguishes all the varieties of Die I. It should also be noted that the side lines of the netted triangles above and below the central oval are comparatively thick, and the crossed lines within them form *horizontal* diamonds. The two dots, under the straggling characters at the left of the inscription in the centre, are side by side, on a level with the top of the figure "1" of the date.

I have this in various shades of *red* and *brownish red*, and with "H.M. THE NIZAM'S" device and four varieties of tresse on the flap. My latest copy, used in 1299, shows considerable signs of wear, the network being very weak.

Die II. (Moens' Type 1). 1879(?). I have copies used in 1297, and it is more than probable that the die was in use in the previous year. Taking the upper inscription as the leading characteristic, we see that there is full space between "ST" of "POST," and rather too much between "ST" of "STAMP," but not nearly so much between "MP" as in Die I. The two dots in the central inscription are placed diagonally and close to the characters above them, and the figure "1" is higher up than in Die I. These are permanent features. The side lines of the triangles, especially the upper one, are thin, and the crossed lines form vertical diamonds. The fraction line of "½" extends quite across the label containing it, touching the outline of the label at the left, and almost touching it at right (the line is almost horizontal).

I have this in the same shades as Die I., and with "H.M. THE NIZAM'S" device and fourteen varieties of fancy tresse on the flap. As the die became worn the network got fainter and the fraction line shorter, till there was a distinct space at each end of it.

Die I*a*. (Moens' 3). 1882 or 1883. My earliest copy is dated 1300 (November 12th, 1882, to November 1st, 1883). This is Die I. recut; the network had almost entirely disappeared, and is now distinctly different. In the upper triangle it resembles Die II., the crossed lines being parallel to the sides; in the lower the two lines sloping down from left to right are parallel to the right side of the triangle, but the four lines crossing them are not parallel to the left side; the fraction line of "½" is left short, its lower end being worn away, as are also the legs of the letters "A" of "ANNA." I have impressions of this in which hardly any of the network at the sides is visible, but some of the lines in the triangles can be seen, and the two dots in the central part are almost always visible. I have this in the same shades as before, with ten varieties of fancy tresse. The Government oval device I have not seen with this or any of the later types.

Die II*a*. (Moens' 4). 1883 or 1884. My earliest dates are in 1301 (November 2nd, 1883, to October 22nd, 1884). This is Die II. recut, the recutting taking the form, for the most part, of thickening the outlines of the design that were fine in the original die. Thus the left side of the upper triangle is so thickened as to absorb the fine inner line next to it, leaving now only two lines parallel to that side. Again, the left-hand end of the label to the left of this triangle is thickened and recut so as to touch the character next to it. The line of the network, which was a continuation of the end line of the label in Die II., would now pass clear of it. I have not been able to find a copy in which it runs the whole way alongside of the new line, as shown in the illustration, but I have one in which it can be traced the greater part of the way. There is some other retouching of the lines of the network, which are no longer so regular as in Die II. The fraction line of "½" is thicker than before, but curtailed at both ends, and owing to the outline of the label having been recut, it does not point so nearly to the left lower corner of the latter.

I believe that this type should be coupled with Die II*b*. (Moens' 9), which I consider only represents impressions from the worn die. I have copies which show greater signs of wear, but I cannot find any certain signs of further recutting, though certain lines come into greater prominence through others being worn away. This variety was noted in 1894, but it only exists in *red* or *brown-red*.

I have these, Die II*a*. and Die II*b*., in those shades, with twelve varieties of fancy tresse.

Die I*b*. (Moens' 5). 1884 or 1885. I have examined a number of copies of this used in 1302 (Oct. 21st, 1884, to Oct. 10th, 1885). In this we find a certain amouht of further recutting of Die I. or of Die I*a*. after great part of the network, especially that at the left-hand side, had been worn away. The new work at the sides seems to have consisted solely in cutting some coarse lines slanting from lower left to upper right, without adding any fresh ones in the opposite direction. In the upper triangle there were, in Die I*a*., two lines slanting up from left to right and three crossing them; the latter disappeared, and there are now two in each direction, showing a large diamond in the middle. In the lower triangle there were two deep lines sloping down from left to right and four crossing them in Die I*a*. One of the four soon became almost invisible, and the other three followed it; there are now three fresh ones. The illustration shows only one of the dots in the central portion; both can be seen in early impressions, and both are almost invisible in some of the latest. This type seems to be usually in *brownish red*. I have it with nine varieties of fancy tresse.

(*To be continued.*)

Oldenburg.

By G. B. DUERST.

From the work by P. Ohrt (with the kind permission of the author).

(*Continued from page* 230.)

* * *

Issue of July, 1859.

GRAND-DUCAL coat of arms surmounted by a ducal crown in a double-line oval; each side a small oval containing the value in figures; at the top in a scroll the word "OLDENBURG," at the bottom the value in words; the spaces between the scrolls and the small ovals at the sides are filled with a leaf-like ornamentation; the background is formed of horizontal and vertical lines. The size of the stamps is 22·2–23·3 mm. vertically by 17·8–18·1 mm. horizontally. Black impression on coloured paper. Lithographed and imperforate.

½ groschen, grass-green (both printings).
1 ,, greyish blue (July, 1859, printing).
dark blue (1860 printing).
2 ,, bright pink (both printings).
3 ,, yellow (,, ,,).

The reason for this issue was the proclamation of the new monetary convention which had been concluded with the other German States on January 24th, 1857. According to this convention only the thaler of 30 groschen was to be legal currency; the old thaler of 72 grote was therefore abolished. As the then current stamps contained besides the value expressed in fractions of a thaler also their equivalents in grote, a new series of stamps had to be issued to agree with the new coinage.

The manufacture of the new stamps was evidently not very greatly hastened, as they did not appear until the summer of 1859, and the change was considered so unimportant that not even an official notification was sent out. As soon as the remainders of the old issue were sold out the new stamps were without a word handed to purchasers.

Consequently it is very difficult to fix the exact date of the introduction of this issue. Moens and several others say January, 1858; others again say October, 1858; Berger-Levrault in his 1864 catalogue gives January, 1860, as date of issue. All these dates, however, must be wrong, as I have found amongst 300 stamps of this issue five obliterated in 1859, the earliest date being August 15th, 1859. In spite of all my endeavours, by going through collections and dealers' stocks, I have not been able to find any earlier date, and have been forced therefore to take July or August, 1859, as the date of issue.

The original dies, the printing stones, and the printing were again the work of Gerhard Stalling, in exactly the same manner as for the first issue. The number of stamps on the sheets was 100, in ten rows.

From the shades and the distances between the stamps it may be safely assumed that of this issue only two printings exist; the short time of its use alone would militate against a much larger number.

How many stamps of each value were printed can only be guessed at from the number of letters forwarded, as no official documents dealing with this point exist. I estimate the quantities to have been as follows:—

½	gr.	about 120,000
1	,,	,, 700,000
2	,,	,, 90,000
3	,,	,, 100,000

As in the first issue, a separate die was made for each value; the coat of arms differs from that of the first design, and secret marks can be found in various positions in the coat of arms and the crown.

The size of the stamps is as follows:—

½ gr. 22·8–23·1 (mostly 22·9) by 17·6–17·8 (mostly 17.7) mm.
1 ,, 23·0–23·3 (,, 23·2) ,, 17·6–17·9 (,, 17·8) ,,
2 ,, 22·2–22·4 (,, 22·3) ,, 17·6–17·9 (,, 17·7) ,,
3 ,, 22·9–23·1 (,, 23·0) ,, 17·8–18·1 (,, 17·9) ,,

The distances between the stamps are 1·2–2·1 vertically and 1·5–3·4 horizontally. Especially in the second printing, stamps can be found where the spaces are wedge-shaped, caused by the careless placing of the transfers.

The thickness of the paper is practically uniform; the shade varies only in the 1 groschen.

Errors do not exist. It is true stamps can be discovered having as inscription: "OLDEWBURG," "OLBENBURG," etc., and credulous collectors are apt to pay high prices for such so-called errors. If the stamps had been printed typographically such errors could have been produced by the interchanging of the letters, but being printed from stones made from one die, such a result is quite impossible. Of course it may happen that a particle of dust or paper, generally the latter, gets on the roller and is transferred by the inking process to the stone. If coloured it may transform a letter or more correctly speaking will blotch a letter, and if not coloured will leave a white place on the stamp. To call such stamps errors

and pay high prices for them is nonsense; in reality they are spoiled stamps.

In most cases when such errors have been submitted to me, I could prove that some outside help had been applied to make the error appear more clearly. In one case I found a stamp in which the second downstroke of the "n" in "Ein" was much shorter than the first, and where I could read, if necessary, "Eir."

Issue of January 1st, 1861.

For the stamps of ⅓, 1, 2, and 3 groschen the same design was used as for the last issue, for the two new values ¼ and ½ a similar one, in which the leaf-like arabesques in the four corners were replaced by the prolonged ends of the scrolls. The size of the stamps is 22·1–23·7 mm. vertically by 17·6–18·2 mm. horizontally. Coloured impression on white paper. Imperforate.

¼ groschen, dark orange (Jan., 1861).
light orange-yellow (Autumn, 1861).
⅓ ,, light grass-green (Jan., 1861).
bright ,, (,,).
moss-green (Autumn, 1861).
½ ,, light yellow-brown (Jan., 1861).
dark reddish brown (Autumn, 1861).
1 ,, pale light blue (Jan., 1861).
light blue (both printings).
Variety: printed on both sides.
greenish light blue (Jan., 1861).
ultramarine (both printings).
dark ultramarine (Autumn, 1861).
Prussian blue (,,).
2 ,, light brick-red (Jan., 1861).
bright ,, (Autumn, 1861).
3 ,, light lemon-yellow (Jan., 1861).
dark ochre-yellow (Autumn, 1861).

Oldenburg followed the example set by the postal administrations of Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg, Thurn, Taxis, etc., and ordered the new supply to be printed in colours on white paper. Various reasons may have led to this change, but the fact remains that the new method of printing was more costly and also more troublesome.

The decree for this issue was published on December, 15th, 1860, and mentions at the same time the embossed envelopes which were to appear.

The printing of the stamps was again executed by Gerhard Stalling. The stones for the values of ⅓, 1, 2, and 3 groschen were made from the original dies used for the same values of the last issue. For the two values of ¼ and ½ groschen new dies in the same style were made. In other respects the stamps of the third issue were manufactured in the same manner as described for the former issues.

Only two printings were made for this issue, and these can be easily distinguished. Not having the required knowledge and practice in this kind of printing, and especially not properly knowing the art of colour grinding, the colours all appear too thin, and the whole appearance is hazy; the design, principally in the coat of arms, is more or less blotchy, and in the 1 groschen, of which value the largest number was printed, it looks splashed. The second printing is clear and pretty well done; evidently the lesson learnt in the first printing was taken to heart. It has been said that new dies were made for the second printing, but inquiries instituted at the works do not tend to confirm this. The clearer impression was entirely caused by the better grinding of the colours.

The first printing was executed in December, 1860, and was delivered to the postal administration in the latter half of that month. Of the value of 1 groschen a comparatively small quantity was delivered with this printing; probably considerable remainders of the last issue still existed. The second printing was delivered in the autumn of the following year. Exact figures as to the numbers of stamps delivered are also not available for this issue, and can again only be guessed from the numbers of letters forwarded. According to these the probable numbers printed were as follows:—

¼	groschen, about	60,000
⅓	,, ,,	180,000
½	,, ,,	80,000
1	,, ,,	450,000
2	,, ,,	130,000
3	,, ,,	130,000

The two new values were necessitated by the following: The rate for single letters in small districts or towns was reduced from 1 groschen to ½ groschen, and a stamp of that value was consequently required. Franking letters to foreign parts was a very difficult matter in those days; for instance, a single letter from Oldenburg to Cuba cost 7½ groschen, and up to that time 8 groschen had to be affixed, which entailed a loss of ½ groschen to the sender. The new stamp of ¼ groschen did away with this overcharge.

Comparatively speaking, both values were used very little. The number of local letters from January 1st, 1861, to end of October, 1862, only amounted to 55,987, and most of them were presumably franked with ½ groschen stamps. Besides a good many letters were franked with two ½ groschen stamps to make the rate of 1 groschen. But the total number used cannot exceed 75,000. The ¼ groschen value was only used for foreign letters, and the number of such letters from January 1st, 1861, to the end of February, 1862, was only 28,300. Undoubtedly only a certain number of them required such additional value, and even if some of them were used intentionally on local letters, the total quantity cannot have been large. In consequence of this the postal administration did not include this value in the next issue. In fact, on March 5th, 1862, a circular was sent out by which all stamps of ¼ groschen still at the post offices were to be returned to headquarters, and all fractions had to be charged as ½ groschen.

December 15th, 1860, is nearly always given as the date of issue, but this is not correct. The notification of the introduction of this issue was published on this date, but in it was stated that the stamps could be obtained at all post offices on January 1st, 1861. This day is therefore the official date of issue.

The design, which for the ⅓, 1, 2, and 3 groschen is identical with the one described for the second issue, differs slightly for the two new values, ¼ and ½ groschen. The top and bottom scrolls containing the inscriptions are prolonged downwards or upwards,

and these extensions cover the places formerly taken up by arabesques.

Of each value there exists only one variety, as the plates for both printings were made from the same dies. That sometimes (especially in the ½ gr.) the vertical lines of shading in the upper scroll appear considerably broader cannot be considered as a variety. This always occurs in stamps printed lithographically, and is mostly caused by the wear and tear of the stone.

The differences in the shades, however, are very considerable, and must be recognised by every collector. Excepting in the ½ groschen value, the first printing shows paler shades, and the second printing brighter shades and clearer impression.

The sizes of the stamps are as follows in mm.:—

¼ gr.	22·8–22·9	(mostly 22·9)	by	17·6–17·9	(mostly 17·8)	mm.
⅓ ,,	22·9–23·2	(,,	23·0) ,,	17·8–18·1	(,,	18·0) ,,
½ ,,	23·2–23·7	(,,	23·4) ,,	18·0–18·2	(,,	18·1) ,,
1 ,,	22·9–23·4	(,,	23·2) ,,	17·6–17·9	(,,	17·8) ,,
2 ,,	22·1–22·3	(,,	22·2) ,,	17·6–17·8	(,,	17·7) ,,
3 ,,	23·0–23·3	(,,	23·1) ,,	17·9–18·2	(,,	18·0) ,,

The distances between the stamps vary from 1·6–3·2 (mostly 2·3) mm. vertically by 1·9–2·9 (mostly 2·4) mm. horizontally.

The paper has a uniform thickness; a few specimens can be found on a slightly thinner paper, but the difference is so slight that it need not be considered.

Errors exist in this issue as little as in the preceding one. That letters may be defaced or even effaced during the printing process, while they are perfect on the stone, is easily understood. How this is done has been explained before. To call them errors is simply absurd; at the most they could be recognised and collected as minor varieties. Even this is, to my mind, too grand a name and gives them too much importance. In reality they are caused by defective printing, not bad enough to be rejected and called waste; but under no circumstances can they be called perfect specimens.

The 1 groschen, *light blue*, exists printed on both sides. Mr. Schloss showed me a specimen obliterated "Elsfleth" on one side, unused on the other; the two stamps do not cover each other exactly. Undoubtedly a sheet of 100 stamps must have been issued in this manner; 99 stamps printed on both sides are therefore still to be accounted for!

Issue of July, 1862.

Coat of arms of Oldenburg, surmounted by a ducal crown, embossed on a solid ground in a double oval containing, in coloured letters on engine-turned ground, at the top the word "OLDENBURG," at the bottom the value in letters, and at both sides, on white ground, the value in figures. The size of the stamps is 23·3×20·3 mm. Coloured impression on white paper, rouletted 12 (11½?), and, since January, 1867, 10.

⅓ groschen, light green (June, 1862).
green (June, 1862; Sept., 1864; Dec., 1865).
bright green (Oct., 1863).
green, rouletted 10 (Jan., 1867).

½ ,, bright orange (June, 1862; Dec., 1865).
reddish orange (Sept., 1864).
red-orange (Oct. 1863; Sept., 1864).
yellow-orange, rouletted 10 (Jan., 1867).

1 ,, pale carmine (June, 1862; Dec., 1865).
carmine (June, 1862; Oct., 1863; Sept., 1864; Dec., 1865).
red (Oct., 1863).
dark carmine (Oct., 1863; Sept., 1864).
carmine, rouletted 10 (Jan., 1867).

2 ,, pale ultramarine (June, 1862; Dec., 1865).
ultramarine (June, 1862; Oct., 1863; Sept., 1864; Dec., 1865).
dark ultramarine (Oct., 1863).
pale ultramarine, rouletted 10 (Jan., 1867).

3 ,, light bistre (June, 1862).
yellow-brown (June, 1862; Sept., 1864; Dec., 1865).
bright brown (Oct., 1863).
light bistre, rouletted 10 (Jan., 1867).

The reason for this issue is shown in a circular sent by the General Post Office of Prussia to all postal administrations that signed the German-Austrian Postal Convention on March 9th, 1861, as follows:—

"Experience has shown that the differences in the colours of the stamps and stamped envelopes used by the various States in the postal convention make the ascertaining whether the correct postage has been paid very difficult. It is therefore desirable that the stamps and stamped envelopes of 1, 2, and 3 sgr. and their equivalents should have the same colours. In order to attain this the General Post Office has the honour to recommend the following propositions:—

"I.—The said stamps to be printed in the colours shown by the enclosed envelopes:

1 Silbergroschen = 3 kreuzer (Rhine States) = 5 new kreuzer = 1½ schilling (Mecklenburg) = 2 schilling (Hamburg and Lübeck) = 3 grote (Bremen) = 12½ centimes (Luxembourg), in *red*.

2 sgr. = 6 kr. (Rhine States) = 10 n. kr. = 3 sch. (Mckl.) = 3 sch. (Hbg. and Lbck.) = 5 grt. (Brem.) = 25 cent. (Lxb.), in *blue*.

3 sgr. = 9 kr. (Rhine) = 15 n. kr. = 5 sch. (Mckl.) = 4 sch. (Hbg. and Lbck.) = 7 grt. (Brem.) = 37½ cent. (Lxb.), in *dark brown*.

"II.—The same colours, according to the values, should be applied to the stamped envelopes.

"III.—To facilitate the operation of obliteration, all stamps should be affixed in the upper right-hand corner.

"IV.—The proposed alterations to come into force as soon as a new issue is required.

"The General Post Office requests an answer to these propositions.

"BERLIN, *March* 9, 1861.

"*General Post Office of the Kingdom of Prussia.*

"WEDDIGS."

Nearly all the postal administrations assented to this proposal, which was considered to have many advantages. Oldenburg also agreed to do so as far

as the 1, 2, and 3 sgr. values were concerned. For the ⅓ gr. it was decided to use *green*, and for the ½ gr. *orange*.

The official notification was dated February 24th, 1862, but contains nothing fresh, excepting that the old stamps could be used up along with the new ones.

A further official notification, dated March 5th, 1862, orders that all stamps are to be affixed in the upper right-hand corner, and that all ¼ gr. stamps still in the offices must be returned to headquarters.

An inquiry at the printing establishment of Gerhard Stalling elicited the fact that they were not prepared to print the new stamps, as they did not possess the machinery necessary for printing engraved stamps. A requisition was therefore sent to the Prussian State printing works on March 8th, 1862, asking whether they would undertake to supply the new stamps in the design of the Oldenburg envelopes, but in the size of the current Prussian stamps (issue 1861).

As a first order the Postal Administration demanded—

⅓	groschen,	green,	900 sheets	= 90,000	stamps.
½	,,	orange,	500 ,,	= 50,000	,,
1	,,	red,	5,000 ,,	= 500,000	,,
2	,,	blue,	800 ,,	= 80,000	,,
3	,,	brown,	800 ,,	= 80,000	,,

They had to be gummed, rouletted, and packed in parcels.

The printing works replied on March 14th, 1862, that they were prepared to execute the order. To do this one original die for each value would have to be made, and from these original dies the printing plates of 100 stamps each. The material for the original dies had to be steel, and it was recommended that copper should be used for the plates, instead of type metal, on account of the printing being in relief, which required great pressure. The cost of the original dies and the plates would be about £7 10s. for each value; the time for making these would be about three months, and the printing of the stamps would take a few months longer.

The Postal Administration of Oldenburg agreed to the price, and the steel dies were ordered from Weitenauer. The well-known engraver, Schilling, of Berlin, engraved on one of these dies the coat of arms and the crown. From this original die Weitenauer made a matrix, and from this matrix five dies (one for each value), on which were engraved, again by Schilling, the inscriptions and the groundwork. From these five dies the printing plates were constructed.

The dies and also the printing plate of the 1 gr. value were completed by the beginning of May, 1862, and the printers sent die proofs of each value as ordered, and two sheets (= 200 stamps) of the 1 gr. These proofs were passed by the Postal Administration on May 16th, and the work of printing began. By June 26th, 1862, the whole order of 8,000 sheets was completed and despatched to Oldenburg.

The bill sent was as follows:—

"For making the dies and printing plates, including all work, five values, at £7 10s.	£37 10 0
"For printing 8,000 sheets of stamps, of five values, at 7s. per 100 sheets .	28 0 0
	"£65 10 0"

The cost of the dies and printing plates to the printing works was £31 8s. 6d.

Five printings of this issue took place, and the dates of delivery are as follows: June 26th, 1862; October 31st, 1863; September 30th, 1864; December 21st, 1865; and January 11th, 1867.

The following were the quantities printed:—

⅓	groschen,	490,000.
½	,,	240,000.
1	,,	2,100,000.
2	,,	380,000.
3	,,	380,000.

The paper of the first four printings is smooth and thin, but tough; and for the last printing a little thicker.

The roulette also varies; in the first four printings there are twelve cuts, and in the fifth only ten cuts in the space of 20 mm. The sheets were gummed before being rouletted. The gum is white and very even.

The 1 gr. value of this issue is found cut in two, and used as ½ gr., but such use was not officially authorised.

On January 1st, 1868, the Postal Administration of Oldenburg was transferred to the North German Confederation. The stamps were no longer valid for franking purposes, but could be exchanged for stamps of the North German Confederation, or the money paid for them would be returned, until March 31st, 1868.

The remainders consisted of the following:—

Issue I.–III. (all values excepting ¼ gr.)	a few thousands.	
,, III., ¼ gr.	about	35,000.
,, IV., ⅓ ,,	,,	46,000.
½ ,,	,,	45,000.
1 ,,	,,	59,000.
2 ,,	,,	63,000.
3 ,,	,,	36,000.

The remainders of the ¼ gr. value were, as we have seen, returned to headquarters in March, 1862. Various dealers obtained small quantities at face value, and 4,790 were burned on December 21st, 1863.

The quantities stated above (including about 15,000 of the ¼ gr. third issue) were sold to Carl Dinklage, of Oldenburg, for £60. From him a dealer in Hanover bought about 200,000 in 1869 and 1870 for £150.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the May number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1900, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
New South Wales	£1,452
Western Australia	839
Tasmania	703
Bulgaria	80
Chamba to Jhind	330
Nabha and Patiala	215
Great Britain, *used*	321
Salvador (modern issues only)	91
North Borneo	222
India	275
Orange River Colony, special collection in singles, pairs, blocks, and full panes and sheets, very fine and complete	759
Hawaiian Islands	378
Barbados	405
Straits Settlements—Bangkok and Johor	—

* * *

Telephone. WE beg to inform our clients who may be visiting London that we have now got the telephone installed; our number is 3,190 Gerrard. This will undoubtedly be found very convenient to visitors to London who are staying in the different hotels, and who may want to call up to see if our Manager is in, or for any other purpose. Any call would receive promptest possible attention.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

BELGIUM is to have shortly a new stamp bearing a new portrait of the King. The essay will be laid before the King on his return. It is said that the new stamp has been very successfully designed by the Brussels artist, M. Omer Dierickx, who designed also the 1,000 franc bank-note. The new type is quite different from that of the preceding issues. It is extremely simple, and is wanting in all the many details with which the designs of many of the later Belgian stamps have been overwhelmed. The *XX^e Siècle* says that it is composed of a "few clean-cut lines, and the King's portrait is very striking. New methods have been followed in making the die." It is not known yet when the new stamp will be put into circulation.

* * *

M. DUFOUR, of Rouen, received recently the following application from an individual living at Bucharest. The unblushing demand was made on a post card:—

"Sir,—Having read your advertisement in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* to the effect that you make dies of postage stamps and colour work, I take the liberty of asking you if you can make forged stamps, for I wish to give you an order for all the Roumanian stamps from 1858 to 1866, except those of 30 parale of 1862 and the 20 parale of 1865. I want 500 pieces of every kind; that would be 5,500 forgeries of the eleven stamps. Kindly let me know if you can do this, and what your price is.

"Yours truly, ———."

* * *

HERR B. O. LÖWENMARK, of Abo, Finland, bears a name which is clearly his by right, for it means "Lion Stamp." Now Herr "Lion Stamp," of Abo, has been very busy selling forged copies of the "mourning stamps" which patriotic Finns have of late affixed to their letters in order to display their grief at the high-handed treatment accorded to them by the Russian Government. Herr Löwenmark is base enough to turn this sign of national mourning to his own profit. However, Herr N. S. Nedergaard, of Skive, Denmark, has exposed this fraud, and has sent the Berlin International Dealers' Society a pair both of the genuine and of the false labels. The sheet of the genuine contains 100 stamps, and has an inscription on either side. The forgeries are only forty in the

sheet, and are without any inscription. Genuine: sharp and regular perforation; small crown; the lion is *orange-yellow;* the background of the coat of arms is *madder-red;* the inscription is entirely white and in long type; the gum is bluish white. The forgeries have a rough perforation, and the crown, coat of arms, and inscription are all larger. The lion is *citron-yellow;* the background of the coat of arms is *brick-red*, and the inscription is not in a clean white. The gum is rougher and rather grey.

* * *

COLLECTORS of obliterations will be glad to hear that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered that henceforth the stamps on letters leaving Jerusalem shall be cancelled in Hebrew characters.

* * *

DURING the last ten years a total of 6,635 types of postage stamps has been issued. Europe claimed 780, Asia 1,128, Africa 2,057, America 2,192, and Australia 478 types. The year 1898 holds the record with 896 types as the largest output; and 1899 issued the smallest number, 578 types.

* * *

"WHO knows Calixt?" This is the question now going the round of the dealers abroad, and it arises from the following incident. When it was announced recently that Indo-China would have new postage stamps, a French dealer sent one of his clerks to the Colonial Office to learn how many of the 10 centimes stamps were in stock, as he meant to buy up the remainder of them. The official told the clerk the quantity of the stamps in question, and advised him to count the sheets of them, so that he would be quite sure of the matter. This the clerk did, but he failed to notice the presence of a stranger who chatted with the official. When he had finished counting the stamps, the clerk took his leave, saying, "I will tell my employer that there are six thousand stamps left. I don't think that number will frighten him, and I expect I shall come back for them this afternoon." No sooner was he gone than the stranger said, "Well, I think I may as well have those stamps; just make out an account." The clerk asked him his name, and the stranger answered, "Just put down Calixt." When a few hours later the dealer's clerk returned to fetch the famous 10 centimes stamps of Indo-China he was told that the unknown "Mr. Calixt" had bought the entire lot as soon as he had gone to tell his employer the number of the remainders.

* * *

STUPIDITY seems to be very evenly distributed. M. Louis Pauhan relates the following incident in his work upon the *Paris Postal System.* When M. Cochery was French Postmaster-General a letter addressed to him from England found its way to the dead letter office with the remark "Unknown." A letter-sorter was deceived by the address "General-Postmaster or Minister, Paris." He could not understand the word "General," and thought the best thing to be done was to write in pencil on the envelope, "Try the Ministry of War." With the usual and refreshing childishness so typical of Government officials all the world over, the Ministry of War wrote on the envelope, "General Postmaster unknown." Such ignorance is more than bliss; it is unadulterated stupidity, and would not be pardoned in the case of an ordinary office boy in a house of business.

* * *

THE most unblushingly impossible offers are made in certain foreign stamp journals. Thus, a Bosnian "stamp firm" advertised that it was able to supply good and rare stamps worth £150 for thirty shillings. An Austrian officer applied for an accurate description of the stamps. Finding that they were by no means common stamps, he then sent thirty shillings with two shillings to pay the postage. But, instead of the desired stamps, he received simply a little French cookery book worth two pence. He at once applied to a "Philatelic Institute" in Berlin, and the aid of the Consul being called in, the swindle was laid bare. It came out that the advertisement was the work of an international band of swindlers, and that they had made many good hauls. Their business representative turned out to be a schoolboy aged twelve years, and his name and address were made use of. Still, if anybody expects to get £100 worth of good stamps for £1 in cash, then the sooner he is brought to his senses, even if rogues have to profit thereby, the better it will be for his friends.

* * *

I LEARN from M. Maury's journal that Austria has twenty-eight post offices in Turkey, and that it was the first outside power to establish them in the Turkish Empire. This may explain the fact that the Austrian Levant post, according to recent statistics, deals with the largest number of letters, as merchants use it in preference to all the others. Thus, although Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia maintain severally their own post offices in the Levant, yet the Austro-Hungarian post is used by them for sending letters abroad as follows: Russia posts 60 per cent. of its letters in the Austrian offices; Great Britain, 40 per cent.; Germany, 30 per cent.; and France, 25 per cent. These figures are by no means flattering to the British postal service in Turkey, where so much depends upon doing things for one's self, and the matter calls for explanation. There is something wrong evidently.

* * *

THE Würtemberg Chamber is said to have approved of a motion brought forward by one of its members, Herr Haussmann, that the postage stamps of that unit of the German Confederation shall be suppressed, and the ordinary German stamps adopted in their place. The Würtemberg stamps are by no means things of beauty, but even on patriotic grounds they ought to remain a joy to the good people of that little kingdom. The Bavarians have shown far more patriotism, although their king is but a shadow in their midst. They have made it known to the whole world that they have decided absolutely to preserve their own Bavarian stamps, and not to give way on this point to the secret wishes of the German Emperor.

THE *Courrier des Timbres-Poste* breaks a lance with the sluggishness of French officialdom. It is so gratifying to learn once more that red-tapeism is a parasitic growth which thrives in many lands. Thus: "No distribution has yet been made of the 'military franks' bearing the surcharge 'F.M.', *i.e.* 'Franchise militaire,' which the French Government ought to deal out at the rate of two every month to every soldier serving with the colours. These stamps are ready, but the red-tapeism of the Ministries of War and the Navy, opposed as they are on principle to every innovation which increases their work, are said to be adding to the pile of communications on the subject, with a view to delaying as much as possible the application of a measure which is guilty of being interesting." Bravo, M. S. Bossakiewicz!

* * *

FROM *Friedl's Illustrirtes Briefmarken-Offerten-blatt.*

"HOW FORGERIES ARE OFFERED.

"The well-known Italian forger of stamps, Oneglia, is sending out the following circular drawn up in three languages, and I publish it in the interests of collectors in order to show how this rubbish is being put on the market. The circular is as follows, word for word:—

"'Dear Sir,—My house is the best and most widely known, and perhaps it is the only one in the world which so far has put on the market such a large stock of very clear and accurate imitations of postage stamps of all countries.

"'These stamps, of which I have turned out great numbers, are recognised as being the best, for they have been produced by the latest processes; thus they have been reproduced with wonderful clearness, fine engraving, and accurate watermarks. Also they have won general favour by their surcharges and obliterations, so that most Philatelists who can boast of great experience consider themselves insulted by my imitations, which they cannot distinguish from the genuine postage stamps. For this reason they resorted to the lowest form of competition with me, but in vain.

"'If you, dear sir, wish to receive my general descriptive catalogue of these imitations, together with all supplements, have the goodness to send me your address written clearly, and you will receive them gratis and post-free.

"'I assure you that you will be astonished at its contents. If you wish to receive also some specimens as a sample please add a little money; I will also accept in payment rare postage stamps, which I should like to choose myself, and I will take even imitations.

"'I have received eight medals, nine 'wreaths of merit,' diplomas, etc., for my imitations exhibited at various exhibitions.

"'My productions are very useful for those persons who do not wish to or who cannot procure the genuine stamps, for nowadays these latter are entirely in the hands of the speculators, who create 'corners' in them and resell the stamps at usurious prices.

"'I must beg you earnestly to correspond in French or in Italian, and I remain,

"'Very respectfully yours,

"'_____.'"

Translator's note: "Oneglia omits to put on record that he has had the honour of appearing before at least one European court. But, as the court referred to was Bow Street Police Court, it is only natural he should not be proud of that episode."

FROM *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

"THE GERMAN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AS SELLING AGENT.

"A peculiar state of affairs was recently discovered in Berlin. It is a rule of the Post Office Department that when perishable articles, such as fresh flowers, delicate fruits, and other eatables, arrive by parcel post, the addressee of which cannot be found, these goods, instead of being returned to the sender, where they would arrive worthless, are sold to the highest bidder. Parcels of this nature, marked plainly on the outside, 'Fresh Flowers—Perishable,' arrived recently in great quantities from certain flower dealers in Italy. The various persons to whom the packages were addressed could of course not be found, and the Post Office sold the flowers at public sale, and remitted the receipts, after a nominal reduction, to the thrifty Italians. Soon another batch arrived in the same way. Obviously the flower gardeners are perfectly satisfied with the quick and safe returns of their selling agent, the German postmaster-general, as this *modus* saves them, with perhaps slightly smaller returns, the trouble of direct business relations, correspondence, etc., and, above all, is absolutely without risk as far as the loss of the receipts goes."

* * *

WE are indebted to Messrs. Myerscough and Co. for the following cutting. We hope to publish the result of the trial next month.

"ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Arthur Prescott, twenty-two, was brought up on remand for attempting to obtain colonial stamps, of the value of £20, by means of a forged order from Mr. Arthur Myerscough, stamp dealer, 3, Broadway, Ludgate Hill. The order purported to have been written by Messrs. Edwin Healey and Co., of Wormwood Street. Two other charges were now added, viz. attempting to obtain by fraud of Rylands and Sons, Limited, Wood Street, two dressing-bags, of the value of between £7 and £8; and obtaining by false pretences of the Fore Street Warehouse Company, Limited, 11⅝ yards of black velvet, worth £5 3s. 7d. In the last two cases (it was alleged) the prisoner represented that he had been sent by Messrs. Wright Bros., of Richmond. At the Fore Street Warehouse he gave the name of Wright, and said he was a member of the firm. The prisoner stated that he was guilty of the first charge, but not of the other two. The Lord Mayor committed him for trial."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

APRIL 11th, Display with Notes, "South Australia," by R. Hollick.

The following were elected a Programme Sub-Committee: Messrs. R. Hollick, T. W. Peck, W. F. Wadams, J. A. Margoschis, and G. Johnson.

It was decided to accept the invitation of the Birmingham and Midland Institute to hold our next exhibition of stamps at their Conversazione on January 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1902, when at least 7,000 members and subscribers will be present. This should be a splendid opportunity for displaying our philatelic treasures to everybody who is anybody in Birmingham and its neighbourhood. The Committee of the B.P.S. were appointed as the Exhibition Committee with power to add to their numbers. Further particulars will be published in due course.

G. JOHNSON, B.A., *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

208, BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE Third Annual Dinner was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1901. The chair was taken at 7.15 p.m. by Mr. M. P. Castle, and among those present were: S. J. Anderson, J. K. Boddy, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, E. P. Dry, R. Ehrenbach, R. Frentzel, G. Gaffe, W. Jacoby, J. W. Jones, L. Magnee, E. A. Mardon, F. W. Mellor, F. J. Melville, R. Meyer, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, E. L. Styles, C. R. Sutherland, D. Thomson, A. G. Wane, F. A. Wickhart, Baron P. de Worms, H. A. Slade, and five visitors.

The loyal toasts being duly honoured, the Chairman, in felicitous terms, gave the toast of the evening, "Success to the Herts Philatelic Society." He congratulated the Society on the good work it had done during the past season, and as one of its Vice-Presidents was glad to be able to state that it undoubtedly filled a want long existent. It was the means of bringing a number of Philatelists into friendly union, and without doubt was helping forward the interests of stamp collecting in the better sense of the term. Passing on to Philately in general, he reminded the members that the pursuit had just entered upon a new era as regarded British and Colonial issues, and that probably the Victorian range of stamps would become the limit for a number of present-day collectors. Those who came after us would presumably take up the Edwardian era in the same way.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim, in responding to the toast, gave a graphic report as to the present position of the Society. In spite of eleven resignations, membership during the past year had increased from ninety-eight to one hundred and twelve—a nett gain of fourteen. The financial position was equally strong—upwards of £12 to be carried forward in favour of the Society. Part of this balance it was suggested might usefully be employed in the purchase of books for the library. Mr. Reichenheim paid a well-deserved tribute to the great assistance rendered by the Vice-Presidents and the honorary members to the Society, and expressed a hope that similar assistance might be forthcoming in the future. The H.P.S. specially catered for the average collector, and had no desire to compete with any other similar institution, least of all with the great ones who sat at Effingham House. Co-operation and good fellowship had been the causes of its success.

A recitation by Mr. J. K. Boddy, on the woes of an amateur actor, came as a welcome interlude, and was warmly applauded by the members.

The Chairman then introduced Baron Percy de Worms, who had kindly promised to give a display of his brother's collection of stamps of Ceylon. Praising these superb stamps is like painting the lily. As the Chairman observed, it is most probably the best specialised collection in existence, and could scarcely be improved as regards range of shades, perfs., blocks, etc.

At the conclusion of the display, which was keenly enjoyed by the members, Mr. Sidebotham proposed and the Secretary seconded a special vote of thanks to the Baron for his great courtesy, which was carried with acclamation. This was gracefully responded to, and a successful meeting terminated at 10.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *May 9th*, 1901.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

THE Tenth Annual Meeting was fixed for May 17th, at 7.30.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive the reports of the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Librarian, and the Comptroller.
2. To elect the Officers for the next Session.
3. To consider an alteration in Rule ix., proposed by Mr. Duerst, that the time of meeting be for the future 7 p.m. instead of 7.30 p.m. as at present.

During the summer months meetings will be held on Friday evenings, June 28th, July 26th, and August 30th, at the Grand Hotel, at eight o'clock.

The usual Picnic for Members and Friends has been arranged for Saturday, July 6th, in which the Committee hope all will be able to join. The party will leave Victoria Station (No. 6 platform) at 1.40, for Grindleford Bridge, drive through Eyam, a place of historic interest, and Chatsworth Park to Bakewell, where tea will be provided at the Castle Hotel. The return train from Bakewell is at 8.42, and is timed to reach Central Station at 9.47. Tickets, price 6s. each, can be had at the Annual Meeting, or from Mr. J. S. Gee, 96, Mosley Street, Manchester.

G. FRED. H. GIBSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. W. H.—1. The use of the German Locals was permitted by the Government, but they were issued by business firms of letter-carriers, not by District Authorities as in the case of the Russian locals. 2. The Hungarian is a Telegraph stamp. 3. The Japanese may be either Telegraphs or Fiscals; we cannot recognise them from your description. 4. The Philippines are fiscals; possibly one of them is No. 153 in the Catalogue. 5. The Mexican is a curiosity; we should not catalogue it as a variety.

W. H. L.—Your Austrian 25 heller vary no doubt in shade, as stamps of which large quantities are printed are sure to do. Funchal, 500 reis, perf. 12½, is No. 47 in the Catalogue.

C. O'F.—We cannot undertake to answer questions as to varieties which were not noted in earlier editions of the Catalogue. Your 3 sen and 10 sen Japan appear to be Nos. 186 and 191 in the edition of 1900. The 1 sen appears from your description to be a fiscal stamp. Canada: the 6 c. of 1868-76 is the same size as the other stamps of that series.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. *Type* 6.

	s.	d.
4d., violet and olive-green	0	6
6d. ,, brown	0	8

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1901. *New types.*

5s., orange	6	0
£1, purple	24	0

CHINA.

1897. *Large figures. Surcharge* 16½ *and* 15½ *mm.*

1 c. on 1 c., green (No. 62)	10	0
2 c. on 3 c., mauve (No. 63)	10	0
5 c. on 5 c., olive-yellow (No. 64)	10	0

1897. *Revenue stamp surcharged.*

4 c. on 3 c., red (small figure; No. 68)	50	0

COLOMBIA.

TUMACO (CAUCA).

1901. *Type-set designs. White paper.*

20 c., black, imperf.	2	6
1 c. ,, perf.	0	2
2 c. ,, ,,	0	2
5 c. ,, ,,	0	4
10 c. ,, ,,	0	8
20 c. ,, ,,	1	3
50 c. ,, ,,	3	0
$1 ,, ,,	7	6

COREA.

1901. *New types.*

10 ch., violet	0	5
15 ch., grey-violet	0	6
20 ch., red	0	8

GUATEMALA.

1901. *Surcharged with value and date.*

1 c. on 25 c., orange	0	1

HONG KONG.

1901. *New colours.*

5 c., yellow	0	2
$10, green	30	0

INDIA.

(CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.)

1900. *Surcharged* "C.E.F."

¼ a., carmine	0	1
½ a., deep green	0	2
1 a., plum	0	3
2 a., ultramarine	0	5
2½ a., green	0	6

NEW ZEALAND.

1900–1. *No wmk. Perf.* 11.

4d., brown and indigo	0	6
4d., orange-brown and blue	0	6
6d., carmine-rose	0	9
6d., lake	0	8
1s., bright red	1	6
1s., dull red	1	6

NIGER COAST.

1900. *Wmk. Crown and CA.*

5d., purple	0	7

PARAGUAY.

1901. *New type. Lithographed.*

2 c., carmine	0	1
40 c., ultramarine	0	9

SALVADOR.

1899. *Overprinted with Type* 75.

5 c., blue-green, surcharged in *red, used*	5	0
5 c. ,, ,, yellow and black, *used*	5	0

SALVADOR—*continued.*

1900. *Type of* 1899, *with Wheel in blue.*

	s.	d.
1 c., pale brown	1	0
5 c., orange	0	6

1900. *New type dated* 1900, *surcharged small Shield in purple.*

24 c., grey-black	2	0
26 c., brown	2	3
50 c., rose-red	4	0

1900. *Surcharged small Shield in* black.

1 c., light green	0	2
2 c., rose	0	3
3 c., grey-black	0	3
5 c., blue	0	5
10 c., blue	0	9
12 c., green	1	0
13 c., brown	1	0
24 c., grey	2	0
26 c., brown	2	0

1900. *Surcharged* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" *in oval.*

1 c., green	0	2
2 c., pink	0	3
3 c., grey-black	0	3
5 c., blue	0	5
10 c., blue	0	10
12 c., green	1	0
13 c., brown	1	0
24 c., grey-black	2	0
26 c., brown (also surcharged small Shield)	2	0
50 c., rose (,, ,, large ,,)	4	0

SEYCHELLES.

1893. *Type* 1.

45 c. on 48 c., ochre and green, *used*	4	0
90 c. on 96 c., mauve and carmine, *used*	5	0

SIERRA LEONE.

1894. *Provisionals.*

½d. on 1½d., mauve, *surcharge inverted*	40	0

TRAVANCORE.

1901. *Wmk. Shell. New shades and value.*

½ ch., violet	0	1
¾ ch., black	0	1
1 ch., violet-blue	0	2
2 ch., rose	0	2
4 ch., bright green	0	4

UGANDA.

1898. *Queen's Head.*

1 a., carmine	0	2
2 a., red-brown	0	3
3 a., grey	0	5
4 a., deep green	0	6
8 a., pale olive	1	0
1 r., ultramarine	1	9
5 r., brown	8	6

VICTORIA.

1900–1. *New colours, etc.*

½d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
1½d., red on yellow	0	3
2d., violet	0	3
2½d., blue	0	4
3d., red-brown	0	5
4d., ochre	0	6
5d., chocolate	0	7
6d., green	0	8
9d., carmine	1	0
1s., orange-yellow	1	3
2s., blue on pink	2	6
5s., blue and rose	6	6

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PLYMOUTH
WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON
PRINTERS

Un. *Used.*
s. d. *s. d.*

With the numerals printed separately, instead of being inserted in the plate.

10 c., carmine-red .. ..
20 c., claret .. .. .. o 3
25 c., blue .. .. .. o 4
30 c., lilac .. .. .. o 4

FOR OFFICES ABROAD.
CHINA.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

2 fr., brown on azure . 2 6
"25" on 1 fr., olive-green .. 25 o

EGYPT.

Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," *in* black.

50 c., carmine (*a*) .. .. o 8
2 fr., brown on azure .. 2 6

Surcharged "PORT-SAID," *in* black.

5 c., yellow-green (*a*) (C) .. o 1
2 fr., brown on azure .. 2 6

MOROCCO.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

2 pes. on 2 fr., brn. on azure 2 6

TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

8 pi. on 2 fr., brn. on azure 2 6

Surcharged with Types 2 *and* 3.

5 c., yellow-green (C) .. o 1
10 c., black on lilac (*a*) (B) ..
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown (B) .. 2 6

Surcharged with Types 4 *and* 3.

5 c., yellow-green (C) .. o 1
10 c., black on lilac (*a*) (B) o 2
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown (B) .. 2 6

Surcharged with Types 6 *and* 3.

10 c., black on lilac (*a*) (B) .. o 2
8 pi. on 2 fr., brown .. 2 6
20 pi. on 5 fr., lilac .. ..

ZANZIBAR.

1900. *Surcharged in* black.

1 a. on 10 c., blk. on lilac (*a*) o 2
20 a. on 2 fr., brown on azure 2 6
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac (*b*) .. 6 o

FRENCH COLONIES.

ANJOUAN.

1900. Type 1.

10 c., rose-red .. .. o 2
15 c., grey-blue .. .. o 3
25 c., blue .. .. .. o 4
50 c., brown on azure .. o 8

Also issued for *Dahomey, French Guiana, French Guinea, Grand Comoro, Guadeloupe, Indian Settlements, Indo-China, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Oceanic Settlements, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon,* and *Senegal.*

FRENCH CONGO.

1900. Type 4, *surcharged* "VALEUR" *and numerals.*

"5" on 20 c., red on green
"15" on 30 c., cinnamon ..

Type 4. *Supplied in error!*

10 c., rose-red .. ..
15 c., grey-blue .. ..
25 c., blue .. .. ..
50 c., brown on azure ..

The same were also furnished, *in error,* for *French Soudan.*

NEW CALEDONIA.

1901. Type 10, *surcharged in* black.

5 c. on 2 c., brown on buff.
15 c. on 75 c. " orange
15 c. on 1 fr., olive-gree ..

Inverted surcharge.

15 c. on 75 c., brown on oran.

Double surcharge.

15 c. on 75 c. brown on oran.

OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS.

1900. Type 1. *Perf.* 14×13½.

5 c., yellow-green .. ..

Un. *Used.*
s. d. *s. d.*

TUNIS.

1901. Type 2. *New colours.*

10 c., carmine .. .. o 2
15 c., grey .. .. .. o 3
25 c., blue .. .. .. o 4

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. Type 2. *Perforated as* Type 52.

10 c., carmine .. .
15 c., grey .. .. ..
25 c., blue .. .. ..

New type. *Perf.* 14×13½. (June.)*

1 c., black .. .. ..
2 c., orange .. .. ..
5 c., blue .. .. ..
10 c., brown .. .. ..
20 c., blue-green .. ..
30 c., carmine .. .. ..
50 c., lake .. .. ..

Set of 7, *used,* 1/9.

GERMANY.

WURTEMBERG.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE STAMP.

1900. Type 51.

25 pf., orange .. .. — o 9

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. *Perf.* 14.

2 pf., slate-grey (Type 11) . o 1 o 1
3 m., violet-black .. .. 3 9 o 6
5 m., black and lake .. 6 3

POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

1900. *Provisional Issue, 3 varieties.*

5 Pfg. on 10 pf., carmine ..
5 Pf. on 10 pf. " ..
5 pf on 10 pf. " ..

New Issue, surcharged.

Diagonal surcharge, local print.

3 pf., brown . .. ..
5 pf., green .. .. ..
10 pf., carmine .. ..
20 pf., blue .. .. ..
30 pf., blk. & oran. on *buff* .
50 pf. " violet "
80 pf. " carm. on *paler ed*

Berlin print.

3 pf., brown .. .. .. o 1
5 pf., green .. .. .. o 1
10 pf., carmine .. .. o 2
20 pf., ultramarine .. .. o 4
25 pf., blk. & oran. on *yellow* o 5
30 pf. " " on *buff* .. o 6
40 pf. " carmine .. o 7
50 pf. " purple on *buff.* o 8
80 pf. " carm. on *paler ed* 1 2
1 mark, carmine 1 4
2 " blue 2 8
3 " violet .. .. 4 o

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1900. *New Issue, surcharged.*

3 c. on 3 pf. . .. o 1
5 c. on 5 pf. .. .. o 1
10 c. on 10 pf. .. .. o 2
25 c. on 20 pf. .. .. o 4
30 c. on 25 pf. .. .. o 5
35 c. on 30 pf. .. .. o 6
50 c. on 40 pf. .. .. o 8
60 c. on 50 pf. .. .. o 9
1 p. on 80 pf. 1 2
1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark .. 1 4
2 p. 50 c. on 2 " .. 2 6
3 p. 75 c. on 3 " .. 3 8
6 p. 25 c. on 5 " .. 6 3

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

10 para on 5 pf. .. .. o 1
20 " 10 pf. .. .. o 2
1 piastre on 20 pf. .. .. o 4
1½ " 25 pf. .. .. o 5
1½ " 30 pf. .. .. o 6
2 " 40 pf. .. .. o 8
2½ " 50 pf. .. .. o 9
4 " 80 pf. 1 2
5 " 1 mark .. 1 4
10 " 2 " .. 2 8
15 " 3 " .. 4 o
25 " 5 " .. 6 6

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. *Used.*
s. d. *s. d.*

GERMAN COLONIES.

CAMEROONS, &C.

1900. *New types.* (Feb. '01.)*

2 pf., grey .. .. ..
3 pf., brown .. .. .. o 1
5 pf., green .. .. .. o 1
10 pf., carmine .. .. o 2
20 pf., blue .. .. .. o 4
25 pf., black & red on *yellow* o 5
30 pf. " oran. on *buff* o 6
40 pf. " carmine .. o 7
50 pf. " violet on *buff* o 8
80 pf. " carmine .. 1 2
1 m., carmine 1 4
2 m., blue 2 8
3 m., violet .. .. .. 4 o
5 m., carmine and black .. 6 6

Similar sets are issued for *Caroline Islands, German New Guinea, German South West Africa, Marianne Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa,* and *Togo.*

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1900. *New types.* (Feb. '01.)*

2 pesa, brown .. .. o 1
3 " green .. .. o 2
5 " carmine .. .. o 2
10 " blue .. .. .. o 4
15 " black and orange .. o 6
20 " " carmine . o 8
25 " " violet .. o 9
40 " " carmine . 1 3
1 rupee, claret 1 10
2 rupees, green 3 8
5 " blue-black and red 5 6

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

1900. Types 9 *and* 10 *surcharged* "Marianen," *in* black.

3 pf., brown .. .. ..
5 " green .. .. ..
10 " carmine .. ..
20 " ultramarine .. ..
25 " orange .. ..
50 " red-brown .. ..

GREECE.

1900. *Various stamps surcharged in* black. Type 2. *Athens print. Imperf.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue .. o 4 o 2
20 l. on 25 l., indigo .. 1 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine .. 1 o
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 1 6 1 o
2 dr. on 40 l. " .. 10 o

Errors. With double surcharge.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue ..
20 l. on 25 l., pale " ..

With surcharge inverted.

20 l. on 25 l., deep blue ..
20 l. on 25 l., dull " ..
20 l. on 25 l., pale " ..

With "20" *at top and word at foot.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue ..

The same. Perf. 11½.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue .. o 4
20 l. on 25 l., indigo .. 1 6
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine .. 1 o
1 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 1 6
2 dr. on 40 l. " .. 10 o

With double surcharge.

20 l. on 25 l., deep blue ..
20 l. on 25 l., pale " ..

With surcharge inverted.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue ..
20 l. on 25 l., pale " ..

With "20" *at top and word at foot.*

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue ..

Perf. 13½.

2 dr. on 40 l., purple-lake .. 3 6

Belgian print.

2 dr. on 40 l., violet (imp.).
2 dr. on 40 l. " (p. 11½)

Type 1. *Imperf.* (*a*) *Figures on back.* (*b*) *No figures.*

30 l. on 40 l., lilac on cream (*b*) 1 o
30 l. on 40 l., purple " (*b*) o 6
40 l. on 2 l., stone " (*b*) o 6
50 l. on 40 l., buff " (*a*) o 6 o 6
3 dr. on 10 l., orange " (*b*) 4 o
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on blue (*a*) 6 o

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Errors, with "ΑΕΠΤΑ" *for* "ΑΕΠΤΑ."
30 l. on 40 l., purple on crm. (*b*) 20 0
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, (*b*) 20 0

The same. Perf. 11½.
30 l. on 40 l., pur. on cream (*b*) 1 0
40 l. on 2 l., stone ,, (*b*) 0 6
50 l. on 40 l., buff ,, (*a*) 0 6 0 6
3 dr. on 10 l., orange ,, (*b*) 4 3
5 dr. on 40 l., lake on blue (*a*) 5 6

Error, with "ΑΕΠΤΑ" *for* "ΑΕΠΤΑ."
30 l. on 40 l., purple on crm. (*b*)

Surcharged "A M" *and value. Imperf.*
Type 2. *Belgian print.*
25 l. on 40 l., purple .. 1 6
50 l. on 25 l., blue 3 6

Type 1. (*a*) *Figures on back.* (*b*) *No figures.*
1 dr. on 40 l., bistre on blue (*a*) 3 0
2 dr. on 5 l., grn. on cream (*b*) 5 0

The same, but perf. 11½.
50 l. on 25 l., blue 6 0
1 dr. on 40 l., bis. on blue (*a*) 4 0
2 dr. on 5 l., grn. on crm. (*b*) 6 0

"A. M." *and value on the Olympic Games issue.* Red *surcharge.*
5 l. on 1 dr., blue 0 6
25 l. on 40 l., mauve .. 0 6
50 l. on 2 dr., bistre .. 1 0
1 dr. on 5 dr., green .. 1 9
2 dr. on 10 dr., brown .. 3 0

With double surcharges.
5 l. on 1 dr., blue .. ..
25 l. on 40 l., mauve ..
50 l., in black, and 25 l., in red, on 40 l., mauve ..

Type 2. *Athens print. Perf.* 9.
5 l., light green .. ..
20 l. on 25 l., ultramarine ..

This appears to be a local perforation, done at the Post Office at Astoko.

GUATEMALA.

1898. Type 22 *surcharged with* Type 23 *and with a large figure* "1" *at each side.*
1 c. on 12 c., carmine ..

1900. Type 16*a surcharged* "1900" *and value, in* red.
1 c. on 5 c., purple .. ..

With surcharge inverted.
1 c. on 10 c., red 2 0

Same type. New colours. Perf. 12.
1 c., deep green 0 1
2 c., rose-red 0 1
5 c., blue 0 2
6 c., light green 0 3
10 c., pale brown 0 3
20 c., purple 0 5
25 c., yellow 0 6

POSTAL FISCALS.

Various fiscal stamps are stated to have been surcharged "1900" and used for postage. We await further information before cataloguing them.

HOLLAND.

CURACAO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1900. *Current type. Die?*
30 c., green and black ..

SURINAM.

Nos. 78 *and* 79 *should be* "50 c.," *instead of* "25 c."

ITALY.

FOR USE IN CRETE.

1900. Type 22 *surcharged* "1 PIASTRA 1," *in* red.
1 pi. on 25 c., blue 0 4

JAPAN.

1900. Type 26. *Perf.* 12½.
1½ sen, pale ultramarine .. 0 1 0 1

Surcharged for use in China.
1½ sen, ultramarine (black) .. 0 1

Surcharged for use in Corea.
1½ sen, ultramarine .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

LIBERIA.

1892. Types 10 *and* 19 *with centres inverted.*
4 c., black and green ..
$5 ,, carmine ..

MEXICO.

1897. Type 17, *wmk. Eagle and* "R. M."
2 c., red (perf. 6) .. ..
2 c. ,, (p. 12×6) .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1895-98. Types 17 *to* 21 *surcharged in* black.
Wmk. monogram "R. M."
2 c., carmine .. ..
3 c., chestnut .. ..
4 c., orange .. .. ..
5 c., ultramarine .. ..
12 c., olive-brown .. ..

Wmk. Eagle and "R. M."
1 c., green .. .. ..
5 c., ultramarine .. ..
20 c., dull rose .. ..
50 c., violet .. .. ..

No watermark.
1 c., green .. .. ..
3 c., chestnut .. ..
4 c., orange .. .. ..
5 c., ultramarine .. ..
12 c., olive-brown .. ..
15 c., greenish blue .. ..

1900. *Stamps of* 1899 *surcharged in* blk.
1 c., green .. .. .
2 c., vermilion .. ..
3 c., brown .. .. ..
5 c., deep blue .. ..
10 c., lilac and yellow-brown
15 c., lavender and lilac ..
20 c., vermilion and deep blue
50 c., black and lilac ..

MONACO.

1901. Type 2. *New colours.*
5 c., yellow-green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2

FISCAL POSTALS.

1901. *Large rectangular. Numerals in* blue.
5 c., red-brown .. ..
10 c. ,, ...

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

1887. *Embossed arms. No date.*
2d., violet on straw ..
2s. ,, ,,

PARAGUAY.

1900-01. *Perf.* 11½. (Feb. '01.)*
1 c., dark green .. ..
2 c., dull grey 0 1
3 c., light brown .. ..
5 c., deep green 0 2
5 c., brown 0 1
8 c., marone .. ..
10 c., carmine 0 2
24 c., dark blue .. ..

Telegraph stamps used for postage. (Feb. '01.)*
5 c. on 30 c., grey and green
10 c. on 50 c., violet ,,
40 c., vermilion and grey .. 0 6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1901. *New type. Inscribed* "OFFICIAL."
1 c., blue .. .. ..
2 c., carmine .. ..
4 c., dark brown .. ..
5 c., dark green .. ..
8 c., light brown .. ..
10 c., carmine-rose .. ..
20 c., deep blue .. ..

PERSIA.

1900. *Stamps of* 1898, *with violet surcharge across 2 stamps.*
1 ch., grey .. .. ..
2 ,, brown .. ..
3 ,, lilac .. .. ..
4 ,, vermilion .. ..
5 ,, yellow (pair) .. 0 4
8 ,, orange .. ..
12 ,, carmine .. ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Stamps of 1899, *with a second surcharge in the centre of a block of* 4.
1 ch., grey .. .. ..
4 ,, vermilion .. ..
5 ,, yellow .. ..
10 ,, blue .. .. ..
12 ,, carmine .. ..

No. 147 *surcharged with large figure* "5" *and Arabic characters, in* violet.
"5" on 8 ch., brown .. 0 3

PERU.

1900. Types 30 *and* 28.
10 c., black 0 8
1 sol, lake .. .. ..

New type. (Oct.)*
22 c., black and green .. 1 3

1901. *Commemorative issue.*
1 c., black and green ..
2 c. ,, red ..
5 c. ,, lilac ..

PORTUGAL.

1900. Type 38. *Perf.* 11½.
500 r., black on azure ..

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

ANGOLA.

1901. Type 4. *Value* (*a*) *in* red, (*b*) *in* black.
500 r., black on azure (*a*) ..
1,000 r., red-lilac (*b*) ..

The same values exist for *Cape Verde Islands, Lourenzo Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, St. Thomas and Prince Islands,* and *Zambesia.*

MACAO.

1894. "Type 6" *should be* "Type 15." *Errors. With inverted surcharge.*
1 a. on 5 r. .. ..
31 a. on 200 r. .. ..

Double surcharge, one inverted.
8 a. on 50 r. .. .. ..

1900. Type 27. *Figures* carmine *on the* 78 avos, black *on the others.*
5 avos, brown 0 2
10 ,, dull blue 0 4
15 ,, pale olive-green .. 0 6
20 ,, brown on straw .. 0 8
78 ,, black on azure .. 2 6

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1898 *issue. With double surcharge, one slanting.*
2½ r., olive-yellow .. ..

1900. Type 2 *surcharged.* (Sept.)*
(*a*) *In* carmine.
25 r. on 5 r., orange ..

(*b*) *Perforated down the centre and each half surcharged in* mauve.
50 r. on half of 20 r., lavender

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1900. Type 18 *surcharged in* black.
1½ r. on 2 t., blue .. ..

Type 18. *Figures* carmine *on the* 1 rupee, black *on the others.*
12 tangas, blue on rose ..
1 rupee, black on blue ..
2 rupees, violet on yellow .

TIMOR.

1900. Type 7. *Figures* carmine *on the* 78 avos, black *on the others.*
10 avos, blue .. .. ..
20 ,, brown on straw ..
78 ,, black on azure ..

ROUMANIA.

1900 (?). *Current types. Wmk.* "P. R." *Perf.* 11½.
5 b., emerald 2 0
10 b., rose-red 2 6
15 b., black .. .. ..

Compound perf., 11½ *and* 13½.
5 b., emerald 1 0
10 b., rose-red 1 6
15 b., black 2 6
25 b., light blue 1 6

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. s. d. *Used. s. d.*

Thin paper, no wmk. Pink *gum.* *Perf.* 11½.

1 b., pale brown .. .. o 1
3 b., red-brown .. .. o 1
5 b., emerald .. .. o 1
10 b., rose-red .. .. o 2
15 b., black .. .. .. o 3
25 b., blue .. .. .. o 4

Wmk. large Arms, covering 25 stamps. Pink *gum.* *Perf.* 11½.

1 b., pale brown .. .. o 1
3 b., red-brown .. .. o 2
5 b., emerald .. .. o 2
10 b., rose-red .. .. o 3
15 b., black .. .. .. o 5
25 b., deep blue .. .. o 8
40 b., dark green .. .. 1 o
50 b., orange 1 3
1 l., grey-brown and rose ..
2 l., orange and brown ..

RUSSIA.

LEVANT POST OFFICES.

1900. *Current stamps surcharged.*

(*a*) *In* blue. (*b*) *In* red. (*c*) *In* black.

4 pa. on 1 k., orange (*a*) .. o 2
4 „ on 1 k. „ (*c*) .. o 2
10 „ on 2 k., green (*b*) .. o 3
1 pi. on 10 k., blue (*b*) .. o 11

FINLAND.

1901. Types 4, 5, 7, 8, *of Russia, with values in* pennia *and* marks.

2 p., yellow (4) .. .. o 1
5 p., green (4) .. .. o 1
10 p., carmine (8) .. .. o 2
20 p., blue (4) .. .. o 4
1 m., mauve and green (5). 1 2
10 m., black and grey (7) .. 10 6

SALVADOR.

Type 74 is incorrect; it should be a new design, dated 1899. Nos. 224 to 234 are also of this type, but without the Catherine-wheel.

1900. *Type of* 1899, *with wheel in* blue.

1 c., pale brown .. .. 1 o 1 o
5 c., orange .. .. .. o 6 o 6

With wheel in red.

1 c., pale brown .. ..

Type 73 *with* Type 75 *in* mauve.

5 c., blue-green .. ..

Stamps surcharged "1900," *&c.*

(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.* (*b*) *Error* "eentavo." (*c*) *Double surcharge.* (*d*) *Surcharge vertical.* (*e*) *Error* "ecntavo."

(i.) *Stamps of* 1898. Type 73, *without the* Wheel *surcharge.*

1. *Surcharged* "1900," *in the same type as upon the stamps with value altered.*

1 c., vermilion .. .. — 1 o

2. *Surcharged* "1900" *and value; "centavo" in the singular.*

1 c. on 10 c., blue .. .. 4 o 2 6
1 c. on 10 c. „ (*a*) ..
1 c. on 13 c., brown-lake ..
2 c. on 12 c., purple ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*d*) ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) ..
2 c. on 13 c., brown-lake .. 2 6 o 6
2 c. on 13 c. „ (*a*) ..
2 c. on 13 c. „ (*b*) — 3 6
2 c. on 13 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..
2 c. on 20 c., Prussian blue 4 o 1 3
2 c. on 20 c. „ (*a*) 12 6 10 o
3 c. on 12 c., purple .. 4 o
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*c*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..
3 c. on 50 c., orange .. 4 o
3 c. on 50 c. „ (*a*) .. 12 6
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue .. 4 o 2 o
5 c. on 24 c. „ (*b*) ..
5 c. on 26 c., brown .. — 2 6
5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. 4 o
5 c. on 1 p. „ (*a*) .. 12 6 5 o

Un. s. d. *Used. s. d.*

3. *Similar surcharge, but* "centavos" *in the plural.*

2 c. on 12 c., purple .. 7 6
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*c*) ..
5 c. on 12 c. „ (*d*) ..

4. *With a second figure below* "centavos."

2 c. on 12 c., purple ..
5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue ..

5. *With figures above and below.*

2 c. on 12 c., purple ..

6. *With two figures below.*

5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue ..

(ii.) *The same stamps with the* Wheel, *in* black. *With surcharge 2.*

2 c. on 12 c., purple .. 4 o o 9
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) ..

With surcharge 3.

2 c. on 12 c., purple ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) ..
5 c. on 12 c. „ (*d.* up).
5 c. on 12 c. „ (*d.* down)

With surcharge 4.

2 c. on 12 c., purple ..

(iii.) *Stamps dated* "1899," *without the* Wheel *surcharge. With surcharge 2.*

1 c. on 13 c., carmine .. o 6 o 4
1 c. on 13 c. „ (*a*) .. — 5 o
1 c. on 13 c. „ (*b*) .. 10 o 3 6
1 c. on 13 c. „ (*c*) .. 10 o 3 6
1 c. on 13 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..
1 c. on 13 c. „ (*a*) (*c*) ..
2 c. on 12 c., deep green .. 4 o 1 o
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) ..
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..
2 c. on 13 c., carmine .. o 6 o 6
2 c. on 13 c. „ (*b*) .. — 5 o
2 c. on 13 c. „ (*c*) .. 30 o 6 o
3 c. on 12 c., deep green .. o 6 o 6
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) 10 o ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) 20 o 6 o
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..

7. *Surcharged* 1900 1 centavo 1.

1 c. on 13 c., carmine ..

(iv.) *Stamps dated* "1899," *with* Wheel *in* black. *With surcharge 2.*

1 c. on 2 c., pale green .. o 6 o 3
1 c. on 2 c. „ (*b*) 10 o 2 o
1 c. on 13 c., carmine .. 2 o o 4
1 c. on 13 c. „ (*b*) ..
2 c. on 12 c., dark green .. — o 9
2 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) — 7 6
2 c. on 13 c., carmine ..
3 c. on 12 c., dark green .. — o 8
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) 5 o 5 o
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*b*) ..
3 c. on 12 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..
5 c. on 24 c., blue 4 6 2 6
5 c. on 24 c. „ (*b*) ..
5 c. on 26 c., rose .. .. 1 6 o 8
5 c. on 26 c. „ (*a*) ..
5 c. on 26 c. „ (*b*) .. — 7 6
5 c. on 26 c. „ (*a*) (*b*) ..

New type, dated "1900." *Surcharged with a Shield within rays, in* purple.

(*a*) *Large surcharge*, 15 mm. *wide.*

1 c., light green .. ..
2 c., dull pink .. .. — o 4
3 c., grey .. .. .. — o 6
5 c., slate-blue .. .. — o 8
10 c., dull blue .. ..
13 c., orange .. .. — o 8
50 c., rose-red .. .. 3 o

(*b*) *Small surcharge*, 12 mm. *wide.*

1 c., green .. .. .. o 2
2 c., rose .. .. o 3 o 3
3 c., grey-black .. .. o 4 o 4
5 c., dull blue .. .. o 5 o 5
10 c., bright blue .. .. o 9
12 c., light green .. .. o 10 o 10
13 c., yellow-brown .. .. 1 o o 6

(*c*) *Small surcharge in* black.

1 c., light green .. .. o 2 o 2
13 c., orange .. .. .. 1 o

Un. s. d. *Used. s. d.*

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 151, *with* Wheel *in* black.

1 c., orange .. .. .. 1 o 1 o
2 c. „ .. .. .. 1 o
3 c. „ .. .. .. 1 o
5 c. „ .. .. .. 1 o
10 c. „ .. .. .. 3 o
15 c. „ 4 6
25 c. „ .. .. .. 5 o
50 c. „ 8 6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Nos. 673, 674, 675, 677, 679, 682, 683 are surcharged with Type 203 in *blue.*

1896 (?). *With* Type 201 *inverted.*

3 c., yellow-brown (615) ..
20 c., rose (620) .. ..

1897 (?). Return Receipt *and* Registration *stamps surcharged with* Type 201, (*a*) *in* black, (*b*) *in* carmine.

5 c., dark green (*a*) .. o 6
10 c., deep blue (*b*) .. .. o 6
10 c., brown-lake (*a*) .. o 6

1900. *With* Type 203 *in* dark blue. *Without* Wheel.

1 c., brown .. .. ..

Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged with Wheel, *in* black, *and* Type 201, (*a*) *in* violet, (*b*) *in* black.

1 c., orange .. .. ..
2 c. „ (*a*) .. .. — 1 o
3 c. „ (*a*) .. ..
5 c. „ .. .. ..
10 c. „ (*a*) 1 6 1 6
15 c. „ (*b*) 1 6
25 c. „ (*b*) .. .. 2 o

With Official surcharge and without the Wheel.

1 c., orange .. .. ..
2 c. „ .. .. ..
3 c. „ .. .. ..
5 c. „ .. .. ..

With Official surcharge and punched with 12 holes.

1 c., orange .. .. ..
2 c. „ .. .. ..
3 c. „ .. .. ..
5 c. „ .. .. ..

With Wheel *in* black, Type 201 *and large rayed surcharge in* violet.

1 c., orange .. .. ..
3 c. „ .. .. ..

Stamps dated "1899," *without Wheel. With Official surcharge and 12 holes.*

12 c., deep green .. ..
13 c., carmine .. ..

With Type 203 *in* blue, *Wheel in* black, *and 12 holes.*

13 c., carmine .. ..

Stamps dated 1900, *with Official surcharge and punched with 12 holes.*

1 c., bistre-brown .. ..
2 c., grey-green .. ..
5 c., brown-orange .. ..

Stamps dated "1900," *with* Type 201, *in* black.

1 c., light green .. .. o 2
2 c., rose .. .. .. o 3
3 c., grey-black .. .. o 3
5 c., dull blue .. .. o 5

SAMOA.

1900. Type 2 *surcharged with* Type 9, *in* black.

2½d. on 2s. 6d., violet ..

The illustration after No. 48 should be numbered "10," and Nos. 49 to 56 shown as "surcharged with Type 10."

SERVIA.

1900. Type 7. *Ordinary paper. Perf.* (?).

15 p., lilac .. .. ..
20 p., yellow .. .. ..
25 p., blue .. .. ..

1901. *Same type and paper.* Black *surcharge.*

10 p. on 20 p., rose (p. 11½).
10 p. on 20 p. „ (p. 13½).

New type. Perf. 11½.

3 dinars, bright pink ..
5 „ mauve .. ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

SIAM.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1900. *New type. Perf.* 14. (May.)*		
2 c., brown	0 1	
5 c., dark green	0 1	
10 c., rose-red	0 2	
15 c., blue-black	0 3	
20 c., black	0 3	
25 c., sky-blue	0 4	
30 c., bluish green	0 5	
40 c., olive-green	0 6	
50 c., slate-green	0 7	
1 p., magenta on rose ..	1 0	
4 p., dark violet	3 9	
10 p., orange-brown	9 0	

FERNANDO POO.

1900. Type 11. *Perf.* 14.

1 m., black		
2 m. ,, ...		
3 m. ,, ...		
4 m. ,, ...		
5 m. ,, ...		
1 c., deep green	—	0 1
2 c., mauve	0 2	0 2
3 c., bright pink	0 3	0 3
4 c., deep chocolate ..	0 4	0 4
5 c., bright blue	0 4	0 4
6 c., orange	0 5	0 6
8 c., bronze-green	0 7	0 8
10 c., lake	0 8	0 10
15 c., dark violet	0 11	0 11
20 c., brown	1 3	1 3
40 c., orange-brown	2 4	2 6
60 c., bright green	—	3 6
80 c., deep blue	—	4 6
1 p., red-brown		
2 p., orange-vermilion ..		

Type 7 *surcharged with* "CORREOS" *and with* Type 6, *in* blk., *or with* "CORREOS" *diagonally, in* red.

5 c., in black, on 10 c., blue
10 c., blue and red .. ..

Type 11, *surcharged with* Type 3.

50 c., in violet, on 4 c., oran.
50 c., in green, on 4 c. ,, ,,

Double surcharge, in violet *and* green.

50 c. on 4 c., orange ..

1901. *Dated. Values in* centimos *and* pesetas.		
1 c., black		
2 c., red-brown		
3 c., dark violet		
4 c., violet		
5 c., vermilion		
10 c., lilac-brown		
25 c., blue		
50 c., claret		
75 c., brown		
1 p., blue-green		
2 p., rosy brown		
3 p., olive-green		
4 p., red		
5 p., green		
10 p., orange		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
1897. No. 96a *surcharged with* Type 33, *in* red.		
5 c. on 5 c., slate-lilac ..		

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

NORWAY.

1901. Type 8, *variety* B.

60 öre, dark blue .. ..

SWEDEN.

1900. *New type. Perf.* 13. (March.)*

1 kr., carmine and blue-blk.

SWITZERLAND.

1900. *Commemorative Issue.* (Aug.)*

5 c., green	0 1	
10 c., carmine	0 2	
25 c., blue	0 4	
Same type re-engraved. (Nov.)*		
5 c., green	0 1	
10 c., rose-red	0 2	

TURKEY.

1901. *New types. Perf.* 13. (May.)*

For interior *postage.*

5 par., mauve	0 1	
10 ,, green	0 1	
20 ,, carmine	0 2	
1 pias., dull blue		
2 ,, orange		
5 ,, rose-lilac		
25 ,, deep brown ..		
50 ,, pale ,, ..		

For exterior *postage.*

5 par., yellow-brown ..	0 1	
10 ,, yellow-green ..	0 1	
20 ,, magenta	0 2	
1 pias., ultramarine ..		
2 ,, bright blue ..		
5 ,, buff-yellow		
25 ,, deep green		
50 ,, yellow		

STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

1901. *Surcharged in* black.

Interior Series.

5 par., mauve	0 1	
10 ,, green	0 1	
20 ,, carmine	0 2	
1 pias., dull blue		
2 ,, orange		
5 ,, rose-lilac		

Exterior Series.

5 par., yellow-brown ..	0 1	
10 ,, yellow-green ..	0 1	
20 ,, magenta	0 2	
1 pias., ultramarine ..		
2 ,, bright blue ..		
5 ,, buff-yellow ..		

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. Type 16.

20 par., black on carmine ..

Type of new Interior *stamps.*

10 par., black on carmine ..	0 1	
20 ,, ,, ,, ..	0 2	
1 pias. ,, ,, ..		
2 ,, ,, ,, ..		

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
UNITED STATES.		
1901. *Commemorative Issue. Centres in* black. (June.)*		
1 c., deep green	0 1	
2 c., carmine-red	0 2	
4 c., brown	0 3	
5 c., ultramarine	0 4	
8 c., purple-brown	0 5	
10 c., yellow-brown	0 7	

URUGUAY.

1900. No. 232 *surcharged with new value in* black.

5 c. on 10 c., lake, etc. .. 0 4

1900-01. *New types.* (Feb., Mar., May, '01.)*

1 c., green	0 1	
2 c., vermilion		
5 c., blue	0 4	
7 c., orange-brown		
10 c., lilac	0 8	
Types of 1890.		
25 c., brown		
50 c., carmine		
1 p., dark green		

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1900. No. 258 *surcharged with* Type 91, *in* black.

1 c., deep green 1 0

VENEZUELA.

1900. Type 32 *surcharged with* Type 36, *in* black.

5 c., slate		
10 c., green		
25 c., blue		
50 c., orange		
1 b., claret		
3 b., vermilion		
10 b., violet		
20 b., red-brown		

Type 35 *surcharged* "Resellada—1900—Castro," *in* black.

5 c., blue-green	0 2	
10 c., vermilion	0 3	
25 c., blue	0 5	

Type 35, *in new colours, surcharged* "1900," *in* black.

50 c., orange-yellow	0 9	
1 b., grey-black	1 6	

Type 32, *in new colours, surcharged* "1900."

5 c., orange	0 2	
10 c., blue	0 3	
25 c., purple	0 5	
50 c., yellow-green	0 9	
1 b., grey-black	1 6	
3 b., red-brown on *buff* ..	4 6	
10 b., vermilion	14 0	
20 b., violet	27 6	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. Type 61 *surcharged.*
(*a*) In *violet.* (*b*) In *magenta.*

5 cms. on 50 c., yellow (*a*). 1 6
25 cms. on 1 b., lilac (*b*) .. 1 6

1900. Type 61 *surcharged* "1900," *in* blk.

5 c., black and blue-green .		
10 c. ,, rose ..		
25 c. ,, blue ..		
50 c. ,, yellow ..		
1 b. ,, lilac ..		

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